Lynchings — 1922.
Legislation

National (Dyer Bill)

1099

VIEWS and REVIEWS

By James Weldon Johnson, Contributing Editor.

THE CRISIS ON THE DYER BILL.

Last week marked a crisis on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill which was greater than any other since the introduction of the measure. The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on being urged to make a report on the Bill decided to make an adverse report to the whole Committee. In fact, this was done. Three members of the sub-committee, one Republican and two Democrats, reported unfavorably. The other two members, Republicans, voted for the Bill. For a while it looked as though the whole Committee would vote for an unfavorable report on the Bill to the Senate. On Saturday, May 20, this action seemed to be inevitable, but the effective work which was done between Thursday, the 18th, and Thursday, the 25th, averted such a result.

The writer, in his capacity as Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spent that entire week in Washington conferring with the Republican leaders in the Senate. He presented to the members of the Committee on the Judiciary briefs sustaining the constitutionality of the measure prepared by Moorfield Storey, President of the N. A. A. C. P., and former President of the American Bar Association; William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General; and James A. Cobb, Chairman of the Legal Committee of the District of Columbia N. A. A. C. P. Branch. A brief was also sent directly to the Committee by Butler R. Wilson, Secretary of the Boston N. A. A. C. P. Branch. The writer also called at the office of the White House to ask the President to express his desire that the Bill be reported favorably. He also saw Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee and took up with him the political phases of the situation.

Instead of making an unfavorable report on the Bill without further consideration, the Judiciary Committee held sessions on the matter for four consecutive days. On Thursday, May 20, they voted to contiue the consideration of the Bill for two weeks during which time every effort will be made to make the Bill square with the Committee's idea of constitutionality.

Up to this time the Bill has been saved and the possibilities are that the Committee will not only not throw the Bill definitely out of Congress but will report out what they consider to be a stronger measure.

However, the danger is not entirely passed and colored citizens all over the country should at once again impress upon their senators the urgency for this legislation. This should be done especially by the citizens in those states whose senators are members of the Committee on the Judiciary. For the convenience and information of AGE readers, we append the list of the members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the states which they represent:

KNUTE NELSON, Minnesota (Chairman).
WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, Vermont.
FRANK P. BRANDEGEE, Connecticut.
WILLIAM E. BORAH, Idaho.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, Iowa.
LeBARON B. COLT, Rhode Island.
THOMAS STERLING, South Dakota.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, Nebraska.
RICHARD P. ERNST, Kentucky.
SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE, California.
CHARLES A. CULBERSON, Texas.
LEE S. OVERMAN, North Carolina.
JAMES A. REED, Missouri.
HENRY F. ASHURST, Arizona.
JOHN K. SHIELDS, Tennessee.
THOMAS J. WALSH, Montana.

Telegraph or write your Senators today, and get as many others as possible to do the same.

PATERSON N J EVE NEWS
MAY 27, 1922

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS MUCH NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The recent lynching of three negroes in Texas suspected of criminal assault is a new and powerful argument in favor of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. During the last three decades there have been 3,400 murders by mobs in the United States, most of which were in the South. All of the deliberate horrible burnings at the stake were there, and for the most part went unpunished; for local authorities will not prosecute or make an empty show of prosecution. President Harding well called it a national disgrace which ought to be ended; but there is little reason to hope that it will be unless the Federal government takes the matter in hand. The South is bitter and practically unanimous in its opposition to Federal interference and flaunts the old banner of States' rights while shrieking its protests against the proposed law. But flouting the doctrine of States' rights the South was chiefly instrumental in forcing national prohibition on the country; and it seems high time that the cotton States should have a draught of their own medicine forced down their throats. If the central government can take the matter of regulating the diet of citizens out of the hands of States, it can certainly prevent or punish horrible barbarities and mob murders in States where they habitually occur.

A. U. M. P. Conference Endorse Senator du Pont, Announce Appointments For Ensuing Year—Ask For Support on Dyer Bill

Wilmington Advocate
5/27/22

NEWARK, DEL., May 23.—After Alfred Raikes, of Dover, a member of the Republican State Committee, had made a laudatory address last Thursday, the A. U. M. P. Conference, now holding its 110th annual session in St. John's A. U. M. P. church, endorsed the candidacy of Senator T. Coleman duPont for renomination.

At the closing session on Monday the appointment of pastors and other conference officials as decided on by the Rev. J. H. Bell, D. D., president, and his committee on appointments, were read by the Rev. C. D. Trusty, conference secretary. The Conference takes in Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and a part of Canada.

The Conference adopted resolutions requesting the United States Senators from Delaware and other States in the Conference bounds to support the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

Favorable action was taken on a resolution recommending to the General Conference, which meets every fourth year and which will convene in September of this year in Wilmington, that the title of the presiding officer of the Conference be changed from president to bishop.

It was voted to raise $2,000 extra for missionary work this year. The conference next year will meet in Chester, Pa., at St. John's church.

There were but two changes among the pastors of Delaware churches. Rev. Jacob F. Deshields, of St. John's church, Newark, where the Conference was held, was transferred to St. James' Church, Towson, Md., and Rev. J. C. Dennison was moved from Star of Bethlehem Church, Newport, to Newark. Rev. G. D. Trusty, secretary of the Conference, becomes pastor at Newport, being transferred from Ambler, Pa.

BILL IS SAVED FROM DEATH IN COMMITTEE

Borah Agrees to Report Out the Bill When Seen by Lodge, Says Washington Correspondent

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1922.—The crucial situation on the Dyer Bill was solved this week when on Wednesday the petition of the Mass. Branch of the National Equal Rights League to Senator Lodge, urging him as Senate leader, to get the bill reported out, was presented to the senior Senator from Massachusetts by Secretary William Munve Trotter of Boston as spokesman of the delegation of league officials.

After Messrs. Trotter, M. W. Spencer, J. L. Neill and Judge E. W. Henslelt, had protested rigorously to Senator Lodge against the bill going in the committee for four months while lynchings kept up and Secretary Trotter had declared that the senator as leader could call a Republican senatorial conference and make the committee report now so that the bill might at least be put on the calender before Congress recessed, Mr. Lodge declared he would see the Judiciary Committee at once. He said he had been presenting petitions but had not thought of urging the committee to report, but would see them and if that did not move them he would try for a Republican Conference.

An hour later his secretary telephoned to the Equal Rights League that Senator Lodge had succeeded in getting Senator Borah, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, to report the bill in without further delay.

Secretary Trotter then went with the delegation to Senator Borah who said that the bill would be reported on at once, probably on Monday. He said delay was not due to his subcommittee; certain lawyers had asked time to submit briefs on constitutionality, the main issue, but he would telegraph and give them 48 hours to get the briefs in. He declared the bill should not be killed in the committee.

The petition to Senator Lodge by the Massachusetts citizens, secured by the Equal Rights League, which had 4,000 signatures, solved the crucial issue and dug the bill out of the committee. Secretary Trotter at first conferred with Representative Dyer as to how to proceed. Now is the time to write to Senators.

The League will hold its Fifteenth Annual Meeting in July 7, in Boston, Mass., and all communitites are asked to send delegates.

HARLEM NEGROES HOLD ANTI-LYNCHING MARCH

New York Age
6/10/22

One of the most impressive parades ever held in New York occurred on Saturday afternoon, June 3, when more than a thousand Negroes marched through the streets of Harlem and down Fifth avenue as a protest against the delay by Congress in passing the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. A steady downpour of rain throughout the afternoon prevented many individuals and organizations from taking active part, yet many women and old men of the race showed their loyalty to the cause and took chances with their health by marching with the others. The women especially turned out in large numbers despite the rain, and did much to make the parade a success.

The various organizations taking part formed at the headquarters of the N. A. A. C. P. at 138th street and Seventh avenue and marched down Seventh avenue to 110th street and down Fifth avenue to 59th street. Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Fillmore was the grand marshal and John E. Nail, adjutant.

The order of the various organizations in line was as follows: Police Reserves; grand marshal and aides; 15th regiment band; grand United Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Order of Moses; Order of Fishermen; Imperial Lodge of Elks; Independent Order of St. Luke; Negro Foreign Born Citizens Alliance; St. Philips Men's Club; Red Caps; Business men's organizations; Pioneer Radio Club; and New York Dancing Master's Club.

In the Women's division were: the Women's Police Reserves; Elk's band; Women's Auxiliary of the 369th Regiment; the Anti-Lynching Committee of the N. A. A. C. P.; Y. W. C. A. group; nurses, hairdressers, members of the Roosevelt Women's Republican Club; social clubs, citizen's group, the Golden Rod Circle, women of Metropolitan Baptist Church, Mme. Allone's group, and the Pythian Court of Calanthe.

Among the other organizations represented were Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, Sigma Tau, Sigma Pi Upsilon, Omega Phi Psi, Delta Sigma Theta fraternities, Union University Club, Debutantes Club and Boy Scouts. More than thirty-five autos owned by members of the race were loaned to those desiring to take part, but who did not want to get wet. The spirit shown by those who participated, and the slogans on the banners served to let the public know that the Negroes here do not intend to let the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill die, and unless favorable action is taken in the near future, it will be made one of the issues in the Fall elections.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL, BORAH'S ADMISSION

People Should Be Given Chance to Wipe Out State Lines, Is Plan

Montgomery Advertiser
6/12/22

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The American people should be given the opportunity, by submission of a constitutional amendment, Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, declared in a letter made public tonight to decide whether they desire to "wipe out state lines" and give congress power to pass child labor, anti-lynching and similar laws dealing with state affairs.

"Year after year congress is lashed into passing laws which are manifestly unconstitutional," said Senator Borah in a letter on the anti-lynching bill, "and it has come to be a settled principle apparently that congress should disregard the constitution and leave the supreme court alone to protect. To my mind such a rule is so utterly shameless, so utterly intolerable that it is startling that it should be even spasmodically urged."

Deploring mob violence, Senator Borah in his letter to the editor of the Boston Transcript said that the anti-lynching bill, providing federal punishment for officers of the law who were accused of laxness in preventing lynchings was unconstitutional, while the supreme court had held two child labor laws void.

The anti-lynching bill, Senator Borah said, would reach only a small percentage of those involved in lynching even if sustained as constitutional. He said it would not enable the federal government to deal with individual members of lynching mobs.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 1, 1922

Stop the Lynchings.

Editor of The Record:

One horrible case of lynching follows another, yet the Dyer anti-lynching bill is still hung up in the United States Senate.

The chief difficulty seems to be the fear that it might be thrown out as unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The Constitution of the United States says (Article 3), that the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors and consuls, and those in which a State is a party; and that it shall have appellate jurisdiction in other cases, "with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

Congress lately passed a law against rent-profiteering in the District of Columbia, and added a clause saying: "This law shall not be subject to review by the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall have no jurisdiction over it."

If our Congressmen can do this when they are themselves inconvenienced by high rents, they might do it when their fellow creatures are inconvenienced by being burned alive.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., June 28, 1922.

NO CHANCE FOR VOTE ON LYNCHING BILL

Commercial Appeal
7/6/22

G. O. P. Merely Juggles With Queer Measure.

Memphis Tenn

BY R. M. GATES.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Although the Dyer anti-lynching bill which scraped through the House some weeks ago by a thin majority, has been reported out by the judicary committee of the Senate there isn't a chance for that body to vote on it at this session of Congress. The Republican majority of the committee voting out the bill realized this at the time and voted as they did solely for reasons of political expediency. To make it even plainer the anti-lynching bill, the issue as to the constitutionality of which no Republican member of the Senate judiciary committee has disputed, was reported without debate to help the candidacies of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Calder of New York and Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

Negro delegations from those states appeared before the committee to urge favorable action.

But the Senate will not get to vote on the bill at this session because after the tariff bill is disposed of, and nobody now knows when that will be, soldier bonus will be taken up and after this measure is out of the way the remaining time of the Senate will be devoted to consideration of the administration ship subsidy bill.

Discussing the bill tonight Senator Shields mentioned the report of lynchings recently issued by President Morton of Tuskegee Institute, in which no reference was made to the massacre of twenty nine miners at Herrin, Illinois. Senator Shields said that the thirty negroes who were lynched in the south had been put to death for heinous and dastardly crimes against white women whereas the twenty-nine miners at Herrin were massacred for no other cause than they were working as free men for a living.

Lynchings - 1922.
Legislation

National (Dyer Bill)

1100

COLORADO SPGS COL GAZETTE
JUNE 17, 1922

The Anti-Lynching Measure Should Be Passed Forthwith

Negroes are organizing to bring such pressure as they may to bear on Congress in an effort to secure enactment of the anti-lynching bill. It is not an unnatural procedure, inasmuch as members of the colored race are largely the victims of mob rule. However, it is none the less unfortunate that the case should be presented as one of racial justice.

The fight against lynching is not a fight on behalf of the negro population, but rather is one involving the upholding of law and orderly processes of government. It is not alone that injustice is worked to the individual when an enraged crowd sets aside the law to mete out punishment accordingly as it desires, important as is the question therein involved. Behind the attack on the person is an attack on government. A community cannot surrender to passion and do violence without debasing itself and weakening respect for the institutions upon which the nation is founded. Denial of the powers of government and the rights of the individual under it but leads to further denial, and the inevitable result of such practice is plainly written.

Possibly legitimate argument may be made against the anti-lynching bill which has passed one house of Congress and is now pending in the other, but thus far nothing has been offered. There has been none of sincerity in the debate, but only prejudice. Some southern members, in fact, make no effort at argument, but frankly admit that their opposition to action is based in the belief that the threat of mob vengeance is a powerful influence in the south. Others try to defend their position by pointing that control is a matter for the states and not the nation. The easy answer to that is that the states have shown no inclination to assert their authority, forcing the federal government, as a matter of honor if nothing else, to act. The case being so clearly drawn, there ought to be no further delay; the Dyer bill should be enacted forthwith.

DAN R. ANTHONY, FOUGHT AND VOTED FOR DYER BILL. WORKING TO RELEASE SOLDIERS IN PRISON

Topeka Plaindealer

Dan R. Anthony Voted and Stood up for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and is Now Using His Best Effort to Release the Soldiers in Prison for the Houston Riot

7-28-22

Hon. D. R. Anthony is a candidate for re-election to Congress. He is a man who has stood up in Congress and voted on all questions and measures which came before that body which had to do with the elevation of the Colored race. He voted and stood for the Dyer Anti- Lynching bill and has worked hard for the releasing of the Colored soldiers of 24th Infantry, now being detained in the Federal prison at Leavenworth for participation in the Houston riot. These men were given life sentences for defending themselves against the outrages of a set of Texas Negro-haters, against whom their own officers were afraid to defend them.

Congressman Anthony has secured the commutation of life sentences for some of them to ten to fifteen years and will soon have all the sentences reduced. The Colored people are grateful for this action on his part and will show their gratitude by voting for his return by a safe majority that he might go back and finish the job. The race cannot afford to do otherwise. All loyal people of either race should join in sending him back for this Christian act.

He is at present active and is moving Heaven and earth to send Dr. of Leavenworth, as minister to Haiti. Dr. Moates has the backing of the entire Kansas delegation in Congress who sent his name to the President for appointment. Congressman Tincher states that the President will make the appointment at the proper time. Congressman Anthony is one of Dr. Moates' strongest supporters. Let us vote for D. R. Anthony. The record of the long line of Anthony's who have always stood for the rights of Colored people is noted for their sympathies for the Race. It is now up to the Colored voters to show their appreciation by a large vote in the first district for Congressman Anthony. He is bitterly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan or anyone who favors this un-American organization

Negro Defection May Defeat Republican Party In New York Next November

Baltimore Herald 9-19-22

Party Ignores Negro Group. Fails To Pass Anti-Lynching Bill And President Advised Negroes To Split Vote

(From The New York Times)

An important contributing cause to the sensationally large majority given John F. Hylan for mayor last November was the defection of the Negro voters from the Republican party in which is known as "New York's Black Belt," in and around 125th and 145th streets, Madison and Eighth avenues. There was a live defection in the colored districts of Brooklyn and Queens. To the number of many thousands and for the first time they voted the Democratic ticket. This was not a sporadic outcome of independence, but a milestone in a political fight which began two years ago and may affect decisively the elections of this year.

Negro suffrage became general in the United States in 1870. Between 1870 and 1920, a period of fifty years, the Negro voted solidly, stolidly and, to some extent blindly for the candidates of the Republican party, or rather against the candidates named by the Democrats. In many northern or border states, notably Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, New York, Illinois, Delaware and West Virginia, their loyal and undeviating support assured Republican success in many doubtful elections.

They secured few appointments; their influence on Republican politics was small and i nthe Southern States they were practically disfranchised. The recurrence of lynchings in Southern states accompanied by many deous barbarities, and, in some cases, by flagrant injustice, led Negro leaders to formulate their one and first demand upon the party which they had so long supported. This was the adoption of a law which would make the taking of human life by mob violence a federal offense whenever the local authorities were supine or accessory.

The Republicans at the National Convention in Chicago which nominated Mr. Harding agreed to this demand and adopted in their platform a plank which the colored leaders accepted as a pledge to be carried out in good faith if a Republican Congress were chosen in November.

The new administration went into office on March 4, 1921, but for nearly a year the pledge, if it was a pledge, was ignored. Not until January 26, 1922, did the House of Representatives in response to insistent demand, pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill. Congressman Dyer, the author of the bill, is a St. Louis Republican who represents a constituency in which Negro voters are numerous. The action of the Republicans in passing the bill was regarded by their Negro followers as belated and the delay over its adoption as an evi-

dence of bad faith. Hence their defection last year from the Republicans in New York City and in many other cities throughout the country and this year in Chicago, Kansas City and Philadelphia.

LIES THAT WILL BE TOLD WHEN SENATE DEBATES ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

By William Pickens

Louisville News 7-22-22

(For The Associated Negro Press.)

They are going to tell them, so we had just as well tell them over to ourselves now and get used to them. It is necessary to lie when one opposes a good man or a good thing. How could one bear testimony against Jesus Christ in court or fight against an anti-murder bill in the legislature without taking a false position? How could he ever score a point by telling the actual truth in such cases? If one wants to "win" in such a position, he must use exaggeration or absolute falsehood.

When this bill comes to debate, some of the opposition will of course, be due to misinformation, mistaken sentiment and false political philosophy—but most of it will be plain, old-fashioned, calculated, and deliberate, measured and fitted, cut and dried or canned LIES. And not a single lie will be new. We have heard them all before.

But first some of the more or less sincere false notions:

Unconstitutionality of the bill; as if it were not the first principle of the Constitution of every civilized state to protect the lives and welfare of its citizens, whether the constitution happens to say so in so many letters of the alphabet or not. That is the raison d'etre of a constitution and a government. It does not have to be awoved in detail. There would be no need of a constitution but for these lives and interests. When men draw up a charter for the promotion of some business, they do not have to agree in writing, NOT to steal and plunder and destroy the business, or NOT to permit others to destroy it, and besides, this common-sense, there is plenty of expression both in the original constitution and its amendments, which will support any necessary measure against murder, riot and rebellion. And finally, a point of order can be called on all "constitutional" arguments until the matter has been passed by Congress and brought before the courts.

That the bill will encourage crime: as if the punishment of a greater crime will encourage a lesser one or any kind of one. **That is will violate State rights**: as if that bogie did not die 60 years ago. What state could ever have a right either to do or to permit organized murder? And it will not in the least impair the state's rights to prevent it, because the genera lgvernment exercises its concurrent right to prevent it also.

That it will not stop lynching: as if a million laws against murder had ever stopped murder. But although anti-murder laws have not stopped murder, they have stopped a lot of murders and and prevented more. Because a law never yet has been 100 per cent effective, shall there be no law? Follies!

And now for the plain LIES:

That lynching is for rape: While not even the mob has had the affrontery to charge rape in as many as one case out of five. And it would be unheard-of foolishness to accept as wholly true even the small proportion of rape cases charged by a mob. Knowing that this is their best card, the mob plays it as often as possible.

That it will make white women unsafe: as if white women were to be protected by the criminals rather than by the laws and courts of these United States. As if a white woman at the present minute in the midst of black men in the state of Georgia were not ten times safer even from insult ,than a black woman in the same state in the midst of white men is from extreme physical violence. As if civilized communities, like British West Indies where the blacks greatly outnumber the whites, ever had to resort to lynching to protect the white women or to protect anything else. As if it were not true that a much smaller percentage of rape is committed by black men than by white men.

That it will cause more lynchings: as if human nature were so upside-down and so insideout in Mississippi and Georgia that the lyncher will be more apt to commit his crime if you give him a chance to get into the penitentiary, than he is now with his present chance to get into the hero column of the newspapers. We will not believe that until it is demonstrated MORE THAN ONCE.

That the states if let alone will cardicate lynching: as if the very states that do the lynchings were not the states most solidly opposed to anti-lynching laws and even to anti-lynching education. Why should the rest of the country leave those states "alone?" Civilization in the rest of the country is being victimized by this crime. The victmized part of the community could as reasonably be asked to let highway robbers alone, in the prospect that their own consciences and the good members of their families will ultimately (certainly untimately) reform them.

That there is no occasion or "reason" for such national legislation: as if 4,000 lynched men and women were not just 3,999 superfluous reasons for a law against it.

But what reason can you offer to prejudices against itself? And suppose we had to get the consent of every bootlegger before the rest of the community could agree upon legislation affecting his profession, or the consent of every "second-story man" before the rest of us could agree on laws against burglary"—!

Deliberate Falsifications About Dyer Bill

Wilmington Advocate

Propaganda on Foot to Discredit Intent of Anti-Lynching Measure—Colored People Being Deceived by So-called Leaders, Endorsed by American Bar Association—Must be Constitutional

9-2-22 Wilmington, Del.

So many colored people have asked for the text and explanation of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill that we are giving a digest herewith for their benefit. Many of the white politicians, and sad to say, some of the so-called colored leaders are trying to misinterpret the bill in order to excuse the action of Caleb Layton in voting against the measure.

The Dyer bill has been endorsed by a number of Republican State Conventions, by the majority of the leading Senators, Hiram Johnson and Beveridge among the latest. Best of all, in answer to the often advanced claim that it is unconstitutional, at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association last week, the bill was endorsed and its passage urged. That means that the ablest lawyers in the United States have agreed that the Dyer bill is constitutional. Every organization of colored people in the country is strongly behind the bill. At the International Conference of the Grand Masters, Past Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, etc. of the Prince Hall Masons of the United States, in Washington, August 8, strong resolutions were passed calling the United States Senate to pass the bill without delay. **In short, every Negro in the United States who represents anything educationally, politically, racially, socially, fraternally, religiously, is behind the Dyer bill, and not only urging upon the United States Senate to pass it without delay, but resolved to relegate those Congressmen to private life who voted against it in the House.**

The bill, which is known technically as H. R. No. 13, may be explained briefly as follows:

Section 1—Mob or riotous assemblage is defined as three or more persons acting together for the purpose of depriving a person of his life without authority of law.

Section II.—Provides that a State or governmental official who shall fail to protect the life of a person within his jurisdiction from a mob shall be considered to have denied to that person equal protection of the laws of the State such as is provided by the Constitution of the United States.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
SEPTEMBER 10, 1922

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

NOW that the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has been given a place on the program of the session by the Senate Steering Committee, there is renewed hope that this measure, having for its purpose the wiping out of a great national stain of lawlessness and murder, will be put upon the statute books without unnecessary delay. Whether it is the best possible measure to meet the desired end may be open to question; but there is at least this to say for it: nothing better has been suggested by those who profess to oppose it for no other reason than that it is unconstitutional or that it will fail to check the infamous wrong against which it is directed.

So far as concerns the constitutional issue it is pertinent to observe that the bill has passed the scrutiny of the judiciary committees of both branches of Congress; that it bears the indorsement of the United States Attorney General, of many eminent Judges and lawyers, and that it is in line with the urgent recommendation of the American Bar Association for "further legislation to punish and prevent lynching and mob violence." There is no longer room for argument for the need of some such legislation as this to check the crime of mob violence and to enforce respect for law in communities where there is no such respect and where the local officers of law and order are indifferent or powerless. The record of lynchings in the United States long has been a national disgrace and humiliation. State laws alone have proved inadequate to meet the evil; and while recourse to national interference in some cases may be deprecated, the present emergency fully justifies action by Congress to meet what has become long since a national and not a merely local emergency.

Congressional Record.

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

THE ANTILYNCHING BILL.

SPEECH

OF

HON. THEODORE E. BURTON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 17, 1922.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in the discussion of this question three main propositions present themselves: First, the gravity and the extent of the evil which the bill seeks to remedy; second, is congressional action desirable as a matter of public policy? third, will action by Congress be constitutional?

Of the gravity of the evil there can be no question. Lynching is the darkest blot upon an otherwise splendid civilization. Notwithstanding our advancement and our proud position among the nations, this crime prevails only in the United States. In the olden times patriarchs and chiefs had the power of life and death, but it was exercised under crude forms of law or authority. There is only one crime to be compared with lynching, and that is cannibalism. This frightful form of savagery, however, was usually hedged about by ceremonial rites. It was sometimes practiced for the alleviation of hunger; sometimes in pursuance of a general policy to remove the aged or inefficient; frequently in response to a prevalent superstition, that the bodies of those who had been slain returned for retribution upon those who were guilty of taking their lives. It has practically disappeared from the earth, and its presence was always exaggerated. The familiar passage—

> The barbarous Scythian
> Or he that makes his generation messes
> To gorge his appetite—

Was no doubt an imaginative conception of the great dramatist, perhaps suggested by some statements in Herodotus.

This savage practice of lynching or "lynch law" takes its name from one Charles Lynch, who lived between the years 1736 and 1796 in one of the southwesterly counties of Virginia. The town of Lynchburg was named after his brother. He with others in a time of trouble from Tories and lawless persons, during the Revolutionary War, formed a kind of vigilance committee, meting out punishment to offenders. However, they never claimed the right to take life. Castigation, whipping, or something of a similar nature, was the limit of their activities. His actions were justified in resolutions passed by the Virginia Legislature, I believe, in the year 1782.

In the days of early settlement, before the establishment of courts and political organizations, on the frontier and in other places, there may have been an excuse for this method of punishment, as at San Francisco in the early '50's. But even under these circumstances the taking of human life was comparatively light, and at least in certain cases a hearing was had. The vigilantes in the Mountain States and on the Pacific coast went through the form of a trial. In the years from 1850 up to 1860 it is estimated there were 46 Negroes put to death in the United States.

The practice did not become so widely prevalent until after the Civil War. It is a singular fact that down to about 1890 white men and those of other races were thus put to death indiscriminately; since then many more colored persons have been lynched. In the savage form in which this brutal method of execution has been conducted in the last 30 years, neither race nor sex has been spared. Over 500 white men have been lynched, and 57 women have been the victims of the mob; even children have been included. Barbarities which are almost beyond belief have been perpetrated, such as pouring kerosene oil upon the victims and burning them at the stake. These exhibitions have been attended by the frenzy of an infuriated mob, by the cutting of pieces from the bodies of the victims and carrying them away as souvenirs. In one case a lynching was announced and an excursion train was run to the place where the lynching was to occur. Mortifying as these details may be, they are instances of mob violence. They but illustrate the dictum of M. LeBon in his work on The Crowd—that the collective impulse of the mob is different from the impulses and consciousness of those individuals comprising it. When fury is aroused it knows no limit in the brutal actions of a savage assembly.

It is startling to note that in the 28 years from 1890 to 1917, inclusive, the number of deaths by lynching was approximately equal to the number of those electrocuted or hanged under sentences of the courts. Three thousand and thirteen is the number counted for the former and 3,193 of the latter. If full statistics were available it is most probable that the number of those whose lives were taken by lynching was greater than the number of those who were hanged or electrocuted in accordance with the sentences of the courts. In 17 States the number lynched surpassed the number of those put to death by judicial sentence, and in some of those States there were twice, three times, or even four or five times as many who were lynched as those who met death at the hands of the legal executioner.

On this subject of lynching, Abraham Lincoln, in one of his earlier speeches, expressed himself with his usual clearness and in no uncertain tones. In a speech at Springfield, Ill., he said:

> I hope I am over wary; but if I am not, there is even now something of ill omen amongst us. I mean the increasing disregard for law which pervades the country—the growing disposition to substitute the wild and furious passions in lieu of the sober judgment of courts, and the worse than savage mobs for the executive ministers of justice. This disposition is awfully fearful in any community, and that it now exists in ours, though grating to our feelings to admit, it would be a violation of truth and an insult to our intelligence to deny.

Omitting a portion of what he said, he continues:

> In the Mississippi case they first commenced by hanging the regular gamblers—a set of men certainly not following for a livelihood a very useful or very honest occupation, but one which, so far from being forbidden by the laws, was actually licensed by an act of the legislature passed but a single year before. * * * But you are perhaps ready to ask, What has this to do with the perpetuation of our political institutions? I answer, It has much to do with it. Its direct consequences are, comparatively speaking, but a small evil, and much of its danger consists in the proneness of our minds to regard its direct as its only consequences. Abstractly considered, the hanging of the gamblers at Vicksburg was of but little consequence. They constitute a portion of population that is worse than useless in any community; and their death, if no pernicious example be set by it, is never matter of reasonable regret with anyone.

He then dwelt upon the inevitable destruction of the innocent along with the guilty. He said:

> The walls erected for the defense of the persons and property of individuals are trodden down and disregarded. * * * The lawless in spirit are encouraged to become lawless in practice, and thus become absolutely unrestrained. * * * While, on the other hand, good men, men who love tranquillity, who desire to abide by the laws and enjoy their benefits, who would gladly spill their blood in the defense of their country, seeing their property destroyed, their families insulted, and their lives endangered, their persons injured, and seeing nothing in prospect that forebodes a change for the better, become tired of and disgusted with a Government that offers them no protection.

He then adds:

> Thus the strongest bulwark of any government may effectually be broken down and destroyed. I mean the attachment of the people.

Is it desirable that Congress should take action? The evil has assumed colossal proportions. Nationhood involves two things—first, the service of the citizen. His life and property must be subject to the call of his country. Our young men must respond to the call to arms, whether for the immediate defense of their firesides or, as they did in recent years, to shed their blood on the soil of France and Belgium. Does the country owe them no return? A nation is not for the benefit of a kaiser or a despot. It is an organized society for the benefit of those who make up its numbers, in which authority must be limited, at least in these modern times of progress, by the rights of the governed, and controlled in accordance with principles of equality and of the protection of the law.

The nation is hardly worthy of the name which does not protect its citizens. On this subject I will read, for those who hold perhaps somewhat different political views from myself, from two Democratic platforms; first, the platform of 1860.

86894—22208

This platform contained less than a page, and had but seven sections. One of them is this:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens whether at home or abroad and whether native or foreign.

There was a plank in the Democratic platform so recently as 1916 in no uncertain language:

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad. * * *
The American Government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home but abroad.

On this subject Mr. Justice Matthews said in 118 United States at page 369:

The equal protection of the laws is a pledge of the protection of equal laws.

The principle is laid down that it is the duty of every country to afford protection to all those who have the distinction of its citizenship, whatever their place of birth, whether native or foreign, whatever their religion, whatever their race.

In the most enlightened communities of the ancient world special attention was given to the protection of the citizen. In one of his orations against Verres Cicero, in a passage which I will freely translate, said:

O liberty! O word once delightful to every Roman ear! O sacred privilege of Roman citizenship, once sacred, now trampled upon.

But the offender in that case was only a tyro in comparison with those who make up the modern lynching mob. He added the words:

Facinus est vincire civem Romanum; scelus verberare.
"It is a wicked action to bind a Roman citizen. It is a crime to scourge him."

The declaration of the Democratic platform and those principles of nationality which I have mentioned are of universal application among free peoples. They are as well the badge of stable government, of the supremacy of law and order. These principles have been the very essence of our policy from the beginning. The most striking feature of both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and its amendments is equality, the right to life, liberty, and property, the absence of all discrimination. These are great American ideas, and without their enforcement our Government does not fulfil the promise of its founders or the hopes of the present.

Whatever our views of State rights may be, we must recognize that under present-day conditions in the solution of national questions State boundaries are becoming vanishing traces on the map. I count myself as one who deplores that tendency. It seems to me every State should have initiative, that everything should be done to promote its dignity, its pride, and independent action; but in our effort to seek to restrain Federal jurisdiction we are fighting against the tide. The boundary line between the States and National Government is something that is beyond our control. The change is due to social development, to science and invention, and rests upon the closer relations of trade and amity that exist between communities.

I would not detract one iota from the fame of Webster as a statesman and a lawyer, but he was a powerful protagonist swimming with the tide when he made the reply to Hayne in January, 1830. Canals had been built, railroads were building, 14 years later the magnetic telegraph was brought into practical application, disseminating news all over the country, and as a result of these developments the States were brought as near one to the other as had been counties in the administration of Thomas Jefferson. But for this development, that magnificent expression of his, "Liberty and Union now and forever one and inseparable," might have been the dream of an idealist. We must face the conditions as they are. The growth of Federal jurisdiction is very much accentuated not merely by interstate relations but by the limitations and occasional inefficiency of State governments. You are all familiar with the great array of statutes placed on the Federal statute books within the last 30 years—the antitrust law, and before that the interstate commerce law, laws for the inspection of meat; pure food laws, laws giving remedy to employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and recently a law has been passed under which theft from freight trains engaged in interstate commerce can be punished in the Federal courts. Then we have very recently an act named for our distinguished colleague, the Mann white slave act, and the Adamson law, which go to the very verge. All these indicate change of jurisdiction and change of conditions. Measures which would have been regarded as utterly unconstitutional 100 years ago have been approved by practically a unanimous decision.

I may say in this connection that it is hardly fair for a State to have the benefit or stimulus of congressional appropriations for rivers and harbors, for good roads, and all the forms of national activity which are so helpful to localities, and, on the other hand, to say if we have any water power we must confine it within our own borders; that however much the landscape may show the beneficent effect of Federal activity, we still adhere to the right to control our own matters in the old way whether they be obsolete or not.

Popular opinion, if I can judge correctly, favors this bill. I am placing in the RECORD numerous quotations from newspapers. It causes me some regret that several clippings reflect on Members of this House, but I take it, my brethren, that you have all been accustomed to newspaper criticism, and if you have not been the probability is if you attain any considerable prominence you will be subjected to it in the future, and so I trust that these expressions will not be offensive to you. I am including, for the most part, those that have been printed within the last two months:

[Editorial on Dyer antilynching bill from New York World, Jan. 8, 1922.]

THEY HAVE GIVEN AWAY THEIR CASE.

Opposition to the antilynching bill is having hard sledding in Congress. That is not because it has no case in constitutional law and precedent. It has a perfect case under a long line of Supreme Court judgments concerning the scope of section 1 of the fourteenth amendment, on which the bill depends for its validity.

But the bill in its new invasion of the police powers of the States happens to affect the South more than any other section of the country, and southern Representatives in Congress are in the worst position of all to crowd any argument now in defense of State police powers.

The most deadly blow ever struck at those residuary rights and powers of the States since the beginning of the Government is the eighteenth amendment, and for that fact the South and its Representatives at Washington are most of all responsible. They cared nothing then for State police power and all that. The more completely it was destroyed and merged in the Ceneral Government so far as prohibition was concerned, the better they were suited. They turned their backs on the most fundamental principles for which they and their political predecessors had stood since the time of Jefferson and went bag and baggage over to a position that even the traditional party of centralization would have repudiated as unthinkable hardly half a dozen years ago.

And now they are loudly talking State police power against a little antilynching bill whose whittling-down invasion of State jurisdiction is not comparable for a moment with that effected by the eighteenth amendment. It is to laugh, and this no doubt explains the great good nature with which the Republican side of the House listens to the southern protests and then votes them down.

—

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Jan. 6, 1922.]

THE ANTILYNCH BILL.

Sixty-three or sixty-four men and women were lynched in the United States last year. The count varies slightly. Well over 4,000 have been lynched since definite enumeration began in 1885. More than 60 of last year's victims were murdered by mobs in Southern States.

It was with such shocking figures as these in mind that the authors of the antilynching bill, now pending in the National House, went about their task of framing Federal legislation to guarantee to citizens the equal protection of law which has, in effect, been denied them by some of the States. The proposal is assailed on constitutional grounds. To the American sense of justice and fair play, however, it appeals more strongly than does a legalistic quibble over the right of the National Government to take the step recommended.

The bill is before the House with the indorsement of the Judiciary Committee. The minority of the committee dissents. This minority, it is interesting to note, is composed of Representative SUMNERS of Texas, whose State was guilty of 7 lynchings last year; MONTAGUE, of Virginia, in which State 1 lynching occurred; WISE, of Georgia—Georgia mobs murdered 11 in 1921; TILLMAN, of Arkansas—6 Arkansans were mob victims; and DOMINICK, of South Carolina, representing a State guilty of 5 mob murders last year.

Congressmen still pretending faith in the old State's right doctrine argue that the passage of such a measure as this would constitute an indefensible invasion by the Federal Government of the police power of the States. The decisions, however, seem to be against this contention. The question of constitutionality aside, it will appear to fair-minded people generally that when States fail signally to afford their citizens the protection of law guaranteed them by the Constitution there can be no great injustice done when the National Government steps in to supply the deficiency. The best way to prevent such an "invasion" would be for the States to stop evading their own duty in respect to this crime which every year blackens the fame of America.

Every newspaper reader is familiar with the fact that from time to time the National Government is obliged to make the humiliating confession that it is powerless to make good its express constitutional guaranty that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Files of the State Department show many such confessions in the form of official communications with Governments abroad. Compensation for the lynching of aliens by American mobs has run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The United States can pay after the damage is done, but under existing law it can not prevent the damage.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the antilynching bill proposes to permit the Federal Government to give to individuals the protection of law which the States can not or refuse to give—a protection of law guaranteed alike by the Federal Constitution and by most of the State constitutions. If anyone can read into such a suggestion a threat to destroy or impair our form of government he is welcome to his interpretation, but the country is not impressed by it.

—

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Dec. 21, 1921.]

TO MAKE AN END OF LYNCHING.

Federal interference with the police powers of the States has its dangers. But the antilynching bill now before Congress has abundant justification in spite of the protests of southern Members against it. This measure provides for the punishment of local officials who fail to do all in their power to prevent a lynching and of all participants in

lynching mobs; and it makes any county in which a lynching takes place liable in the sum of $10,000 to the family of the victim. Such legislation should strike at the very root of the evil. Immunity from punishment is the most potent stimulant of mob violence.

The right of the Federal Government to act is founded upon the fourteenth amendment. "No State," the Constitution there declares, "shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This assertion of the supremacy of the Federal law is fundamental to the very existence of the Constitution, since without such supremacy we should be a confederation of States and not a Nation. It is especially important that the protection of the citizen from unconstitutional acts should be insisted upon at this time, when disregard of constitutional principles has become alarmingly prevalent.

Clearly, the State that can not, or will not, protect its citizens against a mob has failed to secure them in their constitutional rights and has given the Federal Government complete justification for exerting its authority in the matter. That the mob spirit has too often run riot with little effort on the part of local officials to check it is undeniable. Acts injurious to the good name of the Nation have thus been committed with no punishment of the offenders. More than once these acts have led to embarrassing international episodes, as in the famous case of the Italians murdered in New Orleans. The Federal Government is necessarily the only authority other nations recognize. To confess that it has no authority when crimes against the citizens of other nations are committed puts it in a humiliating position.

Public sentiment will undoubtedly be behind any measure that ends an organized defiance of law, such as lynching is. The principle of holding the jurisdiction in which it occurs financially liable is a sound one; it has already been accepted in State statutes. That it is the duty of the State to punish lynchers goes without saying. This duty should be left to the State so long as there is any guaranty that it will be performed. But a State which can not protect its own citizens and enforce the constitutional guaranties must not complain if the Federal authorities step in. Mob violence has disgraced the Nation long enough.

—

[Editorial on Dyer antilynching bill, from the Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune, Nov. 4, 1921.]

ANTILYNCHING LAW.

Public sentiment should rally in support of the Dyer antilynching bill which has been introduced in the House. It is time that the Federal Government should take cognizance of these atrocities. In many of our Southern States the authorities are patently unable to cope with the situation. Aside from the fact that the frequent lynchings give foreigners an unfavorable opinion of our civilization, they constitute in themselves an evil which every right-minded man, both North and South, deplores. A man is entitled to trial before a jury whether his flesh be white, black, or yellow.

—

[Editorial on the Dyer anti-lynching bill from Indianapolis (Ind.) Star Dec. 20, 1921.]

A BILL TO CHECK LYNCHING.

The Dyer bill to prevent lynching now pending in the House of Representatives seems to be a measure that if made into a law would have excellent results. It seems useless to look to properly repressive action by the legislatures of Southern States. The governor of Georgia who went out of office last year was a far-seeing man and did his best to get a regulative State law through, and had he remained in office would probably have succeeded, but his successor has other ideas, and unless a Federal law is enacted lynching in Georgia will go unchecked.

The Dyer bill in the House provides that in the failure of State authorities to protect persons against mob violence, the county within whose borders the offense occurred shall be subject to a penalty of $10,000 for every lynching. The making of these crimes a Federal offense will put a different face on the matter. The lawless element—which is often found among the "best citizens"—may continue for a time to be lawless, but public sentiment among taxpayers will force local authorities to arrest the leaders, whose identity is usually no great secret, and to discourage in every way the perpetration of the "great American crime" and relic of barbarism. It will not be difficult after a few penalties have been exacted by Federal authorities to get State laws through to punish the criminals. Punishment may not change the brutal nature of the men who make up murderous mobs, but will have a tendency to prevent them from pursuing their favorite sport.

Lynching is a crime that does much to offset our proud claims to a high civilization. It goes on constantly, and, according to all appearances, with a tendency to hang or shoot or burn men for minor as well as serious offenses, as often unproved as not. Negroes, being helpless, are most often the victims, but white men are not immune from mob law. The Dyer bill or one even more stringent should become a law without delay.

—

[From the Post, Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1921.]

LET US END THIS DISGRACE.

For more years than we would care to reckon these United States have been disgraced by an offense against law and order that seems to be peculiarly American. This offense is that of putting to death without trial men suspected or known to be guilty of certain crimes. The outrages almost always occur in the Southern States and with as much regularity are directed at men whose skins are black. Whites are rarely given the same kind of punishment, even for the same kind of crime. Illegal hangings, shootings, and burnings at the stake are, therefore, to be considered a matter of race revenge, one of the worst manifestations that we can have in such a land as ours.

Ever and anon this crime has arisen to plague us. When we protest, officially or unofficially, at some outrage in Europe, the reply is that we would better clean our own skirts before criticizing others. President Wilson made this plain enough on more than one occasion, and, previous to his time at the White House, Theodore Roosevelt fulminated against the vicious thing with all the energy at his command. But to no avail; the years went on with scarcely any let-up in the number of persons illegally put to death.

At last it seems as if we might wake up, however, for there is now up for consideration by the National House a bill to "assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching." It is the first definite attempt we have noted to stop the practice.

This measure asserts, first, that if a State or a governmental subdivision of it fails or refuses to protect the lives of persons "against a mob or riotous assemblage," it may be deemed to have denied the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and Congress may therefore provide penalties. These are, as proposed by the bill, to make it a felony for a local official to refuse to "make all reasonable efforts" to perform his duty in preventing a lynching; to make it a felony to participate in "any mob or riotous assemblage by which a person is put to death"; and to make each county in which anyone is lynched liable in the amount of $10,000, to be paid to that person's family, or, if he has none, "for the use of the United States."

Some theorists have always asserted that a Federal law against lynching would be unconstitutional. As this one is drawn it seems to avoid that objection. Certainly something should be found binding upon States that either do not punish lynching at all or punish it very gently. The custom has disgraced this country too long already. Let us end it.

—

[From the Boston (Mass.) Post, Dec. 20, 1921.]

WHY NOT CONSTITUTIONAL?

It is expected at Washington that the antilynching bill, whose passage by the Republican majority in the House last week was delayed, will be brought up again soon after the holiday recess. According to the partisan alignment in that body, there can be no question as to its passage if the Republican ranks can be kept unimpaired. As the figures stand, there are now 300 Republicans, 1 Socialist, and 131 Democrats—more than a 2-to-1 majority.

Opposition to this bill is, however, developing in the majority party, based upon its alleged unconstitutionality. Its enemies criticize, for instance, the provision that a State which does not afford full protection to the victim of a lynching party shall pay $10,000 to his surviving relatives. This, they hold, is illegally infringing State rights.

But why is a bill to punish lynching unconstitutional? It seems to the Post that the Constitution not only fully warrants, but demands such a measure. The fourteenth amendment says, "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Now, lynching is certainly taking life "without due process of law," and a man who is lynched is as certainly denied "the equal protection of the laws." Furthermore, "Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

An antilynching law is, therefore, legislation to see that a human-rights amendment to the Constitution is respected. It surely should be as valid as is legislation to enforce the amendment that tells men what they may not drink.

—

[From the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21, 1921.]

STATES' RIGHTS INCONSISTENCY.

The arguments advanced by southern Congressmen against the constitutionality of the antilynching bill at one time would have commended themselves to most Americans as sound. Lynching is a national disgrace and an especial reproach to the States that tolerate it, but the Dyer bill, which declares participation in a lynching and the failure of State officials to protect from mob violence persons under their jurisdiction to be crimes against Federal law, as well as imposing a $10,000 fine on the counties in which a lynching takes place, goes far afield from old-fashioned notions of the limits of Federal jurisdiction.

However, these protests against an extension of Federal jurisdiction to cover lynching will have a hollow sound, coming from a section in which every State has indorsed recently a far more extensive encroachment on the reserved police powers of the States. For men who accepted without protest the eighteenth amendment to cavil at a much less radical extension of Federal power may be explained by the peculiar sensitiveness the South displays on questions involving the race issue, but it is no credit to their sense of logic.

—

[From the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, Dec. 21, 1921.]

WHY DEFEND LYNCHERS?

Debate on the proposed antilynching law will be resumed in Congress after the holidays, and there is no good reason why the measure should not be passed without delay.

Lynching in itself is a great evil that leads to greater ones. It encourages mob spirit in politics and it must result inevitably in the peculiar sort of mania that led to the shameful scandal of the new Ku Klux. There is no imaginable good that mob law can accomplish. And it is a matter of record that at least 50 per cent of the victims of lynching parties have been innocent of wrong.

There is wisdom behind the effort to enact a Federal law under which counties in which mob rule is permitted to progress to a point where life is sacrificed be compelled to pay heavy indemnity to the family of the victim. Such a provision ought to be a valuable stimulus to the public officials who are either too cowardly or too careless to protect prisoners committed to their care.

—

[From the Literary Digest for Dec. 31, 1921.]

A FEDERAL BILL TO HALT LYNCHING.

Lynching will be less fashionable if the Federal antilynching bill sponsored by Representative DYER (Rep.), of Missouri, becomes a law. Also, notes a southern paper, the Columbia Record, "chicken-livered and rabbit-hearted officers of the law, with backbones no stiffer than empty flour sacks," will be dealt with rather severely if they continue to surrender prisoners and jail keys as in the past, for heavy penalties to both the officer and the county he represents will result if every precaution is not taken to prevent the lynching of a prisoner, white or black. "The Dyer bill is drastic, but a drastic remedy is needed for the loathsome lynching disease," declares the New York Tribune, which reminds us that "since January 1, 1921, there have been 60 known lynchings, a record of shame for a civilized nation." Moreover, another editor recalls, "the records of the past 30 years show that more than one-fifth of the 3,224 victims of lynchings in that time were white men." Southerners, therefore, should not feel that the Dyer bill is aimed wholly at them, points out the Manchester (N. H.) Union, for,

as the New York Globe remarks, "both northerners and southerners have offended and both whites and blacks have been lynched."

In the opinion of Attorney General Daugherty the passage of legislation by Congress penalizing failure by a State to give equal protection of the laws to any person within its jurisdiction would be constitutional

* * * * * * *

Some States, it is said, such as Minnesota and Illinois, already have enacted drastic laws against lynching, and have provided severe penalties for officers and communities that fail to protect the life of the accused. Should the Dyer bill pass, however, the Federal court, rather than a local tribunal, will institute proceedings should a sheriff or deputy be charged with neglect of duty. That it is practically impossible in most cases for State officers to deal with mobs bent upon lynching is the contention of the San Antonio Express:

"Since April 11 last 38 lynchings, including 2 burnings at the stake and 4 burnings of bodies after lynching, have been perpetrated in the United States, as follows: Georgia, 10; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 5; Louisiana, 4; Arkansas, 3; and Texas, 3. Meanwhile, the 1920 record stands as the basis of indictment and comparison—and Texas heads that record. Last year its mobs outlynched Georgia's.

"However sincere and courageous the southern governors' efforts to stamp out lynching, they come to naught. In the lynching States spoken and written appeals to the spirit of civilization and Americanism, to lawful government and order, have encountered but eyes closed against them, mind fast shut against them, ears deaf to them.

"Congress, however, has both the right and the power to legislate for the genuine, effective operation of every mandate of the Constitution; it should pass the Dyer antilynching bill."

"If under the Dyer bill communities are made to pay for tolerating lynchings, lynchings will stop," asserts the New York Tribune; "if officials can be imprisoned for not doing their best to discourage mob violence, local sentiment will turn against such outbreaks." Meanwhile, adds this paper:

"No State can well complain if Congress takes a hand in ending the lynching evil. Our foreign relations have been troubled many times by the lawless hanging of other nationals. The Federal Government is bound under treaties to give equal protection to citizens and aliens. Yet it has no hold on the States through whose negligence aliens are lynched, and punishment for such crime is not exacted. It is likewise an affront to the Constitution that citizens of the United States are not protected by the States in their personal rights."

"As long as mob law maintains its hold in America the life of no individual is safe, be he rich or poor, high or low," points out the Houston Informer. Therefore, contends the New York Globe:

"No argument should be necessary in defense of this bill, which is a clear and direct application of the constitutional provision that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Lynching can not ordinarily take place without the connivance of the local authorities. If they will not act, the Federal Government should. To call this assertion of the constitutional rights of every citizen a violation of State sovereignty is to deny 60 years of history."

"To reenforce State statutes by such Federal provisions as are contained in the Dyer bill will impose no injustice upon anyone, but will maintain equal rights for all," believes the Boston Herald, and the Detroit News remarks that "by this time it ought to be realized that the lynching spirit leads to more trouble than it can possibly correct."

—

[From the Telegram, Utica, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1921.]

LYNCHING.

At last a serious attempt is being made by the United States Congress to wipe out what is considered to be the blackest stain upon the escutcheon of this country. That a barbaric institution, which lynching really is, should have any standing whatsoever in this land of liberty, where every citizen is in possession of the right of equal protection by the law according to the Constitution, is indeed hardly credible. The foreigners who come to visit us are astounded to hear that such cruelties are perpetrated here which savor more of the savage practices of the primitive people in the jungles of Africa or the massacring mobs in certain sections of Europe. * * * Even the officials in the places where lynching has been recognized by tradition make little effort to apprehend those who are guilty of the heinous practice, and the new bill aims to punish any officer who makes no "reasonable effort" to discharge his duty and protect human beings from the violence of mob rule. The bill provides for a penalty which will be imposed upon the county in which any lynching occurs. The sum of $10,000 will be paid to the family of the one who has thus been violated or to the United States in case he has no relatives. It is expected that this measure will act as a preventive against the crime.

It is true that the country has been too lenient with lynching parties. The institution has become so well ingrained in the minds of the peoples in those sections of the country where the act is quite prevalent that it is considered well-nigh impossible to do anything to stop it. Even now some are rather inclined to believe that the enactment of the statute will in no way remedy the evil. There is too much determination, there is too much heat engendered when the mob is moved into action, that any resistance would probably cause greater opposition, they declare. But the Government should not be daunted by the threatened violation of the law, if it goes into effect. The force of public opinion generally throughout the country is bitterly incensed against lynching. It has no justification. The conscience of man revolts against it. The country has seen slavery go out of existence. Lynching must follow in due course. The Government, if it has any raison d'être, must above all put that force into operation which should protect its citizens and give them a fair trial.

—

[From Union, Springfield, Mass, Dec. 24, 1921.]

THE ANTILYNCHING BILL.

Owing to a successful filibuster by Democrats in the House of Representatives the Dyer antilynching bill has been laid away until after Christmas. While this means only a short postponement of action, it shows a Democratic inclination to beat the bill at any cost. This sort of thing may be a polite compliment to the gentlemen from the South who see in its passage an insult to their constituencies, but if the bill is finally defeated one of the sore spots on the American body politic will remain unhealed.

Americans, who are naturally inclined toward national self-righteousness, not without cause, have been frequently irked by references on the part of Europeans to southern lynchings. Such references are particularly unpleasant because founded on undeniable facts, and it has been evident that the South could not be relied upon to put a stop to lynchings or to punish the offenders after they had taken place. In the interest of our national pride and honor it is necessary for America, against whose name such things are held, to prevent their occurrence, if possible.

Democratic Representatives from the South feel, perhaps, that if they do not do everything in their power to prevent the passage of the bill, they will be charged by their constituents with having allowed the Nation to rebuke the States in which lynchings are too lightly regarded. That would mean political ruin for them, and their good friends and fellow partisans from other States naturally sympathize with them in their hour of trial. Northern Democratic Congressmen should remember, however, that they can not vote against the honor of America with the same impunity allowed their southern colleagues.

There are other editorials of the same import in the New York Times, New York Evening Post, and Springfield Republican. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER] has included a large number which were published at an earlier date. I will read briefly an editorial from the New York World, which I think would be considered by my colleagues as the leading Democratic paper of the country:

Opposition to the antilynching bill is having hard sledding in Congress. This is not because it has no case in constitutional law and precedent. It has a perfect case under a long line of Supreme Court judgments concerning the scope of section 1 of the fourteenth amendment, on which the bill depends for its validity.

Then follows a bit of good-natured chaffing about the part that southern Members had in the passage of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act. [Laughter and applause.]

There is almost an equal number of editorials in southern newspapers. My friend the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HERSEY] a few days ago made a most eloquent quotation from Henry W. Grady. I join in admiration for that exemplar of the new South, but has the gentleman from Maine recognized that when Grady was editor of the Atlanta Constitution, from 1880 to 1889, there was a stinging editorial against lynching and that the paper from that day to this in season and out of season has been condemning the lynching habit.

[Editorial from the Atlanta Constitution, Sunday, Oct. 2, 1881.]

LAWLESSNESS IN GEORGIA.

A few days ago two prisoners in the hands of authorities in Menominee, Mich., were forcibly taken charge of by a party of lawless persons, dragged nearly a mile with ropes fastened around their necks, and finally hanged upon a tree by the light of their burning dwellings. We had intended to enlarge upon this exhibition of lawlessness in a Republican stronghold, where civilization is supposed to be at its highest, and give the organs a dose of their own medicine, but circumstances over which we have no control will prevent.

These circumstances are that a few nights ago a band of lawless persons entered the town of Blakely, in this State, and proceeded to the jail, demanded the keys from the jailer, and shot to death the Negro who was serving a term for stealing a hog. This is worse than the Michigan crime and is utterly without excuse or defense. It is stated that the Negro had made threats against the lives of several persons, but if he had threatened the life of every individual in the State, the crime of those who shot him would be nothing less than cold-blooded, cowardly murder.

It is not stated that these assassins were disguised, and it is to be hoped that the jailer can identify them and that he will have grit enough to cause them to be arrested. If he had taken the precaution to fire his pistol in the air when those cowardly wretches made their appearance at the jail, the unfortunate Negro would not have been murdered. As it is, the citizens of Early County will have to be responsible for the state of affairs which permits a gang of cowardly desperadoes to outrage the law by murdering a Negro who was in jail and who was utterly powerless to harm anyone, no matter what threats he might have made. We hope to see a strenuous effort made to bring the assassins to justice. In the whole history of crime in this country we know of nothing more cowardly than the murdering of this Negro.

—

[Editorial on the Dyer antilynching bill from Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Dec. 22, 1921.]

THE ANTILYNCH BILL.

The Dyer bill, now in the House, will probably go over the holiday recess as unfinished business.

The chances are in favor of its enactment, although the bill may be defeated by the argument that it is drastic and unnecessary. If it is defeated that argument alone will be responsible for it.

No one can doubt the necessity of an awakening of public conscience against the barbarous and inhuman practice of lynching.

For years just such legislation as this has been in prospect; and during all of that time the Constitution, while urging the discontinuance of the lynching evil, has repeatedly prophesied that if the States did not themselves put an end to mob law it was only a question of time until the Federal Government would assume jurisdiction and do exactly what is contemplated by the Dyer bill.

* * * * * * *

If the antilynching bill is not passed now, it certainly will be later on unless lynching is discontinued.

All of the arguments and pleading against it will be lost in the fact that the evil continues, and the only possible way to prevent such legislation is to remove the cause for it by substituting law and order for mob violence.

It is certain that this Government is not going to put itself in the position of condoning mob law nor of sanctioning the blot on its escutcheon occasioned by the practice of mobs putting human beings to death in defiance of the courts and the institutions of the law.

—

[From Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Dec. 3, 1920.]

LUST FOR BLOOD.

"In the lynching States," remarks the New York Herald, commenting editorially upon the latest demonstration of mob violence in Mississippi, "lust for blood is the spirit of the lawless."

The circumstances attending that gruesome piece of outlawry tend to justify the Herald's conclusion.

"Ordinarily," as our contemporary argues, "a lynching mob in Mississippi or any of the other States which compete in lawlessness takes action at one of three times—when the accused is captured, when he is being taken to jail, or after he has been jailed and awaits trial."

But in this instance "the mob at Tylertown was of a more enterprising sort. It broke into the courtroom in which the accused was being tried, roped him, dragged him through the streets, and at the end of a spectacular parade hanged and shot him.

"Here was a case in which the prisoner was actually on trial.

"A special term of court had been called expressly to dispose of his case; there was no reasonable possibility of his escape, no danger of legal delay.

"The alleged culprit was being tried for a crime the penalty of which is death under the Mississippi law, so it would naturally follow that if his guilt could be proven society would quickly be rid of his presence; otherwise no right-thinking and humane citizen would want his life destroyed.

"But the mob smelled blood. Its passion would not be stayed.

"It battered down the doors of its own 'temple of justice' in its frenzied clamor for a human life.

"Not only the judge but even the husband of the complaining witness implored the would-be lynchers to let the trial proceed; not to interfere with the orderly operating processes of the constitutional law.

"But justice was brushed aside.

"Respect for the law was trampled under foot. Is it true that 'in the lynching States lust for blood is the spirit of the lawless?'"

—

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Feb. 12, 1920.]

NO EXCUSE—EVER.

In the dark history of mob madness in America there have been few more deplorable events than the recent occurrence at Lexington, Ky.

Lynch law, foiled this time in its grapple with constituted authority, has nevertheless taken once more its inevitable toll of blood, hate, and disorder.

There can be no excuse for lynch law—ever.

* * * * * * *

Even were lynching the deterrent which only the misguided hold it to be, it would still be eternally inexcusable. It is the foulest and most certain means of destroying respect for the majesty of the law. It is the sort of treason which undermines governments and civilizations from within.

The spirit of the mob is always the spirit of pure lawlessness. Witness the turn it took in Lexington. Foiled in the attempt to take the prisoner, says the reports, the mob dispersed in small groups and looted pawnshops and hardware stores for firearms. If they could not be self-constituted executioners they would be thieves and pistol toters.

Lynching and pistol toting. They go hand in hand. And they must be stamped out in America, regardless of the price—even such a price as was paid in Lexington.

Let it be repeated:

There can be no excuse for lynch law—ever.

—

[From the Atlanta Constitution, Jan. 1, 1919.]

GEORGIA STILL LEADS.

* * * * * * *

For years the Constitution has been engaged in an effort to arouse a sentiment in this State that would stamp out lynching and mob violence.

The time was when lynching was resorted to as punishment for only one offense, and when it was most exceptional that a lynching occurred for any other than that one cause.

Whenever there was a lynching for that cause those who conducted it took the position that it would never be resorted to for any other.

The Constitution then expressed a warning that if mob law were tolerated in any instance and for any cause, it would surely spread and that it would eventually get beyond bounds; that it was only a step from lynching for that one type of crime to mob law for less heinous offenses.

Our prediction has come true, as is shown by the fact that of the 18 lynchings that occurred in this State last year only a small proportion of the number bore any relation whatever to the offenses for which lynching was ever accorded any measure of justification.

Now we find lynching resorted to as punishment for even robbery and petty crime.

Either the public sentiment of Georgia must put an end to lynching and restore universal power and authority of law or else mob law is going to pull down the civilization of this State.

Time and again the Constitution has sounded the warning that if the State does not meet its obligations in this respect the Federal Government will step in and do the work itself, because no State in the Union is going to be permitted thus to blacken the national escutcheon.

The worst feature of the lynching record of Georgia is that every year it grows worse and the State seems to be helpless.

Again we appeal to the better people of Georgia to waken.

—

[From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, Jan. 6, 1922.]

THE ANTILYNCHING BILL.

We regret very much to see southerners opposing the antilynching bill now before Congress. We are as great a stickler for State rights as any of them, but surely no one will claim that it is the right of a State to permit murder. We would not have the Federal Government take charge of the enforcement of criminal laws in the States, but this is a case where the States are unable to enforce the law as it should be enforced and the Federal Government would be better able to enforce it. We therefore believe this matter should be handed over to Federal jurisdiction.

The law would still be enforced by the people of the State in which a lynching occurred, but not by the people of the community in which it occurred. When a man is accused of a crime in Florida, for instance, he must be tried in the county in which the crime was perpetrated. Of course, a change of venue may be granted if good reason for it is shown, but this is rarely if ever done by the prosecution. It is not infrequently done by the defense. A man charged with crime may be tried in another county than the one in which the crime was perpetrated if he can show that, because of prejudice against him in the county, he could not get a fair trial there. But the State never claims that any county is so prejudiced in favor of lawlessness that a conviction is impossible or even improbable in it even if the accused is guilty.

It is true that there are counties in every State where public sympathy shields the criminals. But there is no State or Federal district in a State where the public sympathy is so depraved. In addition to this, the jurors living in a county in which a lynching occurs would be apt to be intimidated in the discharge of their duty. They would know that the members of the mob that did its work secretly were still unknown. They would feel that men who had taken the law into their hands to lynch a man would take it into their hands again to defend each other, and the result is that the jury, no matter how much its members might be opposed to lynching and in favor of an impartial execution of the laws, would be afraid to convict. We think an arrangement that would take this fear out of the consideration of the case would be a good one.

The Federal courts are not held in every county nor are the jurors who try cases in them always citizens of the county in which they are tried. Jurors selected from all parts of the southern district of Florida would not be afraid to convict a man tried in Jacksonville. Few, if any, of them would be from the county in which the lynching occurred. The chances of justice and law enforcement would be greatly improved by trying the case beyond the influence of local environment.

The crime of lynching is not as frequent now as it was a few years ago, but it has not been diminished by the conviction of lynchers. They escape punishment as things are, and this justifies and, in fact, calls for a change.

—

[Editorial on the Dyer antilynching bill from Albany (Ga.) Herald, Nov. 18, 1921.]

THE ANTILYNCHING BILL.

Representative DYER, a Republican Congressman from Missouri, has introduced a bill designed to put a stop to lynchings in this country. The bill provides heavy penalties for persons participating in mob violence and for officers of the law who, through dereliction of duty, fail to prevent lynchings. It also requires that any county in which a lynching occurs shall forfeit $10,000.

While this measure may not have the effect of stopping lynchings entirely and immediately, its enforcement would unquestionably go a long way in that direction and might eventually reduce the number of lynchings in the country to negligible proportions. The penalty imposed upon counties in which lynchings occur would certainly not only have a restraining effect but would naturally lead to the exercise of a positive moral influence against mob violence. Once a county had to pay a forfeit of $10,000 for permitting a lynching within its borders, county officials and citizens generally would become more alert, and lynchings would no longer be tolerated or passed over lightly.

There is some very decided opposition being urged to the Dyer bill on the ground that it would infringe on State rights and would be unconstitutional. This objection is sound in principle, but as eminent an authority as Attorney General Daugherty has expressed the opinion that the bill would be constitutional, and he is quoted as having recommended its passage. Representative DYER has stated that no action will be taken on his bill this session but that its passage will be urged early in the regular session of Congress.

—

[San Antonio (Tex.) Express, Jan. 2, 1922.]

"TO WORK OUT THEIR OWN PROBLEMS"—WHEN?

In the Literary Digest's comprehensive presentation of the newspaper and congressional case for and against the Dyer lynching bill this line is conspicuous:

"Representative POU, of North Carolina, asks that southern people 'be left alone to work out their own problems.'"

May not the Express remind the Hon. EDWARD W. POU that, as a matter of grim record, this is the problem of 42 out of 48 States—of every State save Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Utah, and Vermont? And but for the patriotic heroism of a little group of officers in Barnstable County jail on August 18, 1921, Massachusetts's name would be missing from that painfully short but distinguished list. Indeed, faithfully and courageously to guard against and to punish for mob violence is the problem of every American community in every State.

Representative POU should reflect that for many a long year the southern people have been left alone to work out this terrific problem. And so generally have they failed or refused to work it out that, since 1884, in the 15 so-called lynching States there have been 2,982 mob murders! Seventy-five of these were in North Carolina—the second best record of the lot. Four hundred and thirty-nine of them were in Georgia—the worst record.

What has Congressman POU to suggest constructively by way of "working out"?

Consider how his own State's government has failed—not refused—to work out the problem in all these years.

Consider how honestly and strikingly the last preceding governor, Thomas W. Bickett, sought to work it out with National Guard, sheriffs, and citizen posses as his forces.

Consider that during his four-year term there were nine lynchings in the State, and it kept out of the annual lynching record only one year of the four.

Consider how in December, 1920, Goldsboro citizens and officers successfully defended six Negroes in the Wayne County courthouse, and shot down the leader of the attacking mob.

Consider that since Mr. Bickett left office 12 months ago, North Carolina, under Gov. Cameron Morrison, has four more lynchings to show for its "working out" of the problem.

Consider that North Carolina in 37 years has had but 5 lynchless years.

And in all this time, including the Bickett administration, how many lynch murderers has North Carolina sent to prison or the gallows?

Surely Representative POU will not deny that this is the practical way to render the "problem" less.

Consider, too, that other "lynching States" of comparatively good antilynching records under their present governors—Kentucky under Edwin P. Morrow, and South Carolina under Robert A. Cooper—both appear in the 1921 lynching statistics, Kentucky with one mob murder and South Carolina with five.

The Express does not believe that the Dyer Act would be as impotent as similar State laws—lacking brave and honest enforcement—to prevent lynching or at least to punish lynchers and the communities that tolerate them. Certainly it does not believe that the Dyer Act would "increase the number of lynchings," as Representative ASWELL, of Louisiana, argues.

The problem, of course, is one of juries and prosecutors.

In writing "brave and honest enforcement" the Express has in mind, not governors of the type above named, but peace officers charged wth protecting prisoners and public prosecutors, grand juries, and trial juries.

This newspaper does not believe that from all the area of a southern Federal judicial district a grand jury that would indict and a trial jury that would convict such heinous violators of the National Constitution and statute as are lynchers, can not be had. It does not believe that the Federal Department of Justice also is made of "chicken-livered and rabbit-hearted officers of the law with backbones no stiffer than empty flour sacks," to quote the Columbia (S. C.) Record.

While reluctantly admitting that the southern white people generally have not worked out this problem and despite all hammering by their editors and preachers, their academic educators and some of their governors shows no dependable intention to work it out. The Express will not admit that the spirit of anarchy and cowardice are so rife among them that such a law as the Dyer Act would go unenforced at the hands of any Federal judicial establishment south of "the line." Pass the Dyer bill

—

[From the Bristol (Va.) Courier, Jan. 2, 1919.]

A DISGRACEFUL RECORD.

Lynchings in the United States during the year 1918 show an increase of about 60 per cent over the number occurring in 1917. There were 38 lynchings in 1917 and 62 in 1918, the increase being 24. Fifty-eight of those put to death were Negroes and 4 were white persons, and among the victims were 5 women. These are the facts and figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala.

Lynchings formerly were provoked by assaults by Negroes on white women, and there was a disposition to excuse the mob. Judge Lynch was thus encouraged to extend his jurisdiction, and statistics for recent years have shown that he is gradually doing that. He presumes now to usurp the functions of the courts in the punishment of all kinds and degrees of crimes, and he no longer draws the color line.

The lynchings in 1918, according to the records made up at Tuskegee, were for murder; for allegel complicity in murder; for threats to kill; for assault; for attempted assault; for alleged participation in a fight over an alleged hog stealing; for killing an officer of the law; for assisting a man charged with murder to escape; for robbing a house and frightening women; for killing a man in a dispute about automobile repairs; for killing a landlord in a dispute over a farm contract; for assault with intent to murder; for wounding another; for robbery and resisting arrest. Only 16 of the lynchings were for assault or attempted assault on women. Many of the crimes charged against the victims of the mobs were not punishable with death under the law, while some of them were only punishable with jail sentences or fines.

It was a disgraceful record Judge Lynch was permitted to make in 1918, and there is no assurance that he will not be permitted to make a still more disgraceful record during the present year. Fifty-seven—4 of them white men and 5 women—62 people in all—were denied their day in court and put to death by mobs. Many of these people had not committed capital crimes, while some of them were innocent of any crime. If possible, every member of every one of these mobs should have been brought to judgment in the courts they defied, but so far as known no effort has been made to apprehend any of the lynchers. It may be that the Federal Government, realizing that State authorities will not uphold the law against the mob, will eventually take steps to enforce the clause of the Federal Constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON. I am compelled to refuse to yield. I hope that when I am through with my argument proper I may be able to yield to some questions, but at the present I must decline.

The women of Atlanta, Ga., in a recent gathering, of which there is an account in the New York Times of September 10, 1921, passed resolutions condemning lynching in the strongest language. Among other resolutions which I shall insert in the RECORD there is the following:

We are convinced that if there is any crime more dangerous than another, it is that crime which strikes at the root of and undermines constituted authority, breaks all laws and restraints of civilization, substitutes mob violence and masked irresponsibility for established justice, and deprives society of a sense of protection against barbarism.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 10, 1921.]

SOUTHERN WOMEN FIGHT LYNCHING—COMMITTEE IN ATLANTA FINDS NO EXTENUATION FOR CRIME OR MOB VIOLENCE—DENY IT PROTECTS THEM—THEY POINT OUT IT HITS CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND ASK FOR ONE STANDARD OF MORALS.

(Special to the New York Times.)

ATLANTA, GA., *September 9.*

"We find in our hearts no extenuation for crime, be it violation of womanhood, mob violence, or the illegal taking of human life," declares a statement just issued by a special section of the Georgia State Committee on Interracial Cooperation, composed entirely of women, which has just been organized here to banish all groups which would take into their own hands the execution of justice to set up a single standard of morals both in the white and the colored races.

This appeal condemns the protection of womanhood by criminal methods, asserting "if there is any crime more dangerous than another, it is that crime that strikes at the root of and undermines constituted authority, breaks all laws and restraints of civilization, substitutes mob violence and masked irresponsibility for established justice, and deprives society of a sense of protection against barbarism."

Resolutions adopted at the organization meeting outline the scope of the committee's activities and acknowledge the responsibility of sharing with all good citizens "the duty of emphasizing and perpetuating the ideals of our fathers in the founding of this Commonwealth in wisdom, justice, and moderation."

Then follows the appeal to the public at large to uphold public officials in the discharge of their duties, "to recognize the forces which are undermining our life, and speedily to banish self-constituted groups and agencies which presume to usurp authority, set aside the dignity of the law, and constitute themselves the prosecutors, jurors, judges, and executors of suspected criminals."

"We have a deep sense of appreciation for the chivalry of men who would give their lives for the purity and safety of women," they declare. "Yet we feel constrained to declare our convictions concerning the methods sometimes employed in this supposed protection. We find in our hearts no extenuation for crime, be it violation of womanhood, mob violence, or the illegal taking of human life.

"We are convinced that if there is any one crime more dangerous than another, it is that crime which strikes at the root of and undermines constituted authority, breaks all laws and restraints of civilization, substitutes mob violence and masked irresponsibility for established justice, and deprives society of a sense of protection against barbarism.

"Therefore we believe that no more false appeal can be made to southern manhood than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood, or that the brutal practice of lynching and burning of human beings is an expression of chivalry. We believe that these methods are no protection to anything or anybody, but that they jeopardize every right and every security that we possess.

"The double standard of morals which society passively permits is rapidly producing results that imperil the future integrity of our national life, and we are persuaded that this problem can never be solved as long as there is a double standard for men and women of any race. We appeal for the creation of a public sentiment which will no longer submit to this condition and declare ourselves for the protection of womanhood of whatever race.

"We are convinced that if there is ever to be a solution of the race problem there must be an intensive and sustained campaign to instruct whites and Negroes to respect both moral and civil law. Therefore we recommend that all people give themselves to a definite study of these vital matters relating to justice and righteousness, and that the press, pulpit, platform, and school endeavor to lead public thought in bringing about a state of public opinion that will compel the protection of the purity of both races."

Among the women in the newly organized body are: Mrs. A. W. Lawton, of Savannah, who is chairman of the special woman's section; Mrs. W. A. Turner, of Newnan, secretary; Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, Mrs. Emily McDougall, Mrs. J. H. McEachern, Mrs. Beaumont Davison, Miss Rosa Woodberry, Mrs. C. N. Downey, Mrs. W. A. Albright, Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Mrs. Archibald Davis, Mrs. M. Ashby Jones, Mrs. H. C. Phipps, of Atlanta; Mrs. W. J. Neel, of Cartersville; Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, of Thomasville; Mrs. C. C. Hinton, of Macon; Mrs. T. J. Woofter, of Athens; Mrs. Hazen Smith, of La Grange; and Mrs. Luke Johnson, of Griffin.

Similar resolutions have been passed by the white women of Alabama and in a meeting at Memphis, in Tennessee. They expressly declared that for the most terrible crime for which lynching is sometimes practiced that custom is not necessary, and I might say that it is a delusion that assault upon women has been the cause of the larger number of lynchings in recent years. Some estimates are even as low as 20 per cent for the proportion of the victims guilty of this crime.

There remains to be considered the question as to the validity or constitutionality of the bill. I can not do otherwise than admit that grave doubts have arisen upon this subject, that there have been numerous decisions in which not only expressions obiter but decisions of the court upon questions submitted have seemed to deny the application of the fourteenth amendment to conditions justifying the passage of this bill. Let me read from the fourteenth amendment the portions applicable to this subject:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

It will be noticed that prior to this declaration citizenship in the States was the primary consideration and citizenship in the Nation was secondary, derivative as it were from citizenship in the States. This amendment in that regard makes a sweeping change:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

In the fifth section there is the provision that the Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the article.

On this subject I wish to say, after the most mature consideration, after listening to persons who first thought that this bill lacked constitutionality but who have on further consideration changed their minds, that there is a basis for it in the Constitution, that the evil is so pressing that we ought to pass this measure modified somewhat—I would omit that section about the liability of counties through which a victim is carried—and present it to the tribunal of last resort.

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON. I regret that I can not yield. I have already declined. If this is not a remedy, let us find some other. It is an appalling record when in State after State lynchings exceed legal executions by two, three, and four, and five times. Can a man have the proud boast, "I am an American citizen," a distinction which should be as great as civis Romanus sum, when, if he is sent by the Government of the United States into a State or goes there or is born there, the Government says, "I may call upon you for your life, if necessary, but when it comes

to protection it must come from the State in which you live"? If there is prejudice against Jew or Greek, against Italian or Negro, if there is a sentiment that they should be driven out or hanged on the slightest provocation, the United States Government says, "We will not protect you." Think of the incongruity—that is not a strong enough word—the absurdity of this position. We can protect with our whole Navy, with bristling guns, a citizen of the United States in China or in Asia Minor. The whole Nation is rocked if an outrage is perpetrated upon a citizen in those places, but almost within sight of this Capitol a man might be lynched, and those who oppose this bill would say that the Federal Government is utterly powerless, that it can do nothing to remedy the wrong or to punish the perpetrators.

Decisions are sometimes overruled. For years the Dred Scott decision denied to the colored man the position of a citizen, almost that of a human being, but it was overturned by the courts, and we came to a new era. Abraham Lincoln said that the right to abolish slavery or regulate it rested entirely in the States, but in an emergency—that of war—in September of 1862, he issued a proclamation—the same man who had said that slavery was a local question—which struck the shackles from millions of human beings. The Attorney General of the United States after careful and elaborate attention has said that this bill will pass the tests of the courts. His able assistant, Mr. Goff, the Assistant Attorney General, has filed an elaborate brief to the same effect.

I now desire to take up, and I think in all fairness I should do so, the cases, or the leading ones, which militate against the validity of this bill, and after I have done that I shall point out that in those very decisions there are qualifying expressions which greatly diminish the force of them.

The first is the so-called Slaughterhouse cases. In the mind of the average citizen these cases have something to do with slaughterhouses at Chicago—with Swift or Armour—but that is not the case at all. It arose under a statute passed by the State of Louisiana, giving to a corporation in three parishes the exclusive right to provide a landing place for cattle and establish slaughterhouses and places for slaughter. The independent butchers arose in arms and said the statute deprived them of their equal rights. The law provided that by the 1st of June following all other slaughterhouses should be closed. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and, mind you, it was a decision of five against four—Chief Justice Chase, Justice Field, Justice Bradley, and Justice Swayne dissented—and yet it is upon that case that the main reliance is placed by many lawyers for limiting the scope of the fourteenth amendment; and in this connection I want to say that we should not depend entirely on the fourteenth amendment. There are great principles written, as with a pen of iron in the Constitution and through the whole history of our policy, which are quite as potent as arguments for legislation for the protection of life and property as anything in the fourteenth amendment. In this case, in Sixteenth Wallace, the supremacy of the States within their sphere was still maintained, notwithstanding the fourteenth amendment.

The next was the Cruikshank case (92 U. S., p. 542), in a decision upon an indictment under the sections of the so-called enforcement act of May 31, 1870. It said:

> The people of the United States, resident within a State, are subject to two Governments, one State and the other National.

The jurisdiction of the State was maintained. As I shall point out, the force of this decision was somewhat modified by what Chief Justice Waite said on the subject. There was also objection that the indictments were too vague and uncertain.

The principle was laid down in the Civil Rights cases (109 U. S., p. 3), that the object of the fourteenth amendment was corrective rather than direct; that its object was to correct action taken by the States in the passage or enforcement of laws. Such was its scope rather than a direct mandate to the States or their citizens.

The same view was expressed in Virginia *v.* Rives (100 U. S., 319).

The Harris case (106 U. S.) had to do with the taking away of a prisoner from a sheriff. In James *v.* Bowman (190 U. S., 127) it was decided, Justice Brown and Justice Harlan dissenting, that Congress has no general power to punish bribery at elections. Justice Brewer sought to place limits on the application of the fifteenth amendment and also the fourteenth. In the Hodges case (203 U. S., 1) it was decided that when a contract was made between certain colored men and a lumber company, and performance was prevented by acts of violence, such acts of violence were not punishable under the United States statutes.

86894—22208

Again (254 U. S.) it was held, Justice Clarke dissenting, that those who had taken part in deportation of certain miners were not punishable.

It must be constantly borne in mind in examining these decisions that some were based on defective indictemnts, some on the fact that the indictments were responsive to the wrong statute, and that in many cases that which was said was not at all necessary in the decision in the case under consideration. Of course, I should say in passing, that the scope of the amendment was regarded as much larger by some contemporary writers. Mr. Blaine said that the earlier decisions of the Supreme Court deprived the fourteenth amendment of much of the power which Congress intended to impart to it, and the Members of Congress sincerely believed it possessed a far greater scope than the decisions given.

Then again, Prof. Burgess, a writer of very high standing, in his commentaries on political and constitutional law said:

> From whatever point of view I regard the opinion of the court in the Slaughterhouse cases—from the historical, political, or juristic—it appears to me to have thrown away the great gain in the domain of civil liberty won by the terrible exertions of the Nation in the appeal to arms. I have perfect confidence that the day will come when it will be seen to be intensely reactionary and will be overturned.

Mr. William D. Guthrie, a leading member of the New York bar, in a work on the fourteenth amendment, in speaking of the applicability of the first eight amendments to the States, says:

> It is, however, important to bear in mind that this great question has yet to be squarely decided by the Supreme Court in some case properly raising the point and fully presenting it in connection with the intention of the framers of the fourteenth amendment. * * * When the proper case arises, the question ought to be treated as still open, and we may hope that the inestimable and priceless individual rights guaranteed by the first eight amendments will, in the main at least, be held to be beyond the power of any State to abridge or deny.

Let us consider expressions in the decisions cited favorable to the validity of the pending bill, first in the Slaughterhouse cases. The real basis of the decision is found in this clause in the syllabus:

> The Parliament of Great Britain and the State legislatures of this country have always exercised the power of granting exclusive rights when they were necessary and proper to effectuate a purpose which had in view the public good, and the power here exercised is of that class and has until now never been denied. Such power is not forbidden by the thirteenth article of amendment and by the first section of the fourteenth article. * * *

This shows clearly the basis of the decision.

The following is what is said, not in the opinion but in the syllabus:

> The privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States are those which arise out of the nature and essential character of the National Government, the provisions of its Constitution, or its laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof; and it is these which are placed under the protection of Congress by this clause of the fourteenth amendment.
>
> It is not necessary to inquire here into the full force of the clause forbidding a State to enforce any law which deprives a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, for that phrase has been often the subject of judicial construction, and is, under no admissible view of it, applicable to the present case.

This expression clearly excludes the interpretation which has been placed upon this decision.

And again, on page 81, in even clearer language, Justice Miller says, in treating of the fourteenth amendment:

> If, however, the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article of amendment Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation.

Mr. Justice Field, in his dissenting opinion, stated that if the amendment did not accomplish more than the majority opinion held it did, that it was a vain and idle enactment, which accomplished nothing, and most unnecessarily excited Congress and the people on its passage.

Mr. Justice Bradley called attention in these words clearly to the fact that there might be punishment for delinquency as well as for affirmative action:

> The protection of the citizen in the enjoyment of his fundamental privileges and immunities—except where a citizen of one State went into another State—was largely left to State laws and State courts, where they will still continue to be left unless actually invaded by the unconstitutional acts or delinquency of the State governments themselves.

This clearly conveys the idea that failure to act alike with positive action gives Congress jurisdiction.

I wish to call attention to the vital fact that there is a wide difference between lynching and an ordinary crime of murder committed by an individual for motives of hate, revenge, or in the commission of the crime of robbery. Punishment in such cases is naturally and properly within the State courts. As I shall endeavor to show in the future, that which this law seeks to prevent is of an entirely different character.

In the Cruikshank case (92 U. S., pp. 552, 553), in the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Waite, involving the right of the people peaceably to assemble, he said:

The right of the people peaceably to assemble for the purpose of petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances, or for anything else connected with the powers or duties of the National Government, is an attribute of national citizenship, and, as such, under the protection of and guaranteed by the United States. The very idea of a government republican in form implies a right on the part of its citizens to meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs and to petition for a redress of grievances. If it had been alleged in these counts that the object of the defendants was to prevent a meeting for such a purpose, the case would have been within the statute and within the scope of the sovereignty of the United States. Such, however, is not the case. The offense, as stated in the indictment, will be made out if it be shown that the object of the conspiracy was to prevent a meeting for any lawful purpose whatever.

The importance of this quotation is that it recognizes several ideas which have an important bearing on the right to pass this measure:

First, the recognition of certain so-called fundamental or natural rights as within the scope of Federal authority.

Second, that these rights are under the protection of and guaranteed by the United States.

Third, that if the indictment had set forth pertinent facts, the United States courts would have had jurisdiction.

On the following page Chief Justice Waite says:

The fourteenth amendment prohibits a State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; but this adds nothing to the rights of one citizen as against another. It simply furnishes an additional guaranty against any encroachment by the States upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society.

This is to the same effect as his statements on a preceding page.

Mr. Justice Bradley, in First Woods Circuit Court Reports, page 314, in passing upon the Cruikshank case in the court below, said:

It is undoubtedly a sound proposition that whenever a right is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States Congress has the power to provide for its enforcement, either by implication arising from the correlative duty of Government to protect, wherever a right to the citizen is conferred, or under the general power (contained in Art. I, sec. 8, par. 18) "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof."

And on page 315 he said:

It seems to be firmly established by the unanimous opinion of the judges in the above-quoted case that Congress has power to enforce by appropriate legislation every right and privilege given or guaranteed by the Constitution. The method of enforcement, or the legislation appropriate to that end, will depend upon the character of the right conferred. It may be by the establishment of regulations for attaining the object of the right, the imposition of penalties for its violation, or the institution of judicial procedure for its vindication when assailed or when ignored by the State courts, or it may be by all of these together. One method of enforcement may be applicable to one fundamental right and not applicable to another.

In the Civil Rights case, One hundred and ninth United States, which is one of the strongest cases against the bill, Mr. Justice Bradley, on page 23, says something which applies directly:

Many wrongs may be obnoxious to the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment which are not, in any just sense, incidents or elements of slavery. Such, for example, would be the taking of private property without due process of law, or allowing persons who have committed crimes (horse stealing, for example) to be seized and hung by the posse comitatus without regular trial or denying to any person, or class of persons, the right to pursue any peaceful avocations allowed to others.

If the seizing and hanging of a horse thief is obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment, is there not a basis for legislation such as is here proposed?

I now come to cases which are altogether favorable to this class of legislation.

In One hundred United States, pages 310 and 311, the case of Strauder against West Virginia, it is held that rights and immunities can be protected by Congress. I read:

A right or an immunity, whether created by the Constitution or only guaranteed by it, even without any express delegation of power, may be protected by Congress. Prigg *v.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (16 Pet., 539). So in United States *v.* Reese (92 U. S., 214) it was said by the Chief Justice of this court: "Rights and immunities created by or dependent upon the Constitution of the United States can be protected by Congress. The form and manner of the protection may be such as Congress in the legitimate exercise of its legislative discretion shall provide. These may be varied to meet the necessities of the particular right to be protected."

It is a singular fact that the fourteenth amendment has been invoked not for life so much, not for liberty so much, but has constantly been made effective for the protection of property, the property rights of corporations, and general property rights. In Ex parte Virginia Justice Strong says in regard to the powers of Congress under the fifth section of the fourteenth amendment:

All of the amendments derive much of their force from this latter provision. It is not said the judicial power of the General Government shall extend to enforcing the prohibitions and to protecting the rights and immunities guaranteed. It is not said that branch of the Government shall be authorized to declare void any action of a State in violation of the prohibitions. It is the power of Congress which has been enlarged. Congress is authorized to enforce the prohibitions by appropriate legislation. Some legislation is contemplated to make the amendments fully effective. Whatever legislation is appropriate—that is, adapted to carry out the objects the amendments have in view—whatever tends to enforce submission to the prohibitions they contain, and to secure to all persons the enjoyment of perfect equality of civil rights and the equal protection of the laws against State denial or invasion, if not prohibited, is brought within the domain of congressional power.

Since I have it before me, I will read a part of the opinion in this same case pertaining to another portion of this bill. Many Members of the House have made a distinction between that part which operates upon the mob made up of individuals and that part which operates upon the agents of the State, considering the latter as of more approved validity. I am not sure that the difference is so vital. This portion of the opinion is in regard to a State acting by its agents. It is found on pages 346 and 347:

I read:

We have said the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment are addressed to the States. They are, "No State shall make or enforce a law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, * * * nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." They have reference to actions of the political body denominated a State, by whatever instruments or in whatever modes that action may be taken. A State acts by its legislative, its executive, or its judicial authorities. It can act in no other way. The constitutional provision, therefore, must mean that no agency of the State or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are exerted shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

That applies to sheriffs and peace officers. I read further:

Whoever, by virtue of public position under a State government, deprives another of property, life, or liberty without due process of law, or denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition; and as he acts in the name and for the State and is clothed with the State's power, his act is that of the State. This must be so or the constitutional prohibition has no meaning. Then the State has clothed one of its agents with power to annul or to evade it.

The very able gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] in some remarks not long ago referred to what he called the Burney case, in One hundred and ninety-third United States. More correctly it should be the Barney case, to the effect that the State is not responsible for the action of one of its officials. Familiarity with later decisions of the court shows that this case has been expressly overruled. In the case of the Home Telephone & Telegraph Co. against the city of Los Angeles it was held—

Under the fourteenth amendment the Federal judicial power can redress the wrong done by a State officer misusing the authority of the State with which he is clothed. Under such circumstances inquiry whether the State has authorized the wrong is irrelevant.

Then it goes on to say that if he has the semblance of authority——

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio yield to the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. BURTON. I regret I can not yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. BURTON. I see I shall hardly have time in which to read from other decisions which may be regarded as favorable. I had intended to read the very clear statement of Mr. Justice Matthews in Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins (118 U. S., 356, 373), and also from the so-called Logan case (144 U. S., 293), where it is said:

Yet that every right, created by, arising under, or dependent upon the Constitution of the United States, may be protected and enforced by Congress by such means and in such manner as Congress, in the exercise of the correlative duty of protection, or of the legislative powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, may in its discretion deem most eligible and best adapted to attain the object.

Some cases of important bearing upon the constitutionality of this act were presented by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] in an able though somewhat hurried review of the cases in a recent argument.

I wish to take up now, however, some cases in which the power of the Federal Government has been asserted by the Supreme Court in the strongest language.

In the case under the Mann Act of Hoke against United States, in Two hundred and twenty-seventh United States, page 308, the court said:

We are one people, and the powers reserved to the States and those conferred on the Nation are adapted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral.

That is the note of the more recent decision; but there are statements in the Debs case that are even stronger than that in their assertion of the Federal power. It is said in the

syllabus of that case, in One hundred and fifty-eighth United States, page 564—this is the broad, comprehensive assertion:

The Government of the United States has jurisdiction over every foot of soil within its territory, and acts directly upon each citizen.

Again, the court, speaking by Mr. Justice Brewer, on page 578, says, quoting from Chief Justice Marshall:

The Government of the Union, then, is emphatically and truly, a Government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are to be granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit.

No trace is to be found in the Constitution of an intention to create a dependence of the Government of the Union on those of the States for the execution of the great powers assigned to it. Its means are adapted to its ends, and on those means alone was it expected to rely for the accomplishment of its ends. To impose on it the necessity of resorting to means which it can not control, which another government may furnish or withhold—and that is this case; another government might refuse to punish these crimes—would render its course precarious, the results of its measures uncertain, and create a dependence upon other governments which might disappoint its most important designs and is incompatible with the language of the Constitution.

He then quotes from Chief Justice Chase (7 Wall., 71, 76):

Both the States and the United States existed before the Constitution. The people, through that instrument, established a more perfect union by substituting a National Government, acting with ample power directly upon the citizens, instead of the confederate government, which acted with powers greatly restricted, only upon the States.

Then from Mr. Justice Bradley:

We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to its laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent.

Now, it might be said that this decision was based upon the interstate commerce powers of Congress; but Mr. Justice Brewer says, on page 584:

We do not care to place our decision upon this ground alone. Every Government, intrusted, by the very terms of its being, with powers and duties to be exercised and discharged for the general welfare—

How about lynching?—

has a right to apply to its own courts for any proper assistance in the exercise of the one and the discharge of the other, and it is no sufficient answer to its appeal to one of those courts that it has no pecuniary interest in the matter. The obligations which it is under to promote the interest of all and to prevent the wrongdoing of one resulting in injury to the general welfare, is often of itself sufficient to give it a standing in court.

In conclusion, I wish to refer to the one point to which the attention of this House should be directed. The strongest argument for this bill is one which has received only scant attention. Lynching is not the ordinary case of the exercise of the police power. It is not the ordinary case of murder or of robbery. It is anarchy.

Let me call attention to the language of the bill in its first section, which some may have overlooked:

That the phrase "mob or riotous assemblage," when used in this act, shall mean an assemblage composed of five or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law as a punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense.

It does not intend to take in all cases, but it does say that no State shall abdicate its functions and give over the punishment of an actual or supposed crime to the frenzy of a mob. The Constitution says the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury. That provision has even been applied to Alaska under the terms of the treaty joining Alaska to this country, and by a very strong minority of the court was held to be applicable to the Philippines—namely, that jury trial could not be refused there. It has certainly been applied throughout the States. If a man is deprived of a trial by jury, or if there is any informality, even if partiality is exercised in the selection of the panel, the conviction is overturned promptly, if not by the State court, then by the Federal court.

But what have you here? The usurpation in well toward half the States of the Union of the right to punish crime by the mob, going sometimes even into the temple of justice itself where the culprit is on trial, taking him away from the sheriff, seizing him in the presence of the judge and the jury, and taking him out to certain death. Now, do you mean to say to me that the National Government does not have the power to enforce that provision of trial by jury where it is disregarded on so large a scale? Is that provision of the Constitution for trial by jury a mere vanishing shadow without substance? Does the right of trial by jury and its assertion in the Constitution "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope"? Thus, you see, this is different from the ordinary cases that have been before the Supreme Court and is to be distinguished from many decisions which lay down the principles of interpretation of the Constitution and of the fourteenth amendment. But, my friends, this is a crying evil, and we can not afford to continue without action.

* * * * * * *

Mr. BURTON. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, the passage of this bill should not be regarded as raising a sectional question. You gentlemen of the South as well as the rest of us condemn this terrible reproach upon our civilization. We are entering a new era now in these wonderful years succeeding the war. We should enter that era with new ideals as to equality, as to liberty, as to the sacredness of human life. It is not enough that we are great in material civilization. We have no fear from the pestilence that walketh in darkness or the destruction that wasteth at noonday, but we have for the more insidious attacks upon the very framework of our institutions from those outbursts of violence which disgrace the land, from the brutality, the murder, the disregard of law and order; and for one as I stand here I am not ready to assume the responsibility of failing to take every possible step to bring to an end this condition and substitute for it universal protection by the broad shield of the United States over every citizen in the Republic, however weak, however humble, whatever his race, whatever his color. [Applause.]

86894—22208——2

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1922

Lynch Bill

THE ANTILYNCHING BILL.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.,

OF NEW YORK

(MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS),

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 18, 1922.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, I believe that Abraham Lincoln would turn in his grave if he thought that 60 years after the emancipation proclamation a Republican House would hesitate to pass legislation to protect colored people from being deprived of their lives without due process of law, and I fail to follow the logic or the political tactics of my Republican colleagues who try to pretend that this legislation is not aimed at special sections of the South. The spirit of Abraham Lincoln still lives and the Federal Government is obliged to take cognizance of the hideous plague of lynching and provide a penalty so drastic as to render it dangerous for future mobs to indulge in.

Mr. UPSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. UPSHAW. There is no reference whatever to colored people in this bill.

Mr. FISH. That is the exact point, and I will say to the gentleman from Georgia that the reason for this bill, and in my mind the sole justification for the bill, is that his State and a few other States like his own fail to prosecute the lynchers.

Mr. UPSHAW again rose.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman want to ask me a question?

Mr. UPSHAW. Yes.

Mr. FISH. Proceed.

Mr. UPSHAW. I just want to ask the gentleman if he realizes that there has never been a lynching in Georgia in which there has not been an effort on the part of the State to punish the lynchers? And I wish to say further that the editorial just read from the New York Tribune does not bring out the fact that Georgia has had a thousand times greater provocation for lynching than New York has had.

Mr. FISH. I will ask how many men have been convicted for lynching in the State of Georgia?

Mr. UPSHAW. I do not know exactly how many men have been convicted.

Mr. FISH. Has a single one been convicted?

Mr. UPSHAW. Yes; a number of them.

Mr. FISH. And sent to jail?

85883—22169

Mr. UPSHAW. Many of them have.

Mr. FISH. I think the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; and sent to the penitentiary, too, in Alabama.

Mr. FISH. The State of Georgia has an average of 10 lynchings a year, whereas the State of Virginia has no more lynchings than the Northern States, and in each case in the State of Virginia the lynchers have been prosecuted and convicted. It is only for your State of Georgia and others like her that we are obliged to enact Federal legislation to enforce the fourteenth amendment. [Applause.]

I will say, furthermore, to the gentleman from Georgia that it would be far more profitable for a certain Member of the Congress of the United States who declared that American soldiers have been lynched in France and have been hanged without being convicted by court-martial in the American Expeditionary Forces—it would be far more profitable, I say, if that man who made those infamous charges would investigate lynchings in his own State instead of besmirching the record of the American Expeditionary Forces. [Applause.]

Mr. UPSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I regret that I can not yield any further.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield further.

Mr. FISH. I can not remain silent on this question. I would be untrue to those colored men of this country who paid the supreme sacrifice, and especially to men of my own command who gave up their lives to make the world safe for democracy, if I failed to advocate the passage of the antilynching bill. Let me tell you something that perhaps you Members of the House do not fully appreciate, and that is that the colored man who went into the war had in his heart the feeling that he was fighting not only to make the world safe for democracy but also to make this country safe for his own race. [Applause.] I wish also to testify to the loyality, fortitude, and bravery of the colored soldiers which compares favorably with any soldiers in the allied armies or our own. Gentlemen, consider the appalling fact that there have been men who wore the uniform lynched by citizens of Georgia. Some of them were innocent, indeed, because only 20 per cent of those who have been lynched were lynched for the crime of rape. I can say further to the gentleman from Georgia, how can he defend the fact that even women have been lynched in the State of Georgia.

Mr. UPSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. No; the gentleman can answer in his own time. I am not a lawyer and do not intend to go into the legal points of the bill, but I have had political experience enough to know that it will be contested and disputed on constitutional grounds to the very end. It will be up to the Supreme Court finally to pass on the constitutionality of the antilynching bill and not the eminent constitutional lawyers of the House.

I have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and on that account, if for no other reason, it would be my sacred duty as a Member of the House of Representatives to vote for a drastic antilynching bill to protect the rights and lives of American citizens everywhere in the United States and put an end to lawlessness, which threatens the administration of justice. Who can tell, if lynching is not suppressed, when it

will spread to take in the unpopular employer or capitalist and even public officials while enforcing the law?

My distinguished colleague, Mr. ANSORGE, of New York, representing a constituency of nearly half a million people, of whom 100,000 are colored men and women, has clearly pointed out the fact that members of a lynching mob in the South are seldom apprehended, rarely prosecuted by the local or State authorities, and almost never convicted.

Of all the dastardly and cowardly crimes lynching is the worst because the lynchers are armed to the teeth and the victim is generally an unarmed person in the custody of the sheriff or local official. The mob is composed of cowardly ruffians, and unless drastic legislation is passed and enforced the spirit of lawlessness will run riot throughout the country. As for me, I do not think the bill is drastic enough; it should provide for machine guns in all county jails where lynching is rampant for use against mobs who attempt to substitute their desires for the orderly process of the law and thereby subvert our Republican form of government.

The advocates of this bill do not believe that its passage will solve the racial question, but they believe that it is a step in the right direction. Personally I advocate the creation of a commission to examine into the economic and political status of the colored people and report back to the House a comprehensive plan for the betterment of their condition and assure them equal protection and equal opportunity under the law.

Mr. BRAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I will.

Mr. BRAND. Has the gentleman any information in regard to the first lynching that occurred in Georgia?

Mr. FISH. There have been lynchings there for 50 years.

Mr. BRAND. Has the gentleman any information as to when the first lynching occurred in Georgia?

Mr. FISH. I do not know when the first occurred.

Mr. BRAND. The first lynching which ever occurred in Georgia, so far as I can gather, was in 1865. A Negro man raped a white woman in Gwinnett County. He fled for protection to Lawrenceville, where a company of Federal soldiers was stationed. When learning the facts, they took him in custody and hanged him in the courthouse square. The lynchers were partly from your own State and other States north of the Mason and Dixon line.

Mr. FISH. It is the exception that proves the rule. There have been lynchings in Georgia for 50 years, and it exists to-day, so that colored citizens are forced to come to Congress and ask for protection of their lives. And if you Republicans fail to pass the bill, you will spread discouragement among the colored people throughout the land who have been given to understand that the Republican Party was going to do everything in its power to provide that the colored citizen should have equal rights under the law and that his life will be protected everywhere in the United States. The colored citizen will not only be disappointed and discouraged, but he will believe that Congress has turned a deaf ear to his plea for simple justice, if some of you wavering Republicans fail to support the bill for disputed constitutional reasons. The rejection of the bill will

85883—22169

close the door of hope and do much to aggravate the racial problem.

This is meritorious legislation, legislation which we have promised to the colored people in our party platform. We owe it to ourselves and to those colored people who fought in our Army and to their kin; we owe it to our party, to tell the people in the South that the antilynching bill is aimed against special counties and States in the South, and if they can not and will not enforce the laws, if they will not prosecute the lynchers, then the Federal Government will do it for them.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the gentleman think he is interpreting the act of the Republican Party in that?

Mr. FISH. The Republican Party has written it into its platform and it has no apology to make for the antilynching bill.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. The gentleman does not approve of the mob in East St. Louis. Would not the gentleman favor an amendment to this bill so that it would include the riot like that in East St. Louis where 25 or 30 people were killed?

Mr. FISH. I would favor some amendments to this bill. I understand that quite a few believe that the bill should be amended. In my opinion, however, many Members of the House are wasting their time discussing the bill from a constitutional point of view before the provisions of the bill are perfected by amendments.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Does not the gentleman understand that this bill would not punish the mob in East St. Louis that killed a number of colored people?

Mr. FISH. In that case men were prosecuted and convicted. I think six white men are now in jail for having taken part in that riot. I ask the gentleman is there a single white man in the State of Texas now in jail who took part in any lynching? [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LONDON. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] is not a politician. He is young in politics and he has told more of the truth about the bill than the other people on the Republican side.

85883—22169

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922

Dyer Bill

67TH CONGRESS,
2D SESSION.

H. R. 13.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 25 (calendar day, JANUARY 27), 1922.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AN ACT

To assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the phrase "mob or riotous assemblage," when used in this Act, shall mean an assemblage composed of three or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law as a punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed public offense.

SEC. 2. That if any State or governmental subdivision thereof fails, neglects, or refuses to provide and maintain protection to the life of any person within its jurisdiction

against a mob or riotous assemblage, such State shall by reason of such failure, neglect, or refusal be deemed to have denied to such person the equal protection of the laws of the State, and to the end that such protection as is guaranteed to the citizens of the United States by its Constitution may be secured, it is provided:

SEC. 3. That any State or municipal officer charged with the duty or who possesses the power or authority as such officer to protect the life of any person that may be put to death by any mob or riotous assemblage, or who has any such person in his charge as a prisoner, who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to prevent such person from being so put to death, or any State or municipal officer charged with the duty of apprehending or prosecuting any person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to perform his duty in apprehending or prosecuting to final judgment under the laws of such State all persons so participating except such, if any, as are or have been held to answer for such participation in any district court of the United States, as herein provided, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any State or municipal officer, acting as such officer under authority of State law, having in his custody or control a prisoner, who shall conspire, combine, or confederate with any person to put such prisoner to death without authority of law as a punishment for some alleged public offense, or who shall conspire, combine, or confederate with any person to suffer such prisoner to be taken or obtained from his custody or control for the purpose of being put to death without authority of law as a punishment for an alleged public offense, shall be guilty of a felony, and those who so conspire, combine, or confederate with such officer shall likewise be guilty of a felony. On conviction the parties participating therein shall be punished by imprisonment for life or not less than five years.

SEC. 4. That the district court of the judicial district wherein a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall have jurisdiction to try and punish, in accordance with the laws of the State where the homicide is committed, those who participate therein: *Provided*, That it is first made to appear to such court that the officers of the State charged with the duty of prosecuting such offense under the laws of the State fail, neglect, or refuse to apprehend or punish such participants, or that the jurors obtainable for service in the State court having jurisdiction of the offense are so

strongly opposed to such punishment that there is no reasonable probability that those guilty of the offense can be punished in such State court. A failure for more than thirty days after the commission of such an offense to apprehend the persons guilty thereof shall be prima facie evidence of such failure, neglect, or refusal.

SEC. 5. That any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit $10,000, which sum may be recovered by an action therefor in the name of the United States against such county for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise for the use of the United States. Such action should be brought and prosecuted by the district attorney of the United States of the district in which such county is situated in any court of the United States having jurisdiction therein. If such forfeiture is not paid upon recovery of a judgment therefor, such court shall have jurisdiction to enforce payment thereof by levy of execution upon any property of the county, or may compel the levy and collection of a tax therefor, or may otherwise compel payment thereof by mandamus or other appropriate process; and any officer of such county or other person who disobeys or fails to comply with any lawful order of the court in the premises shall be liable

to punishment as for contempt and to any other penalty provided by law therefor.

SEC. 6. That in the event that any person so put to death shall have been transported by such mob or riotous assemblage from one county to another county during the time intervening between his capture and putting to death, the county in which he is seized and the county in which he is put to death shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the forfeiture herein provided.

SEC. 7. That any act committed in any State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such State or Territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the courts of said State or Territory, and within the period limited by the laws of such State or Territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and upon conviction the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States.

SEC. 8. That in construing and applying this Act the District of Columbia shall be deemed a county, as shall also each of the parishes of the State of Louisiana.

That if any section or provision of this Act shall be held by any court to be invalid, the balance of the Act shall not for that reason be held invalid.

Passed the House of Representatives January 26, 1922.

Attest: WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk.

67TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION.

H. R. 13.

AN ACT

To assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching.

JANUARY 25 (calendar day, JANUARY 27), 1922.—Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ARCHIVES

Dyer Bill

Vardaman's Weekly

$2.00 Per Year; 5 Cents a Copy. JAMES K. VARDAMAN, Editor. *(Successor to The Issue)*

VOLUME 14 JACKSON, MISS., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922. NO. 22.

Ross Collins on the So-Called Anti-Lynching Bill

Never in the history of America were there more difficult big problems to solve than those confronting us to-day. There is one thing strikingly important and unusual, and that is the ability of small men to provoke difficult and far-reaching problems. When the little fellow by the name of Dyer from Missouri introduced in the Congress the so-called Anti-Lynching Bill, one was surprised that a man of Dyer's size should be able to stir up so much devilment, but he did it and while I do not know what the Senate of the United States may do, there will be some members of the Supreme Court of the nation who will be outraged at this piece of unfortunate congressional mischievous work and I am in hopes, if the law should ever be enacted it will be declared unconstitutional by that Court.

One of the strong speeches in the House made against the Anti-Lynching Bill—a speech full of thought, reason and facts was delivered by Ross Collins which I reproduce for the benefit of the people of Mississippi. Ross Collins is making a a great congressman. This speech gives him rank among the thoughtful men of that great body. A great deal of space is taken up by this speech, but it will repay the readers of the Weekly in giving it your thoughtful and careful consideration.

The race question is treated lightly by some fools both at home and in Congress but there are possibilities of disaster and danger lurking in this problem which threaten the peace, comfort and general welfare of the entire nation. The argument of Collins is commendable to the politicians at home and in Congress who seem to be perfectly willing to damn the nation if they could enjoy any political advantage.

Read what he says about it:

Mr. Collins. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that this bill was ever permitted to reach the floor of this House. If a particle of good could be accomplished by its consideration and passage, there might be some excuse for it, but when all of us know that no benefit whatever will come from it, but harm instead, then I wonder why you bring it here and permit its consideration. Not a life will be saved if it is passed, not a conviction had that would not come through the orderly processes of our State courts. No one will be benefit[illegible] Many crimes which it does not p[illegible] its [illegible]

No one can be glad when a homicide is committed, and lynchng is but a form of homicide. We all realize that all kinds of homicides are too frequent in every State in this Union. But will they be any less frequent simply because the Federal Government legislates and makes a felony a crime that is already condemmed and made a felony now by every State in the Union? The same men who sit on grand juries in State courts will sit on grand juries in the Federal courts; the same juries that try men in State courts will try men in Federal Courts. Certainly these same men will not find more indictments if this law is passed than now, nor convict more promptly and readily than now. This is not a mere surmise, but is justified by our present and past experiences.

Lynchings are gradually becoming less frequent; they are decreasing year by year. For the last 30 years there have been 115 lynchings per year—2 1-3 to each State of the Union. The number for the year 1921 was 63, or less than 1 1-3 to each State, or a decrease of about 50 per cent. This, to me, is encouraging progress, so why disturb a situation that is improving so rapidly?

Of course, there have been obstacles in the way. These obstacles still exist. Two entirely different races live in the same territory. There is a want of homogeneity in the population; besides there has been the permanent fixing of the two races into distinct and separate peoples by "outside influences and external predominant forces," and these are serious obstacles; but in spite of them headway has been made and will still continue if the people of the several States are permitted to work out their own salvation.

I believe that the proper and requisite service for a wise and patriotic statesmanship where different races occupy the same territory and constitute one citizenship is to do everything possible to encouarge them to live in peace and harmony; at all events nothing must be done to increase the natural results of race differences. To treat the one as helpless infants requiring Federal aid is a mistake, and to consider the other as enemies of the nation and their native states is a crime. To teach the one to distrust and harbor bitterness toward the other will do no good, and to excite and intensify race prejudices for mere party advantage should stop, and unless stopped grave and serious possibilities will surely follow. The great body of good people of the country know that the Federal government should let the states solve these purely local questions. They know that peace and confidence can not come from distrust and suspicion and that this Congress can not, by statute, change God's eternal laws.

Is the Legislation Constitutional?

All I have stated relates to the policy of this kind of legislation. There is still another question equally important and equally serious to us, and that relates to the constitutionality of the legislation—whether we, as Representa[illegible]y vote for it, for as Abraham Lincoln said in his Cooper Union speech of February 27, 1860:

No man who has sworn to support the Constitution can conscientiously vote for what he understands to be an unconstitutional measure, however expedient he may think it.

In order, however, to determine this, let me call your attention, first, to the provisons of the bill:

(1) By its first paragraph it defines a mob to mean an assemblage composed of five or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving another person of his life without authority of law as a punishment for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed crime.

(2) That if any State or governmental subdivision thereof fails, neglects, or refuses to provide and maintain protection to the life of any person within its jursidiction against a mob or riotous assemblage, such State shall, by reason of such failure, neglect, or refusal, be deemed to have denied to such person the equal protection of the laws of the State, and to the end that such protection as is guaranteed to the citizens of the United States by its Constitution may be secured it is provided:

(3) That any State or municipal officer charged with the duty, or who possesses the power or authority as such officer, to protect the life of any person that may be put to death by any mob or rioutous assemblage, or who has any such person in his charge as a prisoner, who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to prevent such person from being so put to death, or any State or municipal officer charged with the duty of apprehending or prosecuting any person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage who fails, neglects or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to perform his duty in apprehending or prosecuting to final judgment under the laws of such State all persons participating, except such, if any, as are or have been held to answer for such participation in any district court of the United States, as herein provided, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any person who participates in a mob or riotous assemblage that takes from the custody or possession of any State or municipal officer any person held by such officer to answer for some actual or supposed public offense and puts such person to death as a punishement for such offense or any person who participates in any mob or riotuos assemblage that obstructs or prevents any State or municipal officer in discharging his duty to apprehend, prosecute, protect, or punish any person suspected of or charged with any public offense and puts such person to death as a punishment for such offense shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for life or for not less than five years.

(4) That any person who participates in any mob or riotous assemblage by which a person is

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE OFFICE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE IN.

put to death shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for life or for not less than five years.

(5) That any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit $10,000, to be recovered by action in the name of the United States against the county for the benefit of the family of the person put to death.

Undertakes to Punish the Acts of Individuals.

It will be seen that all of the bill, except the first part of section 3, adresses itself to the action of private individuals. The alleged criminal acts of priviate individuals are those sought to be punished. It prescribes a code of law for the punishement of certain crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the several States of the Union. This is a clear invasion of the reserve powers of the States and can not be justified in any power granted to Congress or to any officer or department of the National Government. It invades the jurisdiction of the State and authorizes a control over the authorities of the State by the Federal courts to an extent that would enable the Federal courts to destroy counties and the properties of the citizens therein, although such citizens and counties may be entirely innocent of any participation in the crime. Under the provisions of this bill, citizens of another county or another State could go into a county in the silent hours of the night and commit a crime, and by so doing impose liability upon the county for their acts. To do this is contrary to every principle of justice, for innocent and thrifty people should never suffer for the acts of the lawless, and they should not be made to pay for the acts of others.

Applies Also To Labor Unions.

While it is stated in the committee's report, and I assume, therefore, that it is true, that the legislation is intended to curb lynching, at the same time it has been intimated that it has for its real purpose the curbing of the activities of labor unions and the membership of these organizations and embarrass them and their members during strikes with indictments in Federal courts. If this is the hidden purpose actuating those responsible for the bill, they have more than succeeded for its provisions are certainly broad enough to envelop and encompass them. To illustrate: Suppose a strike should occur anywhere in the country, on a railroad or in a factory—a half dozen of the striking employees are congregated on a street corner or in a store or in a public place peaceable attending to their everyday duties, and some strikebreaker or hired detective should order them to leave or move on and upon refusing to do so should begin shooting at them, under all the laws of God and man, they and all of them would have the legal right to take the life of their assailant because they would be acting in necessary self-defense. But, under this bill, they are refused the right of self-defense. If any of them shoot back or assist each other or "act in concert for the purpose of depriving" their assailant "of his life" "as a punishement for or to prevent the commission of some actual or supposed pubic offense," then they render themselves liable to the penalties of this bill. This simple illustration shows the extent that it can be carried. Its limits are as broad and far-reaching as some regard the provisions of the fourteenth amendment.

Can the Federal Government Punish Crimes Committed by Private Individuals?

But it matters not the class of citizens its purpose is to reach. It undertakes to punish the citizen's action—persons acting in their individual capacity and not State action, and to do this is beyond the power of Congress. The bill is not planted upon a single grant of power to the National Government. I have studied the report of the committee and citations of authority and the quotations under which its constitutionality is justified, and I find that none of the cases cited support the proposition contended for by the committee. The principles upon which the constitutionality of it is predicted are claimed to rest upon the first paragraph of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution. It as follows:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

It is agued, and I pesume seriously, that when a half dozen or more citizens commit a homicide that then the deceased has been denied by the State the equal protection of the law. This contention is ridiculous and in the teeth of the language of the amendment itself and at vairance with all the decisions of the United States Supreme Court As stated in Rose's Notes on the United States Reports, volume 12, 105a:

Fourteenth amendment nulifies all State legislation, and State action imparing privileges of citizens or injuring them in life. liberty. or property without due process of law, or denying equal protection of laws.

And again, on page 106.

Fourteenth amendment was designed to prohibit State invasion of equal civil rights, and to authorize Congress to adopt appropriate legislation for correcting effects of prohibited State laws, but not to authorize enactment of laws for equal protection of civil rights.

And so forth.

And on page 108:

Civil rights, guaranteed by fourteenth, amendment, can not be impaired by wrongful acts of individuals, unsupported by State authority.

Every provision of this bill, except the first part of section 3—and I think this part does, too but this will be discussed later—undertakes to punish individual and not State action and this can not be done. The States alone have this power. It is reserved to them and can not be taken away or assumed by the National Government.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively or to the people. (Art. X, amendment U. S. Constitution.)

The scope of the fourteenth amendment and the power therein conferred were liberally considered in the Civil Rights cases (109 U. S., 3; 27 Law Ed., 835). On page 839 of the Twenty-seventh Law Edition, the court said:

The first section of the fourteenth amendment which is the one relied on, after declaring who shall be citizens of the United States and of the several States, is prohibitory in character and prohibitory upon the States. It declares that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment. It has a deeper and broader scope. It nullifies and makes void all State legislation, and State action of every kind. which impairs the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, or which injures them in life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or which denies to any of them the equal protection of the laws. It not only does this, but in order that the national will thus declared may not be a mere brutum fulmen, the last section of the amendment invests Congress with power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. To enforce what? To enforce the prohibition. To adopt appropriate legislation for correcting the effects of such prohibited State laws and State acts, and thus to render effectually null, void, and innocuous. This is the legislative power conferred upon Congress, and this is the whole of it. It does not invest Congress with power to legislate upon subjects which are within the domain of State legislation; but to provide modes of relief against State legislation or State action of the kind referred to. It does not authorize Congress to create a code of municipal law for the regulation of private rights; but to provide modes of redress against the operation of State laws, and the action of State officers, executive or judicial, when these are subversive of the fundamental rights specified in amendment. Positive rights and privileges are undoubtedly secured by the fourteenth amendment, but they are secured by way of prohibition against State law and State proceedings affecting privileges, and by power given to legislate for the purpose of carrying such prohibition into effect; and such legislation must necessarily be predicated upon such supposed State laws or State proceedings and be directed to the correction of their operation and effect. A quite full discussion of this aspect of the amendment may be found in United States v. Cruikshank (92 U. S., 542; XXIII. 588); Virginia v. Rives (100 U. S., 313; XXV, 667), and Ex parte Virginia (100 U. S., 339; XXV, 676).

And on page 840 the court said:

And so in the present case, until some State law has been passed or some State action through its officers or agents has been taken adverse to the rights of citizens sought to be protected by the fourteenth amendment, no legislation of the United States under said amendment, nor any proceeding under such legislation, can be called into activity, for the prohibitions of the amendment are against State laws and acts done under State authority. Of course, legislation may and should be provided in advance to meet the exigency when it arises; but it should be adapted to the mischief and wrong which the amendment was intended to provide against, and that is State laws or State action of some kind adverse to the rights of the citizens secured by the amendment. Such legislation can not properly cover the whole domain of rights appertaining to life, liberty, and property, defining them and providing for their vindication. That would be to establish a code of municipal law regulative of all private rights between man and man in society. It would be to make Congress take the place of the State legislatures and to supercede them. It is absurd to affirm that, because the rights of life, liberty, and property, which include all civil rights that men have, are by the amendment, sought to be protected against invasion on the part of the State without due process of law, Congress may, therefore, provide due process of law for their vindication in every case, and that, because the denial by a State to any persons, of the equal protection of the laws, is prohibited by the amendment, therefore Congress may establish laws for their equal protection. In fine, the legislation which Congress is authorized to adopt in this behalf is not general legislation upon the rights of the citizens but corrective legislation—that is, such as may be necessary and proper for counteracting such laws as the States may adopt or enforce, and which, by the amendment, they are prohibited from making or enforcing, or such acts and proceedings as the States may commit or take, and which, by the amendment, they are prohibited from committing or taking. It is not necessary for us to state, if we could, what legislation would be proper for Congress to adopt. It is sufficient for us to examine whether the law in question is of that character.

An inspection of the law shows that it makes no reference whatever to any supposed or apprehended violation of the fourteenth amendment on the part of the States. It is not predicated on any such view. It proceeds ex directo to declare that certain acts committed by the individuals shall be deemed offenses and shall be prosecuted and punished by proceedings in the courts of the United States. It does not profess to be corrective of any constitutional wrong committed by the States; it does not make its operation to depend upon any such wrong committed. It applies equally to cases arising in States which have the justest laws respecting the personal rights of citizens, and whose authorities are ever ready to enforce such laws, as to those which arise in States that may have violated the prohibition of the amendment. In other words, it steps into the domain of local jurisprudence and lays down rules for the conduct of individuals in society toward each other and imposes sanctions for the enforcement of those rules without referring in any manner to any supposed action of the State or its authorities.

If this legislation is appropriate for enforcing the prohibitions of the amendment it is difficult to see where it is to stop. Why may not Congress with equal show of authority enact a code of laws for the enforcement and vindication of all rights of life, liberty, and property? If it is supposable that the States may deprive persons of life, liberty, and property without due process of law, and the amendment itself does suppose this, why should not Congress proceed at once to prescribe due process of law for the protection of everyone of these fundamental rights in every possible case, as well as to prescribe equal privileges in inns, public conveyances, and theatres? The truth is that the implication of a power to legislate in this manner is based upon the assumption that if the States are forbidden to legislate or act in a particular way on a particular subject, and power is conferred upon Congress to enforce the prohibition, this gives Congress power to legislate generally upon that subject, and not merely power to provide [illegible] against such [illegible]sumption is [illegible] tenth

4

REEL 223

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

NEWS CLIPPINGS FILE

that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution. nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

And on page 841 the court said:

In this connection it is proper to state that civil rights, such as are guaranteed by the Constitution against State aggression, can not be impaired by the wrongful acts of individuals, unsupported by State authority in the shape of laws, customs, or judicial or executive proceedings. The wrongful act of an individual, unsupported by any such authority, is simply a private wrong or a crime of that individual; an invasion of the rights of the injured party, it is true, whether they affect his person, his property, or his reputation; but if not sanctioned in some way by the State, or not done under State authority, his rights remain in full force and may presumably be vindicated by resort to the laws of the State for redress. An individual can not deprive a man of his rights to vote, to hold property, to buy and sell, to sue in the courts, or to be a witness or a juror; he may, by force or fraud, interfere with the enjoyment of the right in a particular case; he may commit an assault against the person, or commit murder, or use ruffian violence at the polls, or slander the good name of a fellow citizen; but, unless protected in these wrongful acts by some shield of State law or State authority, he can not destroy or injure the right; he will only render himself amenable to satisfaction of punishment and amenable, therefore, to the laws of the State where the wrongful acts are committed. Hence, in all those cases where the Constitution seeks to protect the rights of the citizens against discriminative and unjust laws of the State by prohibiting such laws, it is not individual offenses but abrogation and denial of rights which it denounces, and for which it clothes the Congress with power to provide a remedy. This abrogation and denial of rights, for which the States alone were or could be responsible, was the great seminal and fundamental wrong which was intended to be remedied. And the remedy to be provided must necessarily be predicated upon that wrong. It must assume that in the cases provided for the evil or wrong actually committed rests upon some State law or State authority for its excuse and perpetration.

It will be noted that the proposed bill does not undertake to counteract or redress the operation of prohibitive State laws or proceedings of such officers acting under authority of State statutes, ordinances, regulations, proceedings, or customs. It defines a mob or riotous assemblage and makes everyone connected with it guilty of a crime, even innocent citizens of the county, together with officers of the county and State, and by so doing it invades the entire field of State action. It supersedes and displaces State legislation on the same subject or allows it permissive force. It ignores such legislation and assumes that the matter is one that belongs to the domain of national regulation. Whether more effective protection of the rights of citizens would come by clothing Congress with the power to enact this law, as is claimed by the report of the majority members of the committee, is beside the question, the only one being whether such plenary power has been conferred upon Congress by the fourteenth amendment, and it has not. In the case of United States v. Harris (106 U. S., 29; 27 Law Ed., 290) the court was asked to pass upon the constitutionality of section 5519 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making it a criminal offense for two or more persons in a State or Territory to deprive any person of the equal protection of the laws of the State, and the court declared the law unconstitutional. On pages 293 and 294 of the Twenty-seventh Law Edition the court said:

It is, however, strenuously insisted that the legislation under consideration finds its warrant in the first and fifth sections of the fourteenth amendment. The first section declares "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The fifth section declares: "The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this amendment."

It is perfectly clear from the language of the first section that its purpose also was to place a restraint upon the action of the States. In the Slaughterhouse cases (16 Wall., 36; 83 U. S., XXI, 394), it was held by the majority of the court, speaking through Mr. Justice Miller, that the object of the second clause of the first section of the fourteenth amendment was to protect from the hostile legislation of the State the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and this conceded by Mr. Justice Field, who expressed the views of the dissenting justices in that case. In the same case the court, referring to the fourteenth amendment, said that, "If the States do not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article of amendment Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation."

The purpose and effect of the two sections of the fourteenth amendment above quoted were clearly defined by Mr. Justice Bradley in the case of United States v. Cruikshank (1 Woods, 316), as follows: "It is a guaranty of protection against the acts of the State government itself. It is a guaranty against the exertion of arbitrary and tyrannical power on the part of the Government and legislature of the State; not a guaranty against the commission of individual offenses; and the power of Congress, whether express or implied, to legislate for the enforcemeint of such a guaranty does not extend to the passage of laws for the suppression of crime within the States. The enforcement of the guaranty does not require nor authorize Congress to perform 'the duty that the guaranty itself supposes it to be the duty of the State to perform and which it requires the State to perform.'"

When the case of United States v. Cruikshank came to this court, the same view was taken here. The Chief Justice, delivering the opinion of the court in that case said: "The fourteenth amendment prohibits a State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or from denying to any person the equal protection of the laws; but this provision does not add anything to the rights of one citizen as against another. It simply furnishes an additional guaranty against any encroachment by the States upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society. The duty of protecting all its citizens in the enjoyment of an equality of rights was originally assumed by the States, and it remains there. The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right. This the amendment guaranties and no more. The power of the National Government is limited to this guaranty." (92 U. S., 542; XXIII, 588).

So in Virginia v. Rives (100 U. S., 313; XXV, 667) it was declared by this court, speaking through Mr. Justice Strong, that "These provisions of the fourteenth amendment have reference to State action exclusively and not to any action of private individuals."

These authorities show conclusively that the legislation under consideration finds no warrant for its enactment in the fourteenth amendment.

The language of the amendment does not leave this subject in doubt. When the State has been guilty of no violation of its provisions; when it has not made or enforced any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; when no one of its departments has deprived any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor denied to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; when, on the contrary, the laws of the State, as enacted by its legislative and construed by its judicial and administered by its executive departments, recognize and protect the rights of all persons, the amendment imposes no duty and confers no power upon Congress.

And on page 295 of the same report (27 Law Ed.) the court said:

There is another view which strengthens this conclusion. If Congress has constitutional authority under the thirteenth amendment to punish a conspiracy between two persons to do an unlawful act, it can punish the act itself, whether done by one or more persons.

A private person can not make constitutions or laws, nor can he with authority construe them, nor can he administer or execute them. The only way, therefore, in which one private person can deprive another of the equal protection of the laws is by the commission of some offense against the laws which protect the rights of persons. as by theft, burglary, arson, libel, assault, or murder. If, therefore, we hold that section 5519 is warranted by the thirteenth amendment, we should by virtue of that amendment accord to Congress the power to punish every crime by which the right of any person to life, property, or reputation is involved. Thus under a provision of the Constitution which simply abolished slavery and involuntary servitude we should, with few exceptions, invest Congress with power over the whole catalogue of crimes. A construction of the amendment which leads to such a result is clearly unsound.

There is only one other clause in the Constitution of the United States which in any degree be supposed to sustain the section under consideration, namely, the second section of Article IV, which declares that—

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

But this section, like the fourteenth amendment, is directed against State action. Its object is to place the citizens of each State upon the same footing with citizens of other States, and inhibit discriminative legislation against them by other States. (Paul v. Virginia, 8 Wall., 168; 75 U. S., XIX, 357).

The court in Gardner v. Michigan (199 U. S., 153; 50 Law Ed., 213) reaffirmed the same views expressed in the cases heretofore mentioned. And the court in Logan v. United States (144 U. S., 263; 36 Law Ed., 429) said, on page 437 of the Law Edition, the following:

It was held that a conspiracy of individuals to injure, oppress, and intimidate citizens of the United States with intent to deprive them of life and liberty without due process of law did not come within the statute, nor under the power of Congress, because the rights of life and liberty were not granted by the Constitution, but were natural and inalienable rights of men; and that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, declaring that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, added nothing to the rights of one citizen as against another, but simply furnished an additional guaranty against any encroachment by the States upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society. It was of these fundamental rights of life and liberty, not created by or dependent on the Constitution, that the court said. "Sovereignty, for this purpose, rests alone with the States. It is no more the duty or within the power of the United States to punish for a conspiracy to falsely imprison or murder within a State than it would be to punish for false imprisonment or murder itself." (92 U. S., 553, 554; 23, 591, 592).

It was held that the provision of the fourteenth amendment forbidding any State to deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws gave no greater power to Congress. (92 U. S., 555; 23: 592).

It was held, in accordance with United States v. Reese, above cited, that courts for conspiracy to prevent and hinder citizens of the African race in the free exercise and enjoyment of the right to vote at State elections, or to injure and oppress them for having voted at such elections, not alleging that this was on account of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude, could not be maintained, the court saying:

"The right to vote in the States comes from the States, but the right of exemption from prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States, but the last has been." (92 U. S., 556, 23, 592).

I also call attention to United States v. Cruikshank (92 U. S., 542; 23 Law Ed., 588) Virginia v. Rives (100 U. S., 313; 25 Law Ed., 667); Ex parte Virginia (100 U. S., 539; 25 Law Ed., 675); Butchers' Union v. Crescent City (111 U. S.; 28 Law Ed., 585-; Slaughterhouse cases (16 Wall., 36; 21 Law Ed., 394).

Each of these cases shows that Congress has no general legislative power under the fourteenth amendment making the acts of individuals crimes by virtue of that amendment, but that the only power in the United States Government to pass laws results from powers delegated to the National Government by the Constitution. There is one clause of the Constitution that expressly gives Congress power to pass criminal statutes; that is clause 10, section 8, Article I, which reads:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the highways, and offenses against the laws of nations.

The enumeration of this power under familiar rules of construction would eliminate all power in other cases to pass general criminal laws not having a relation to and an expressed grant of the power to the Federal Government. It is possible that under this clause Congress could pass a law punishing the lynching of citizens of other countries, especially when it had entered into a treaty to protect such citizens, but to go further than this is beyond its power.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

Vardaman's Weekly

JAMES K. VARDAMAN.....*Editor*

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Editorial Rooms and Business Office 120 West Capitol Street, up-stairs.

Entered at the Post Office at Jackson, Miss., as second-class matter on February 4, 1908, under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

Subscription per year.....$2.00

Thursday, March 2, 1922.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR

PERCY BELL
Greenville, Mississippi.

FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER
S. H. BAGNELL
Port Gibson, Mississippi.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
NATE WILLIAMSON
Meridian, Miss.

FOR CONGRESS
Sixth Congressional District.
JEFF COLLINS,
Laurel, Mississippi.

Second Congressional District.
ALBERT C. ANDERSON,
Ripley, Mississippi.

Fourth Congressional District.
JEFF BUSBY
Houston, Mississippi.

Seventh Congressional District
HUGH V. WALL,
Brookhaven, Mississippi.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

Our friends are advised that we will continue sending the Weekly in clubs of five yearly subscriptions for $1.00 a year. Many of our readers have requested us to extend this offer and realizing how very hard times are we have decided to continue this offer and we are going to ask every friend we have in this state to take advantage of it and help us get the Weekly in the hands of the people.

The purpose of the Weekly is to teach the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and we cannot circulate it to the extent we desire unless our friends co-operate with us and assist us in the circulation.

Remember the price—$1.00 a year in clubs of five subscriptions.

Thanking you for your kindness in the past, and for whatever you may do for us in the future, I am

Cordially and sincerely,
Your friend,
JAS. K. VARDAMAN.

Meeting of the Jackson Vardaman Club.

In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom. On the evening of February 22nd, the Jackson Vardaman Club met at the County Court House. Senator Vardaman is not in Jackson this week, having gone to Washington to attend the Waterways Convention, and I want to take this occasion to thank his friends for the splendid speeches and the large crowd that complimented him and our campaign by their presence on this occasion.

The first speaker is one of the most gifted men in Mississippi—Senator A. A. Cohn of Lincoln County. Senator Cohn referred to the day being the birthday of George Washington, and instituted a very beautiful comparison between General Washington and Senator Vardaman and the things they stood for in the politics of America. I will not undertake to report in detail the speech of Senator Cohn, but I am sure I voice the sentiment of the large assemblage when I say it was one of the most timely and beautiful political speeches that has been delivered in Jackson in a long time. Senator Cohn was followed by Hon. T. D. Rees of Prentiss County, a friend of the people of Mississippi and a democrat without variableness or shadow of turning. Mr. Rees, in his characteristic way discussed the issues of the campaign and the great importance of candor and sincerity in politics. He made a very strong and attractive speech. Repsentative Rees was followed by Senator F. W. Elmer, Jr., of Harrison County. Senator Elmer began by saying he was not a politician—but wanted to talk on just practical things. He made good his promise. His talk was full of wisdom, good sense and in the dissertation on politics he outlined the citizen's duty in the coming campaign. After Senator Elmer came Representative J. P. Pilkinton of Yalabousha County, the boyhood home of Senator Vardaman. Mr. Pilkinton spoke eloquently and with great earnestness about the issues involved in the campaign and the sacredness of the duties of citizenship. He finished his speech and the Hon. Jeff Collins of Jones County, a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District was introduced. Mr. Collins always makes an able, instructive and inspiring speech. He has shown to the people of Mississippi the character of man he is by the record he has made in the present legislature of which he is a member. It is needless to say that his audience was charmed and was sorry when he finished. The next speaker was Capt. John L. Collins of Yalabousha County, a gallant Confederate Soldier—one of the few survivors of the war that tried men's souls. He dealt largely in reminiscences, devoting most of his speech to giving the story of Senator Vardaman's life. He was eloquent, touching and beautiful in his reference to the man whom he had known from early boyhood, and had kept an account of his record, both public and private in the nation and the state. After the conclusion of Captain Collins' speech, a speech was made by Mr. Lawrence Brody, representative from Benton County—a county that has always been true and faithful to Senator Vardaman. I have heard Senator Vardaman tell about Benton County waiting for him to come back from the Spanish-American War to vote for him for Governor. Mr. Brody made an earnest, eloquent speech and declared his loyalty to our Chief. Judge J. D. Carr of Newton County was the next and last speaker. Judge Carr has been a friend of Senator Vardaman's for many years and stood by him when the shot and shell fell in heaps around him in the memorable campaign of 1911. He has been an observer of Senator Vardaman ever since he entered public life and he most eloquently endorsed and approved Senator Vardaman's career.

I have never heard more eloquent, extemporaneous speeches than our friends delivered on this occasion, and if this Club shall set the pace for other Clubs in Mississippi great good will be done in politics this year in the campaign.

This is not a time for side-stepping or indulging in slander and vituperation. There are three candidates announced for the United States Senate. The people of Mississippi will elect whom they believe to be best fitted and capable of rendering the best service to them. I wish the people would consider well the record of Senator Vardaman. I wish every white man and woman in Mississippi could know his record as I know it. I wish they could understand the motives that move him to action as I understand them, having been with him during the most trying, desperate times of his political life, and after the people understand them, I shall not be afraid of their verdict. You cannot afford to give your ballot as a mere matter of compliment. It was given to you as a trust, and we must respect that trust.

I want to take this occasion to thank our friends for their courtesy who came out on this occasion in the name of the promoters of the Jackson Vardaman Club. We are going to have a meeting of the Club Wednesday night of each week at the County Court House and I hope to see a large attendance of the people in Jackson and those visiting the city who are interested in the election of a United States Senator who is capable of representing the people of Mississippi.

In Senator Vardaman's absence I want to make our grateful acknowledgement to the officers and the members of the Club and commend their example to the friends and supporters of Senator Vardaman all over the state. Spring is coming on now, the weather is getting warm and you can have these meetings with convenience and I hope that our friends in other cities and villages in this state may proceed to the organization of Vardaman Clubs and get ready for the campaign which is on us.

MARY DINKINS,
Business Manager of the Weekly.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA 0020

Summary of Laws Relating to Lynching of the States (Except Texas) Having More Than 25 Lynchings in Past Thirty Years*

Prepared for the National Conference on Lynching, held at New York May 5 and 6, 1919, under the direction of John R. Shillady, Secretary of the Conference Committee on Arrangements and Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

STATE	Laws Specifically Directed Against Lynching	Laws Against Mobs, Riots, Routs, Etc.	Right of State Executive to Act in Cases of Mob Violence	Duties of Civil Officers in Cases of Mob Violence	CIVIL REMEDIES	PUNISHMENT
ALABAMA Constitution of 1901 Code of Alabama. Annotated 1907 General Acts of Alabama 1915.	Two or more persons abusing, whipping, or beating another to force him to leave neighborhood, to confess, etc., are guilty of an offense. Reasonable distance may be prescribed in the vicinity of jail within which persons may not come.	Unlawful assemblies are prohibited. Failure to disperse when commanded, a felony. Authorities may clear the streets.	Governor may call out militia in his discretion. When legally and formally notified of riot, etc., must call out militia. Governor may direct militia to act under his immediate orders. Governor may offer reward for apprehension of absconding felon. Attorney General has authority to appear before any Grand Jury or to present indictments concerning any violations of the laws of Alabama, and may give solicitors of several circuits instruction, advice, etc., in any cause in which state is interested.	Sheriff, deputy or jailer, permitting lynching of his prisoner is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Civil officers have power to call on Governor for troops when posse is insufficient. Civil officers may call out troops themselves when there is no time to call upon Governor.		Fine or imprisonment up to twelve months, or both.
ARKANSAS Statutes of Arkansas (Supp. to Kirkby's Digest. Castle 1911 Annotated.)		Night-riding is a felony. Night-riders, whitecaps, etc., seeking to alarm or intimidate, or alarming or intimidating a person or persons, are guilty of a felony. Death of a victim of night-riders, whitecaps, mobs, etc., is murder and punishable as such. To seek to frighten another from doing any lawful act is a misdemeanor.	Governor may call out militia, upon proper notification given him. Governor's consent necessary for militia of another state to enter Arkansas.	Civil officers have power to call out troops, in event of urgent necessity.		
FLORIDA Compiled Annotated Laws of Florida 1914.	A combination of two or more persons to interfere forcibly with any department of government, etc., or to war upon any part of the people of the state, or to remove such people by force, or to disguise to obstruct due execution of law, or to obstruct officer, etc., is criminal and punishable as such.	Affrays, riots, mobs, etc., are unlawful. Destruction of property by an unlawful assembly is a felony. Failure to disperse, when commanded, even though not a rioter, makes one a rioter and open to punishment accordingly.		Civil officers to command mob to disperse. To demand assistance of citizens in dispersing mob.		Fine not exceeding $1,000. Imprisonment not exceeding five years.
GEORGIA Parks Annotated Code of Georgia 1914.	Persons not to mob or lynch citizens of state, and death as a result of lynching is murder and punishable as such.	Riots, routs, unlawful assemblies, etc., are criminal. Failure to disperse when commanded is a felony. Militia to have control of streets.	Governor, in case of mob violence, may declare a state of insurrection. Governor, when properly notified, may order out troops.	Civil officers to summon citizens to aid. Persons so summoned to bring weapons. Failure of person summoned to respond, or failure of officer to try to suppress mob violence is a misdemeanor. Civil officers to request aid of governor where riot is too strong for posse. Judge of Superior Court may change venue on own motion where lynching is feared.		Imprisonment not less than one nor more than twenty years.
KENTUCKY Kentucky Statutes Carroll 1909.	Two or more persons banded together to inflict punishment on another are guilty of a felony.	Riots, routs, affrays, etc., are unlawful.	Governor or County Judge may offer rewards.	Officer having custody of prisoner may summon aid of citizens to protect said prisoner. Prisoner in jail may be armed.		Imprisonment in penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.
LOUISIANA Marr's Annotated Revised Statutes of Louisiana. 1915.		Unlawful assemblies are criminal.	Governor, upon proper notification of official dereliction in apprehension of offender, may issue his order to parish officer to arrest accused. If charge be a capital one, an examination before District Judge will be had. A District Attorney required to represent state. Attendances of witnesses may be enforced by attachment, etc. Testimony reduced to writing, and on trial, written testimony is competent evidence if witness is dead or [illegible]	Civil officer to disperse unlawful assembly. Special provisions for dispersing mob in Metropolitan Police District of New Orleans. Officer taking part in unlawful assembly, or militiamen refusing to serve, is guilty of a crime.		
MISSISSIPPI Mississippi Code (Annotated) 1906.		Threats to injure person or property of another are criminal.	Governor, properly notified of mob violence shall order out troops.	Sheriff's duty to keep prisoner safe. Defendant to be removed to jail of another county, where safety in county where crime was committed is jeopardized. Officer evading duty punishable.		
MISSOURI Revised Statutes of Missouri 1909.		Unlawful assemblies, riots, etc., are punishable.		Peace officers to disperse unlawful assembly. Failure to disperse or to join posse when commanded is a misdemeanor. Neglect or refusal of officer to perform his duty is a misdemeanor. Civil officers to issue proclamation to keep minors within doors. Solicitor of judical district in which lynching occurs is to immediately commence an investigation thereof.		
NORTH CAROLINA Laws of North Carolina (Pell's Revisal) 1908.	Conspiracy to break or enter, or breaking or entering any place of confinement with intent to kill or injure prisoners is a felony. Superior court has complete jurisdiction in all cases of lynching, and trial is to take place in adjoining county. Participants in lynching must testify.			Contumacious witnesses upon an investigation of a charge of lynching may be effectively handled.	Sheriff, believing lynching about to occur, shall call for guard—if county commissioners fail to respond and jail is entered and prisoner killed, county is liable in damages, to be recovered by victim's personal representative, by action in superior court of any county in the state.	Fine or imprisonment or both, fine being not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment not less than two nor more than fifteen years. Entire cost of investigation and trial in all cases of lynching to be paid by county in which lynching occurs, and solicitor to receive one hundred dollars for making the investigation.
OKLAHOMA Compiled Laws of Oklahoma (Snyder) 1909.	Where the purpose of any riotous assembly was to resist the executive of the laws, or to obstruct a public officer, a participant therein is punishable by not less than three nor more than ten years' imprisonment. An original lawful assembly, afterward committing act tantamount to riot, becomes thereby a riotous assembly. Conspiracy to prevent or obstruct justice is a misdemeanor.	Routs, riots, unlawful assemblies, etc., are unlawful. Participation in riot is a misdemeanor, but is a felony if guilty person carried deadly weapon, or was disguised, or solicited other participants to acts of violence. Failure to disperse, when commanded is a misdemeanor.		Failure of public officers to perform their duties is a misdemeanor. It is a misdemeanor to attempt an intimidation of a judicial or ministerial officer.		Not less than three nor more than ten years.
SOUTH CAROLINA Constitution of 1895. Code of 1902 (Annotated).				Sheriff to protect prisoner by guard or posse. Refusal to serve when called is an indictable offense. Sheriff permitting lynching of his prisoner to be deposed from office and to be ineligible thereafter to hold office.	Parties injured either in person or property as a result of any mob or riot have an action against the county in damages. Persons injured by mob may sue participants. County commissioners may bring suit against constable or sheriff. Circuit courts have jurisdiction in the case of action brought for damages.	
TENNESSEE Code of Tennessee (Annotated) Shannon. 1898.				Sheriff permitting prisoner to be lynched is guilty of high misdemeanor in office and is forever incapable of occupying position of trust or profit. Upon an indictment against sheriff for permitting lynching, district attorney may file indictment without the usual formal requirement that there be a complaining witness.		
VIRGINIA Virginia Code (Annotated) Pollard. 1904.	Conspiracy to incite whites vs. Negroes or vice versa is felonious and punishable by not less than five nor more than ten years.	Riots, routs, etc., prohibited.				
WEST VIRGINIA West Virginia Code (Annotated) 1913. Supp. 1918.		Riots, routs, unlawful assemblies are crimes. Obstructing officers is criminal.	Governor may offer rewards, employ special officers, and call out militia in his discretion.	All judges and justices to disperse rioters, etc. Failure to try to disperse rioters, punishable by fine. Civil officers to notify governor. But if riot cannot be speedily suppressed, civil officers may call out militia.		

* Two states, California and Wyoming, having 26 and 34 lynchings respectively, have not been included as only a small number of lynchings have occurred during the last twenty years. Texas has been omitted only because we have been unable to secure access to the laws of that state in time for the Conference. No codification of Texas laws could be found in New York libraries.

Legislation of 1918 on this subject, if any, is not yet available. (May 1, 1919)

The Anti-Lynching Bill

THE Republican majority in the Senate seems to be waking up to the fact that the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is an issue. Senator Lodge the other day indicated that something would have to be done about it. He is right. Something will have to be done. His party has appealed to the colored voters ever since the Civil War on the ground that it was the party of Abraham Lincoln. During all these years lynching has flourished unchecked south of Mason and Dixon's Line—and sometimes north of it as well. The House on January 26 passed a bill to bring the power of the Federal Government to bear upon that ghastly situation. If the Senate does not concern itself with it, the Negro voters will know, what they have for some time increasingly suspected, that the spirit of Father Abraham no longer lingers in the Republican camp. And they will cast their votes elsewhere.

When the Dyer bill was being debated in the House no one, not even Mr. Henry of Texas, who is now campaigning for the Senate upon the basis of his membership in the Ku Klux Klan, dared to justify the practice of lynching. Opposition was confined to attacks upon the constitutionality of the proposed law which makes it a Federal crime for a State officer to neglect to take reasonable measures to prevent lynching and imposes a $10,000 fine on any county in which a lynching occurs. The bill was said to destroy the last shred of the sovereignty of the several States. And Southern Congressmen became greatly exercised over such an extension of the power of the Federal Government, which, they said, "would tend to destroy that sense of local responsibility . . . from which . . . alone protection and governmental efficiency can be secured among free peoples"! Unfortunately, opposition on constitutional grounds has not been confined to Southern Congressmen. The constitutionality of the Dyer bill, while vouched for by no less an authority than Mr. Moorfield Storey, former president of the Americal Bar Association, has been questioned by disinterested journals and individuals whose abhorrence of the crime of lynching cannot be doubted.

The position of these sincere opponents of the measure may be briefly stated. "Lynching," they say, "is a crime under the laws of the State within which it is committed. It is a matter wholly of State concern and there is no authority in the Constitution for Federal interference with the administration of the criminal law of the States." If each lynching were to be considered as a separate and isolated affair, there might be much to be said for such a position. But lynching cannot be considered as sporadic and isolated. It is an institution in many States, and it is an institution, broadly speaking, aimed against Negroes. Its purpose is to maintain what is called white supremacy and to keep the Southern Negro in a definitely inferior position. Those who doubt need but glance through the records of the 3,470 lynchings since 1889, published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The matter is susceptible of demonstration and has been demonstrated in far clearer and more convincing form than the great bulk of conclusions about human affairs. Here, then, we have an institution discriminating in the very safety of their lives against eleven million citizens of the United States.

It is unthinkable that the United States is powerless to deal with such a situation. Indeed, the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution forbids any State to "deny to any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and expressly gives to Congress the "power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article." Nor can it be argued that the Fourteenth Amendment was not intended to apply to discriminations against the Negro race. It was adopted at the conclusion of the Civil War with the knowledge that the South would bitterly resent and resist clothing the Negro with the rights of citizenship and it was intended to apply to just such discriminations.

But in spite of these constitutional provisions, there is still another objection. It is earnestly and sincerely argued that the Fourteenth Amendment forbids discriminations by the States, whereas lynchings are perpetrated by mobs of individuals against whom the officers of the State are powerless. Let us examine this argument. The Supreme Court in *ex parte* Virginia has said: "Whoever, by virtue of public position under a State government . . . denies or takes away the equal protection of the laws, violates the constitutional inhibition; and as he acts in the name and for the State, and is clothed with the State's power, his act is that of the State." In Home Tel. and Tel. Co. *vs.* Los Angeles, the court held that under the Fourteenth Amendment the Federal judiciary has power to redress a wrong done by a State officer misusing the authority of the State with which he is clothed.

But, it is said, in the case of lynching the State authorities do not act at all. How can the State discriminate when it merely remains passive? The answer, of course, is plain. Time and time again Negroes are taken from the custody of State officers without any serious resistance and are lynched. In case after case the leaders of the mob are known, but no criminal prosecution is instituted against them. The simple facts are that officers make all reasonable efforts to protect their prisoners except against mobs bent on lynching a Negro, and that murder in the South is punished as vigorously as elsewhere, except when murder takes the form of lynching. Who, having regard for reality, will deny that in such a situation the protection of the laws is not equal—that indeed for one class of citizens it does not exist at all? And who will say that this situation does not imperil the Negro's very safety of life as greatly as would an act of the State legislature legalizing the practice? To say that the State is not responsible because its officers take only a negative part in lynchings is to reduce logic to an absurdity.

Yet that is the logical nub on which the argument against the constitutionality of the Dyer bill turns. Lynching is a horror which disgraces us alone among civilized nations. Such sadistic orgies as we have witnessed in the last three weeks in Texas, in Georgia, and in Arkansas would be impossible in any of the European countries or the smaller Caribbean nations toward which we assume such a lofty attitude. In this period nine Negroes have been murdered by mobs in Texas alone, four of them burned alive, the majority of them probably being innocent of any crime but that of being a Negro. Before those who oppose the Dyer bill undertake to deny to the Federal Government the power to deal with this grisly business, let them reconsider their logic in the light of the realities which confront us. It is the first and the most elemental function of a government to protect human life—and no barriers of legalistic quibbling should prevent our abolishing the supreme anachronism of civilization.

FRENCH newspapers fairly foamed at the mouth when Mr. Lloyd George was reported to have said to M. Barthou that the Entente was at an end, and they plainly did not believe either the former or the latter when both denied it. The fact that the *entente cordiale* is at an end, and that only a discredited tradition of alliance cemented by an impossible treaty remains to hold England and France together, of course is irrelevant to the discussion; the crime is for a statesman to say that the alliance is at an end. But the French are quite right in claiming that the British have no cleaner record than they in the matter of lone action. France and Italy have both made treaties with the Kemalist Turks, and both urge that the Allies jointly abandon the Treaty of Sèvres—which has never been more than a paper document, because the Sultan's Government which signed it exists only within range of British guns—and negotiate a new agreement in accord with present conditions. The British have persistently refused, and apparently continue their clandestine support to the Greek army holding part of Turkey. It is hard to avoid the suspicion that the fact that the British flag waves in Constantinople and that Constantinople letters bear stamps with the effigy of King George has something to do with this British determination to act alone; just as, under the circumstances, it is difficult to give full weight to the profound interest suddenly manifested by the British in the atrocities charged against the Kemalist Turks. When the French argue that the same logic which applies to treating with the Bolsheviks applies to treating with the Turks, they score.

CAN a government kill a great popular movement by wholesale imprisonment of its leaders? That is the question which is raised by the statement of the Bombay correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* that 10,000 of the leading Indian Non-Cooperators are in jail (one of the imprisoned leaders put the number at 25,000) and that Gandhi has been unable to find any one out of prison to whom to turn over his own immense powers as leader of the movement. It may be consoling to assert that you cannot imprison ideas, but history records more than one case when state and church and master class have prevailed by injustice and checked the march of ideas by killing or imprisoning those capable of putting them in action. There is no question that the Non-Cooperative movement in India is marking time. It may be gathering strength for new effort. Certainly the fine religious fervor which Gandhi kindled is by no means quenched. But whether active nationalism will press forward along the lines Gandhi laid down, or turn to a more or less constitutional struggle to wrest increasing power from the bureaucracy, or break out in violent and probably unsuccessful revolt, it is impossible to predict. What is certain is that whenever any government lives by confining as common felons ten thousand of the most idealistic and capable of its subjects it forfeits its right to the respect of mankind and inflicts a grievous wound on society.

A QUESTION which has bothered theologians is answered offhand by one of Jersey's illustrious statesmen. What is Christianity? It is, Senator Edge would have us believe, reverence for the great god private property. Russia has repudiated the rights of private property. Therefore, to recognize the Soviet Government "is destructive of all that Christianity has accomplished in the last 2,000 years." President Hibben of Princeton is not content with denunciation. He would have the United States go to the forthcoming conference at the Hague and convert Russia by force—"take her by the throat and show her that she has got to have an international mind and an international heart." Mr. Hibben, we hasten to explain, evidently referred not to the internationalism of Karl Marx but of private property. This religion of property, like most religions, is metaphysical. Say the sacred formula: "I believe in the sanctity of private property" and you can tax it to the point of extinction, destroy it or confiscate it in war, juggle it out of existence by inflation or deflation of currency. All these things the Western nations have done. But let a people say: "There is no sacred and eternal obligation upon us to recognize our indebtedness to those who loaned our master the money which paid for our chains, or to tax ourselves to pay others for what war destroyed, or to recognize the immortality of special privilege represented by past concessions" and that people is outlawed from the Society of Nations in the name of the religion of one whose most emphatic warning was against the service of Mammon!

WE are to have a genuine cooperative theater. A group of actors from within the Equity Association has been incorporated, has leased the Forty-eighth Street Theater, and announces at least five productions for the coming season. Of the net proceeds of this venture one-third will be given to the working actors; the other two-thirds will be devoted to the establishment of similar enterprises in other cities and thus, we take it, contribute to the gradual liberation of a part at least of the American theater from the dominance of purely commercial interests. Nothing could be more admirably conceived and planned than this venture and the founders have also shown real artistic sagacity in appointing Mr. Augustin Duncan director of the Equity Players. Their danger will approach when it comes to the question of selecting plays. If originality and power are to be sacrificed to propriety and sweetness all this fine effort will go for nothing. We do not say this to be morose but because the emissary sent to Europe to investigate the play-market there for the Equity Players is the co-author of "Lilac Time" and star of "Smilin' Through."

THE death of Henry Bataille, poet and dramatist, is announced from Paris. He was only fifty years old but had been for a considerable period the best known, both nationally and internationally, of contemporary French playwrights. What was scarcely known at all was that he began his literary career as a lyrical poet and that the verses in his single volume "La Chambre blanche" are worth all the plays which gave him so resounding a reputation. The author of the poems was a man of the finest spiritual delicacy and the master of a minor and wavering but fresh and personal rhythm. It was this man that reappeared once more during the war and took his stand on the side of moderation, sanity, and peace. The playwright was almost wholly a creature of the boulevards and illustrated the utter divorce of the French drama from the personal and the creative. "Maman Colibri," "La Femme nue," "Les Flambeaux," and "L'Amazone" were magnificently manufactured. But they were manufactured and moved wholly within that conventional stage psychology of love that needs forgiveness which is as stereotyped as the psychology of honest love more favored by the novel readers and playgoers of England and America.

THE BRANCH BULLETIN

Published Monthly except July by the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Entered as second class matter Aug. 22, 1919 at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VI. No. 9. October, 1922. 70 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y. Price 50c a year; 5c per copy

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DYER BILL

A bad impression has been spread throughout the country causing a great deal of unrest among colored people particularly, because of the failure of the United States Senate to pass the Dyer Bill before adjourning on September 22nd. Because of this unfortunate impression, together with the fact that the National Office is exceedingly anxious that all interested persons may know just what took place, just where the Dyer Bill stands, and just what the situation is, we are giving below a summary of Mr. Johnson's report. These are the facts.

On August 28th Mr. Johnson went to Washington to do whatever he possibly could to speed action on the bill. In conference with Senators McCormick of Illinois, Curtis of Kansas, Watson of Indiana, and Lodge of Massachusetts, he was assured that the Senate Steering Committee would meet within a day or two and place the Anti-Lynching Bill on the program of measures to be taken up by the Senate before Congress adjourned. In accordance with their promise of August 30th, the Steering Committee met and placed the Dyer Bill on the program.

On September 14th Mr. Johnson again went to Washington to urge immediate consideration of the bill. He remained there until after Congress adjourned. Republican leaders of the Senate with whom he was constantly in touch repeatedly expressed their determination to bring the bill up for consideration before adjournment. None of them, however, felt that the bill could be finally disposed of within that time, as the Democratic opponents of the measure, led by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, had expressed their determination to use every possible method in filibustering, so as to prevent early passage of the bill.

After the passage of the Bonus Bill and discussion of the Liberian Loan, it was finally determined that the Dyer Bill should be taken up on Thursday, September 21st and it was arranged that Senator Shortridge should at that moment be recognized for that purpose. According to the regular rules of the Senate, the time from twelve o'clock when Congress convened until two o'clock, was taken up with miscellaneous business. When two o'clock came Senator Cummins, who was president pro tem of the Senate in the absence of Vice-President Coolidge, announced that unfinished business became the order of the day. At the time, Senator Underwood of Alabama, Democratic Leader, was speaking on the German Claims. Senator Curtis, Republican Whip, asked for unanimous consent that unfinished business be temporarily put aside. This was a strategic move in order that the Dyer Bill and not the Liberian Loan could be taken up. There was no objection on the part of Democrats as this allowed Senator Underwood to complete his speech.

Senator Underwood finished speaking at 2:30, when Senator Shortridge of California, who is to lead the fight for the Dyer Bill arose and secured recognition of the chair. The instant that this was done, the Democratic opposition to the bill immediately realized that the Dyer Bill was to be taken up. Led by Senator Harrison of Mississippi there ensued a long and quarrelsome parliamentary wrangle, which led to a ruling by president pro tem, Cummins, that Senator Harrison and not Senator Shortridge was entitled to the floor. The former proceeded to hold it for nearly two hours through filibustering tactics.

When Senator Harrison took his seat, Senator Shortridge again secured recognition of the chair and made a very forceful and tactful speech, although he was constantly interrupted and heckled by Democrats like Senator Shields of Tennessee.

At the conclusion of Senator Shortridge's speech the question of voting upon consideration of the bill was discussed. At that point the question of no quorum was again raised. The roll was called and finding that there was no quorum present a vote was not taken on the move to consider and the bill automatically went over for consideration of the next session of Congress. The following Republican Senators answered to their names at the roll call at the convening of congress at twelve o'clock, when the question of a quorum was raised at two-thirty during the parliamentary wrangle and at the vote just recorded above, thus remaining true to their promise to stay through to the end of the fight for immediate consideration of the bill:

Bursum, N. Mex.	Moses, N. H.
Calder, N. Y.	Pepper, Pa.
Cameron, Ariz.	Rawson, Ia.
Capper, Kans.	Reed, Pa.
Curtis, Kans.	Shortridge, Cal.
France, Md.	Sutherland, W. Va.
Jones, Wash.	Townsend, Mich.
McCormick, Ill.	Warren, Wyo.
McNary, Ore.	Watson, Ind.

It will be seen from the above that had all Republican Senators remained in Washington and had been present at the time when Senator Shortridge's move to consider the bill was being discussed, it is certain that the bill would have been taken up. Republican leaders of the Senate stated that the only unfinished business on the program of the

Steering Committee are the Liberian Loan Bill and the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. They have given definite promises that these two measures will be taken up and finally disposed of before any other legislation is considered when Congress reconvenes in December.

We quote the last paragraph of Mr. Johnson's statement which indicates what in the opinion of the National Office should be the attitude of colored voters throughout the country.

"This is the first fundamental issue of national import to the colored people of the United States that has been put squarely before the Republican Party since the Civil Rights Bill. We have the pledge to enact this legislation in the Republican platform. We have it recommended by the President and we have the promise of its enactment by the leaders of the majority in Congress. We must hold the Party and hold the President and hold the Republican majority in the Senate strictly to these promises, and if the enactment of anti-lynching legislation is not fulfilled before the passing of this Congress on March 3, 1923, we should consider all of these promises as broken."

RE THE N.A.A.C.P. and the U.N.I.A.

Last month a statement was made in these columns which might seem to indicate that no person who belonged to the U.N.I.A. could become or remain a member of the N.A.A.C.P. This, of course was not its meaning, but it could be carelessly interpreted in that sense. The statement was given in answer to queries from certain localities where conditions have given rise to questions of the consistency of membership in both organizations.

In accordance with its constitution and policy the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People admits to membership and welcomes within its folds any person who believes in its principles and is willing to work for the realization of its purposes and aims.

AN N.A.A.C.P. PLAY.

Miss Mary White Ovington, the chairman of our Board, at the Newark Conference promised to write an N.A.A.C.P. play which might be given by our branches. She has now done this. The play is a fine piece of work, thrilling and interesting to a most surprising degree. It grips you and will not let you go, and yet it is easy enough for amateurs. It ought to be given in every one of our branches, and when properly presented it cannot but be a big hit. We should like to hear from our branches that desire to give this play.

ABOUT THINGS.

We shall be glad to hear from branches accounts of successful entertainments. Write us.

* * *

Will your branch be on the Honor Roll of those who paid their apportionments? You have only October, November, and December left.

* * *

What do you think of the Open Forum Plan as published in the September Bulletin? Do you plan to have one in your community? Let us hear.

* * *

Has your branch a Junior Chapter? Write us about it.

* * *

Warning!—The branches and people of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are warned against Mrs. C. B. Thompson, who represents herself as a field agent of the N.A.A.C.P. The N.A.A.C.P. has given no authority to Mrs. Thompson, and has warned her that she must stop representing herself as our agent. Mrs. Thompson has been reported as speaking in churches on the N.A.A.C.P. and receiving money for memberships and collections. If any person has given her money for membership, the N.A.A.C.P. will appreciate his writing, stating the time, place and amount of money given.

* * *

Read the October "Crisis" for the present status of the Anti-Lynching Bill.

A SPEAKERS' BUREAU.

Often many of our smaller branches desire speakers when the expense makes prohibitive the coming of a national officer, when none is on tour in that region.

There are many excellent speakers in our branches, well-trained men and women, thoroughly informed in the Association's work. These can give large service to the progress of the N.A.A.C.P., if they will agree, whenever possible, to address branches not too remote, who may ask for their services. It is understood that the branch will pay travelling expenses and will provide for their care while in the community of the branch. They are to charge no fees. We wish to revive our Speakers' Bureau which did such good work some time ago, and which now has dwindled to a few names.

We shall be pleased if those who can and will serve in this capacity will send their names and addresses to us, stating that they will serve in our Speakers' Bureau. We shall also be glad to receive from our branches the names and addresses of persons whom they think would acceptably serve in this capacity, if they were asked.

BUY THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE N.A.A.C.P.

A tale of splendid accomplishments, a great program, and an efficient and economical administration. This is what the Annual Report of the N.A.A.C.P. tells you. Every member should read, mark, and digest it. Every member should have one. It shows just what is being done with your money, and just what the N.A.A.C.P. is doing.

It sells for 25 cents a copy. Branches should push its sale.

Its contents should be discussed in meetings. There is no better answer to objectors nor finer propaganda.

Send 25 cents for your copy today.

THE BRANCH BULLETIN

Published Monthly except July by the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Entered as second class matter Aug. 22, 1919 at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VI. No. 10. November, 1922. 70 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y. Price 50c a year: 5c per copy

VOTE TO END LYNCHING!

This issue of the **Branch Bulletin** will be in the hands of members of the Association before the Congressional Election on November 7th. For that reason the National Office is emphasizing again the urgent necessity of all colored voters studying carefully and informing themselves adequately on the one fundamental issue—**How do candidates stand on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill?** This is especially true of candidates for re-election to the National House of Representatives.

The National office is publishing below the names of those congressmen both Democratic and Republican who voted for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and those who voted against it. Study this list carefully. Circulate it among your friends. Vote for those men, regardless of party, who remained true to this fundamental issue and do whatever you can to defeat those who failed when put to the test!

The Democratic Congressman who voted for the Dyer Bill in the House are:—

Guy E. Campbell, Pa., 32nd Congressional District; W. Bourke Cockran, New York, 16th Congressional District; Thomas H. Cullen, New York, 4th Congressional District; James A. Gallivan, Mass., 12th Congressional District; Ben Johnson, Ky., 4th Congressional District; James M. Mead, New York, 42nd Congressional District; Charles F. X. O'Brien, New Jersey, 12th Congressional Dist.; John W. Rainey, Ill., 4th Congressional District.

In addition to the above named Congressmen, Anthony J. Griffin, representing the 22nd Congressional District of New York, made a splendid speech in favor of the Bill. He was unable to be present at the time the vote was taken on the measure. He, however, supported the Dyer Bill loyally from the beginning and was of great assistance in securing its passage by the House.

The Advancement Association also calls attention again to those Republican Congressmen who voted right on the Anti-Lynching Bill and urges colored voters to do all in their power to return them to Congress at the November elections. The Republican Congressmen are:

CALIFORNIA
Arthur M. Free
Henry Z. Osborne
Philip D. Swing

COLORADO
Guy U. Hardy
Charles B. Timberlake
William N. Vaile

CONNECTICUT
E. Hart Fenn
James P. Glynn
Richard P. Freeman
Schuyler Merritt

IDAHO
Addison T. Smith

ILLINOIS
Joseph G. Cannon
Carl R. Chindblom
Edward E. Denison
Charles E. Fuller
Frank H. Funk
John F. Gorman
William J. Graham
Clifford Ireland
Edward J. King
John C. McKenzie
Martin B. Madden
James R. Mann
M. Alfred Michaelson
Elliott W. Sproul
Loren E. Wheeler
Thomas S. Williams

INDIANA
Oscar E. Bland
Richard N. Elliott
Louis W. Fairfield
Andrew J. Hickey
Milton Kraus
Oscar R. Luhring
Merril Moores
Fred S. Purnell
Everett Sanders
Albert H. Vestal
William R. Wood

IOWA
William D. Boies
Cyrenus Cole
L. J. Dickinson
Cassius C. Dowell
William R. Green
Harry E. Hull
William F. Kopp
C. William Ramseyer
Burton E. Sweet
Horace M. Towner

KANSAS
Daniel R. Anthony
Richard E. Bird
Phillip P. Campbell
Homer Hoch
Edward C. Little
James G. Strong
J. N. Tincher
Hays B. White

KENTUCKY
John M. Robsion

MAINE
Carroll L. Beedy
Walace H. White

MARYLAND
Frederick M. Zihlman

MASSACHUSETTS
A. Andrew
Frederick W. Dallinger
Louis A. Frothingham
William S. Greene
Robert S. Maloney
Calvin B. Paige
John Jacob Rogers
George Holden Tinkham
Joseph Walsh
Samuel F. Winslow

MICHIGAN
Vincent M. Brennan
Louis C. Cramton
Joseph W. Fordney
W. Frank James
John C. Ketcham
Carl E. Mapes
Earl C. Michener
Frank D. Scott
J. M. C. Smith
Roy O. Woodruff

MINNESOTA
Frank Clague
Charles R. Davis
Oscar E. Keller
Oscar J. Larson
Walter H. Newton
Thomas D. Schall
Andrew J. Volstead

MISSOURI
William O. Atkeson
Leonidas C. Dyer
Edgar C. Ellis
Charles L. Faust
Edward D. Hays
Theodore E. Hukriede
Frank C. Millespaugh
Cleveland A. Newton
Roscoe C. Patterson
Marion E. Rhodes
Signey C. Roach
Samuel A. Shelton

MONTANA
Washington J. McCormick

NEBRASKA
William E. Andrews
Albert W. Jefferis
Melvin O. McLoughlin

NEVADA
Samuel S. Arentz

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Sherman E. Burroughs
Edward H. Wason

NEW JERSEY
Enest R. Ackerman
Frank T. Appleby
Isaac Bacharach
Frederick R. Lehlbach
Archibald E. Olpp
Francis F. Patterson, Jr.
Randolph Perkins
Amos H. Radcliffe
Herbert W. Taylor

NEW MEXICO
Nestor Montoya

NEW YORK
Martin C. Ansorge
Charles G. Bond
Walter M. Chandler
Frank Crowther
S. Wallace Dempsey
Thomas B. Dunn
Benjamin L. Fairchild
Hamilton Fish, Jr.
Frederick C. Hicks
Michael J. Hogan
Allanson B. Houghton
James W. Husted
John Kissel
Ardolph L. Kline
Warren I. Lee
Meyer London (Socialist)
Walter W. Magee
Luther W. Mott
Nathan D. Perlman
Andrew N. Petersen
David A. Reed
Albert V. Rossdale
Thomas J. Ryan
Isaac Siegel
Lester D. Volk

NORTH DAKOTA
Olger B. Burtness
James H. Sinclair
George M. Young

OHIO
James T. Begg
Theodore E. Burton
John L. Cable
William W. Chalmers
R. Clint Cole
John G. Cooper
Roy G. Fitzgerald
Israel M. Foster
Harry C. Gahn
Joseph H. Himes

Charles C. Kearns
Charles L. Knight
Nicholas Longworth
C. Ellis Moore
William M. Morgan
Frank Murphy
Miner G. Norton
Edwin D. Ricketts
John C. Speaks
A. E. B. Stephens
Charles J. Thompson

OKLAHOMA
I. M. Gensman
J. C. Pringey

OREGON
Willis C. Hawley
Clington N. McArthur

PENNSYLVANIA
Harris J. Bixler
Edward C. Brooks
Thomas S. Butler
James J. Connoly
Clarence D. Coughlin
Thomas S. Crago
George P. Darrow
Benjamin K. Focht
Fred B. Gernerd
George S. Graham
W. W. Griest
M. Clyde Kelly
William H. Kirpatrick
Clinton I. Kline
Louis T. McFadden
Joseph McLoughlin
Stephen G. Porter
Harry C. Ransley
John M. Rose
Henry W. Temple
Anderson H. Walters
Henry W. Watson
Adam M. Wyant

RHODE ISLAND
Clark Burdick
Ambrose Kennedy

SOUTH DAKOTA
Charles A. Christopherson
Royal C. Johnson
William Williamson

WASHINGTON
Lindley H. Hadley
Albert Johnson
John F. Miller
John W. Summers
J. Stanley Webster

WEST VIRGINIA
George M. Bowers
Leonard S. Echols
Stuart F. Reed
Harry C. Woodyard

WISCONSIN
Edward E. Browne
Henry Allen Cooper
James A. Frear
John C. Kleczka
Florian Lampert
Adolphus P. Nelson
J. M. Nelson
Edward Voigt

WYOMING
Frank W. Mondell

The following spoke in favor of the Bill but did not vote at all.

Simeon D. Fess, Ohio.
Wells Goodykoontz, West Va.
Richard Yates, Illinois

Finally, the N.A.A.C.P. urges, wherever it lies within their power, colored voters to defeat those Republican Congressmen who voted against the Dyer Bill and who are standing for re-election in November. These men are:

CALIFORNIA
Henry W. Barbour
Charles F. Curry
John I. Nolan

DELAWARE
Caleb R. Layton

IDAHO
Burton L. French

MAINE
Ira G. Hersey

MASSACHUSETTS
Robert Luce

MICHIGAN
Patrick H. Kelley

NEW JERSEY
Richard Wayne Parker

OKLAHOMA
Manuel Herrick
Alice M. Robertson

OREGON
Nicholas J. Sinnett

PENNSYLVANIA
Evan J. Jones

TENNESSEE
Joe Brown
Wynne R. Clouse

VIRGINIA
C. Bascomb Slemp

WISCONSIN
William H. Stafford

N.A.A.C.P. BUTTONS REDUCED IN PRICE.

We have found that we can secure our membership buttons at a greatly reduced rate, and we are therefore able to make a similar reduction in selling these buttons to our branches. They have been costing $1.75 per hundred. We now can furnish the branches with buttons at $1.00 per hundred. Each member should have a button. It is excellent propaganda.

The buttons are not dated and therefore the branch can suffer no loss by getting enough to keep in stock. We urge our branches to stock up for their regular work and for the drive, so that they may escape possible delay due to the rush at the time of the Spring Drive.

YOUR BRANCH

The year is nearly at an end. What has your branch done? We desire each branch to send us an account of its activities for the year **before December 15th.** Tell us as briefly as possible about your meetings, your educational program, your cases and how you handled them; your growth or your loss; the amount of money you sent in to the National Office, the amount you raised, how you spent it and your balance. In short, we want you to tell us just what you have done and just what is your condition.

If your branch is ill, tell us; if it is dying, don't withhold it. Perhaps we can give it some specific, if we have a chance to diagnose its case. We have, we believe, the finest lot of volunteer workers in the United States in the N.A.A.C.P. But let me whisper something in your ear. Even all N.A.A.C.P. officers and members are not ideal.

Our branches languish at times. And when we diagnose the case we find some one or more of these things: officers don't hold frequent metings of the Executive Committee and of the branch; too few rousing mass meetings; officers not on job, engrossed in something else; no proper organization; no follow-up work; no program; too timid and fearful; too czaristic or selfish; wrong person in the place; don't understand the work and don't study it; don't carry on campaign to educate the people as to the work; the branch made too much a class movement and too little a mass movement; personal ill feeling allowed to interfere with a vital movement for the race. Election time is near and this diagnosis might be helpful. Of course, however, your branch is alert and alive; pays its apportionment, and is heartily at work. Isn't it? Well if it isn't, start to make it all that it should be.

But the fault isn't always with the officers. Sometimes ex-officers and members are the guilty ones. They wont play because they are not re-elected or they fail to back up their officers by attending meetings, working on committees and boosting the branch. When you hear the member say, —"Oh, I don't bother about working until so and so is elected", the weakness of the branch may be due to the member.

Ours is a vital work—the winning and maintaining full freedom for the race. Every member should throw himself with his full energy into making his branch a live and vigorous body. There is much for every branch to do. There are discrimination cases in theatres, restaurants, and other places for our Northern branches to take up; there are committees to be appointed to visit the schools that the proper treatment of Negro children may be ensured; to organize Parents' Leagues to stimulate the continuance of Negro children through High School; to see that Negro children are properly dressed, deport themselves in a becoming way, and that the parents are urged to attend night school. The branch can conduct an open forum with speakers on various subjects; it can organize neighborhood societies for keeping districts block by block, occupied by colored people, neat and clean. It can conduct dramatic clubs and inspire reading clubs.

It can see that Negroes are registered at elections and taught the sacredness of the ballot, and trained to vote for their friends and against their enemies. It can work in the South to organize the citizens to secure better schools and longer terms, and can guard against a lowering of school standards. It can try to procure more and better jobs for colored people. Where some other efficient agency does not cover the ground, it can conduct an employment bureau. In large cities where usually there are a large number of white stores with almost entire Negro patronage, the branch can use pressure, and even the boycott, to secure the employment in many of these places of Negro clerks. It can help educate the white population on the Negro by getting books on the Negro in the library, writing articles or letters to the press, and sending subscriptions to the Crisis to white people who agree to read the periodical. In addition to all this the branch can help the National Office in its great national work—to pass the Anti-Lynching Bill and free those Arkansas peons now, and later help end disfranchisement and peonage.

No branch need say "What is there for us to do?" There is a perfect torrent of work awaiting those who will tackle the job, and we trust that all those who accept office will be willing to tackle the job. **Your branch, make it a big thing!**

BRANCH ELECTION TIME HERE.

The constitution requires that elections be held the first ten days in November. At last seven days notice is required. Those who have paid their annual membership in by noon of the day of election are eligible to vote. The branch being a membership organization, a non-member is not eligible to vote or to hold office.

The constitution provides that election shall be by ballot. The branch by vote may delegate its power to nominate to a Nominating Committee to be appointed by the chair or elected, as it shall decide.

YOUR APPORTIONMENT.

The clock has struck ten. If your apportionment is not paid, now is the time to get busy and see that your name will be on the Honor Roll of the January Bulletin.

WHEREABOUTS OF FIELD WORKERS.

Mr. Pickens has been covering branches in western Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas.

Mr. Bagnall is doing intensive work in Chicago and will be there and in other parts of Illinois and Indiana until about December 1st.

Mrs. Hunton has been working in Ohio, Michigan , and western New York and will return shortly to conduct a drive in Baltimore.

Mr. Johnson is just ending a swing around to Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia on the Dyer Bill.

MISS OVINGTON'S N.A.A.C.P. PLAY.

A light indifferent group awakened to the vital realization of life; a sweet love story; the old struggle between wealth and love, wordly success and idealism; a hunted black fugitive who had struck in defense of his own; the typical Southern sheriff with his effrontery and contempt of Negro rights; a thrilling fight in which gun play enters and a brave minister plays his part; an engrossing court room scene, a little child rescued from peonage, the turning of the tables on the man-hunters; and an old fashioned, delifthful love ending. These follow in rapid succession, one after the other, in the new play of Mary White Ovington, an N.A.A.C.P. play, which every branch should give. Write the National Office about it.

CERTIFICATE MEMBERSHIPS FOR OCTOBER

DONORS.

Burnham, George, Jr,. Philadelphia, Pa.
Burnham, Mrs. George C., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Butzel, Fred M., Detroit, Mich.
Chicago Neighborhood Improvement & Protective Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.
Childs, R. S., New York City.
Clifford, Mrs. Carrie W., Washington, D. C.
Cook, George W., Washington, D. C.
Estate of Samuel P. Harbison, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hastie, Mrs. Roberta C., Washington, D. C.
MacColl, James R., Providence, R. I.
Mason, Miss Ellen F., Newport, R. I.
Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, New York City.
Nail, John E., New York City.
Nathan, Clarence S., New York City.
New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Bordentown, N. J.
Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, Boston, Mass.
Payton, Philip A., Jr., New York City.
Rosenberg Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Straus, Nathan, Jr., New York City.
Troescher, A. F., New York City.

GOLD CERTIFICATE MEMBERS.

Anderson, Miss Amelia G., Buffalo, N. Y.
Athlend Lodge, No. 70, Oakland, Cal.
Chapin & Co., S. B., Chicago, Ill.
Hodo, Mr. & Mrs. Jesse, Detroit, Mich.
Hogan, R. H., Lexington, Ky.
Johnson, H. J., Oakland, Cal.
Lane Tabernacle, St. Louis, Mo.
Lewisohn, Adolph, New York City.
MacDowell, Mr. & Mrs. E. C., Long Island, N. Y.
Mahoney, J. D., Duluth, Minn.
Marble, Dr. Harriette B. S., Lexington, Ky.
Marston, Miss Helen D., San Diego, Cal.
Marston, George, San Diego, Cal.
Meyer, Miss Marion W., New York City.
Mizpah Temple, No. 18, Oakland, Cal.
Most Worthy Masonic Grand Lodge, Marysville, Cal.
Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs, Lima, O.
Pinckney, Mrs. M. W., Berrien Co., Mich.
Post Office Girl's Club, Chicago, Ill.
Sacks, William, St. Louis, Mo.
Saunders, Garfield, Lexington, Ky.
Williams, Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Winsor, Mrs. James D., Haverford, Pa.
Wolff, Mrs. Lewis T., New York City.

BLUE CERTIFICATE MEMBERS.

Anderson, Mrs. Harriett E., Newport, R.I.
Anthony, D. W., St. Louis, Mo.
Berwin, Albert J., New York City.
Biggs, Dr. W. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph G., Albuquerque, N. M.
Burton, Mabel L., Philadelphia, Pa.
Butler, G. W., Superior, Wis.
Cameron, Dr. P. W., Chicago, Ill.
Campbell, Mrs. G. A. Berkeley, Cal.
Cicero Lodge, No. 28, Chicago, Ill.
City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Milwaukee, Wis.
Clinton, V. H., Cincinati, Ohio.
Coolidge, Mrs. Mary, Berkeley, Cal.
Cooke, Miss Alice H. Philadelphia, Pa.
Court Bournemouth, San Francisco, Cal.
Court Knaresborough, A. O. F., Oakland, Cal.
Deane, Mitchel, Lawnside, N. J.
Delafield, Mrs. D. L., New York City.
Dowell, Mrs. G. R., Berkeley, Cal.
Edmonson, J. W., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Erwin, Dr. J. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fisher, Robert, Chicago, Ill.
Freeman, Mrs. J. A., San Diego, Cal.
Griffin, J. F., Marianna, Ark.
Grimke, Miss Angelina W., Washington, D. C.
Grimke, Archibald, H. Washington, D. C.
Grimke, Rev. J. Francis, Washington, D. C.
Golden Leaf, No. 18, Parsons, Kansas.
Gunner, Miss Frances, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hall, Charles B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, Fenton H., Ashville, N. C.
Harrison, Robert D., Ft. Smith, Ark.
Herring, Mrs. J. H., New Bedford, Mass.
Hink, L. W., Berkeley, Cal.
Holihan, Mrs. Marie, San Diego, Cal.
Hughes, G. P., Lousville, Ky.
Jackson, Thomas Logan, San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson, Dr. R. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jones, Mrs. Fanny A., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Kaverman, Mrs. Ida R., Los Angeles, Cal.
Keelan, Mrs. S. T., Buffalo, N. Y.
King, Joseph B., Springfield, Mass.
King Solomon Lodge No. 65, Parsons, Kans.
Langston Chapter, No. 39, Parsons, Kans.
Lomax, L. W., Oakland, Cal.
Marsh, Hon. S. M., San Diego, Cal.
Melroy, Judge, Toledo, O.
Metcalf, Irving W., Oberlin, O.
Mooney, C. J., New York City.
Morrishow, Rev. J. W. Lawnside, N. J.
Murray, G. W. A., Jamaica, N. Y.
Osgood Brothers, Oakland, Cal.
Patterson, John T. N., Chicago, Ill.
Porter, Mrs. Gertrude C., New Haven, Conn.
Potee, Mr. William, Hartford, Conn.
Pride of West Lodge, K. of P., Oakland, Cal.
Redding, Wesley C., New York City.
R. I. State Union of Colored Women's Clubs, Providence, R. I.,
Robinson, Mrs. Nana, Henderson, Ky.
Scholl, C. L., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Smith, W. Lee, New York City.
Steel, Laura A., Manchester, Vt.
Strut, Mr. L., Magnolia, Ohio.
Swinney, T. W., Berkeley, Cal.
Tivis, T. W., Chicago, Ill.
Walker, L. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
Weatherless, Prof. N. E., Washington. D. C.
Weaver, Dr. F. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
Wilcox, Miss Jennie A., Oak Park, Ill.
Williams, A. L., Chicago, Ill.
Wiliams, Fred H., Detroit, Mich.
Williams, G. Walter, New Bedford, Mass.
Williams, Mrs. Tobe, Oakland, Cal.
Wyman, Major O. C., Los Angeles, Cal.
Young, F. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
Zimmerman, S. R., Esq., Lancaster, Pa.

BRANCH REPORTS

Sacramento, Cal.—"In connection with our membership drive, directed by C. S. Jackson, Colonel, a very successful mass meeting was held. Among our prominent speakers we greeted Prof. Hyde of Stanford University and Clyde L. Seavey, City Manager. Both delivered excellent addresses on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Many candidates in the coming election spoke also.

"We have had a very trying year, but are still pressing onward with the expectation of fulfilling all our plans before the expiration of our term of office. Especially do we hope to raise the balance of our apportionment. Our president, Fred A. Hughes visited Alturas, Seattle, and Portland under the auspices of the Branch.

Mrs. Mayme Atkinson, Secretary."

Northern California — "Through its president, Attorney John D. Drake, the branch has been successful in having an ordinance passed by the City Council of Oakland, Cal. prohibiting the Ku Klux Klan from wearing masks and parading in the city of Oakland. As a penalty the ordinance provides a fine of $500.00, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both, for those who violate it.

"The Branch was instrumental in having a very large number of telegrams sent to its Senators by officials and other prominent citizens of the Bay region, as well as from churches, lodges, clubs and various state organizations in State Annual sessions.

"The Branch was a bit handicapped in the beginning of its Membership Campaign, but fortunately we have the support of our splendid ministers whose faith in the program of this organization is at all times expressed. We are planning several methods by which we can reach our apportionment for the year.

Mrs. H. E. DeHart, Secretary."

Elgin, Ill.—"We had a get-to-gether meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 17 to launch an active campaign in our fall drive. Preparations are being made for the reception of Mr. Bagnall who will be with us on November 1st. We feel sure of deriving many benefits from his visit. Our energetic Entertainment Committee is planning many affairs for the winter months to keep up the interest and also add to our treasury.

L. P. Andrews, Secretary."

Lawrence, Kans.—"Mr. Pickens was with us Friday evening, October 13th. Although the crowd was not near so large as it should have been, yet all who were present enjoyed to the highest, the address given by Mr. Pickens. Would that we had ten thousand such men, so that we could be able to reach, more quickly, that large unconcerned element of our race. H. N. Stone, Secretary."

Maysville, Ky.—"At our last mass meeting Prof. G. W. Adams, principal of the Flemingburg School, was the speaker. His oration held the large and appreciative audience spellbound.

"We were successful in getting H. P. Purnell, County Judge, and C. N. Mathews, Chairman, Republican County Committee to send telegrams to Congressman R. P. Ernst to have the Dyer Bill brought up before Congress adjourned.

"We regret not having reached our apportionment as yet, on account of work being scarce. However, we have not lost hope. We are doing our best. Our annual election will be held November 5th.

Mrs. H. L. Andrews, Secretary."

Portland, Me.—"On Sunday, October 15th, we had a rousing and enthusiastic mass meeting at which the following motto was adopted:— "Supression of the Ku Klux Klan and their **Dastardly** methods that are underrooting the fundamental principles of our Government; and consecrating ourselves to the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill." A large number of white people were present, representing some of the city's highest and best organizations. Our anti-Klan movement is spreading throughout the city. The ball we started rolling is gaining momentum each day, which spells doom to the Klan in Portland.

Arthur H. Edwards, President."

Detroit, Mich.—"Discriminations of various kinds in the public and high schools of the city are being reported weekly to the Detroit Branch and the Educational and Grievance Committees are investigating and trying to remedy these conditions.

Lillian E. Johnson, Secretary."

Plainfield, N. J.—"At the last regular meeting of the Plainfield Branch Mr. George E. Wibecan, Past Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of Elks was the speaker, and as a natural result of the many true and inspiring things that were mentioned in his speech, we feel that a renewed interest has been created. This was evidenced by the joining of several new members, and the renewal of expired memberships. It might be gratifying for you to learn that the local branch has been somewhat successfully working upon the civic and fraternal organizations of the community.

"The Committee on Education, headed by Melvin J. Halsey, prepared a program, which proved to be an 'Ace'. He secured the services of persons who ordinarily do not perform without compensation. We wish to also state that Mr. Wibecan flatly refused our offer to defray his expenses.

Charles A. Johnston, President."

Ithaca, N. Y.—"Segregation at the Ithaca School of Physical Education has been brought to the attention of the Branch. Every ounce of energy we can muster will be used to fight this evil.

Miss Burnes Payne, Secretary."

Troy, N. Y.—"Early in October our branch caused the dismissal of a patrolman who made an unwarranted assault upon one of our people.

"The people of Hudson, N. Y. are greatly enthused with the Association's work, due to an address made there by one of our officers. With our help they plan to organize and form a branch.

"We intend to elect our officers at the next meeting and are striving to reach our quota, so that Troy will be placed on the Honor Roll.

W. Van Ness Talbot, Secretary."

York, Pa.—"We have suceeded after considerable difficulty in reorganizing the branch at York. Our efforts thus far have been surprisingly fruitful. As a result of our membership drive about to be launched, we expect the branch to be firmly established again.

George W. Bowles, President."

Fairfax County, Va.—"We are now working with the Washington Branch to determine the right of Bus Lines to bar colored passengers from riding therein. The Legal Committee of the Washington Branch has the matter in charge.

E. B. Henderson, Secretary."

Charleston, West Va. — "A large audience was in attendance at the first meeting of the branch held since July and witnessed a 'Go to College' program presented by the Educational Committee. The program showed much care and thought. Musical numbers, short addresses and vocal selections were given by local students who are members of the following schools:—Morgan College, Wilberforce University, Universitv of Chicago, Oberlin College, Howard University, and West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

The branch went on record as to the presentation of a large entertainment during the year and also arranged to allot a questionnaire period of fifteen minutes at each meeting for the purpose of allowing members to ask questions concerning the general work of the Association. Plans were laid for the financing of the branch during the year along the instructions given by the National Office.

Edward C. Lewis, Secretary."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, etc.

Required by Act of Congress of August 24, 1912. Of Branch Bulletin, published monthly at New York, for October 1, 1922.

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid personally appeared Robert W. Bagnall, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Branch Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publishers—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor—Robert W. Bagnall, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor—None.

Business Editor—None.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a membership corporation of 90,000, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., President—Moorfield Storey, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York; Chairman of the Board—Mary White Ovington, 70 Fifth Ave.; Secretary—James Weldon Johnson, 70 Fifth Avenue; Treasurer—J. E. Spingarn, 70 Fifth Avenue.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state) None.

Robert W. Bagnall.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1922.

Frank M. Turner,
Notary Public, Queens Co. No. 754
Cert. Filed N. Y. Co. No. 208
New York Reg. No. 4056
Term Expires March 30, 1924.

(*Seal*)

THE BRANCH BULLETIN

Published Monthly except July by the

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Entered as second class matter Aug. 22, 1919 at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. VI. No. 11. December, 1922. 70 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y. Price 50c a year; 5c per copy

WILL YOUR NAME BE WRITTEN THERE?

The year is almost up. Since January, we have been urging the branches to send in, so far as they were able, month by month, payments on their apportionments. In the January issue of the **Branch Bulletin** will be published an Honor Roll of all branches who have paid their apportionments in full, and also a list of the other branches and what they have paid on their apportionments. We hope that no branch which is actively functioning will have opposite its name a blank space or a disgracefully small amount. If ever our branches should be alive, it is now. We were compelled to fight for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in a crippled manner because of pitifully inadequate funds. Our funds are inadequate because many of our branches fail to realize the immense importance of being on the job 365 days in the year to carry on this work, and of raising the apportionment allotted them.

When a branch refuses to accept the apportionment allotted by the National Office, or having accepted such apportionment fails to do its best to pay it, it ties our hands in our fight for the freedom of the race.

To have your name on the Honor Roll in January means that you are sincere in the great conflict to end lynching and other evils under which we suffer. If you have not done your full duty in this matter, will you not make a new and strong effort at this time to do so. Get together a committee, send them to canvass in person among both colored and whites, or give entertainments of various sorts that the balance of your apportionment may be raised and paid by December 31st. Your apportionment after all is merely your share of the national expenses of our organization. Pay up your apportionment that the work may go forward. When you fail, the burden sags. Surely in this, you want to "tote fair."

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held in the South Hall of the Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 2, 1923, at two o'clock. There will be reports from officers and branches, and the nominations for directors will be voted upon.

The Nominating Committee for members of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports the following nominees for terms expiring December 31, 1925:

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Charles E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, New York City.
Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kas.
Mr. Robert R. Church, Memphis, Tenn.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York City.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York City.
Hon. Charles Nagel, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Mary White Ovington, New York City.
Mr. Harry H. Pace, New York City.
Mr. Charles Edward Russell, Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Buffalo, New York.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE,

Dr. Wm. Sinclair, Chairman.
Mr. Paul Kennaday.
Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn.

Reports will be given at this meeting of all of the work of the Association during the past year and of the special work that has been done by the branches. There will also be a report of the financial affairs of the Association. The evening meeting will be held in the Town Hall, 121 West 43rd Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, New York City, at 8.00 P.M. The speakers at this meeting are Hon. Samuel M. Shortridge, United States Senator from California who led the fight in the Senate for consideration of the Dyer Bill; Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, Rabbi of the Free Synagogue of New York and one of the most eloquent speakers in America; Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, National Director of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders; James Weldon Johnson and William Pickens.

At this meeting announcement will be made of the new campaign of the Association for continuing its fight against lynching. We are naturally disappointed by the failure of the Senate to pass the bill, but in no sense of the word are we discouraged. We have just begun to fight.

We are desirous of having a full report of the activities of the branch, and we would urge you to carefully prepare and send in to us **at once** records of all case work and of all things of special interest done in your branch during the last year. This must not be delayed, as the reports will have to be ready well before the meeting. Please get in full accounts of all cases investigated by your branch.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

The triumphal progress of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was temporarily stopped by a filibuster conducted in the United States Senate by Southern Democrats under the leadership of Senator Underwood of Alabama. Although these Southern Democrats prevented even discussion on the Bill in the Senate before the adjournment of the Special Session of Congress, a strong public opinion has been aroused throughout the country which is demanding that the Bill be taken up again and enacted before March 4.

A tremendous impression was created by the full page advertisement in nine newspapers in this country, the **New York Times**, the **New York World**, The **Chicago Daily News**, The **Cleveland Plain Dealer**, The **Kansas City Star**, The **Kansas City Journal**, The **Atlanta Constitution**, The **Washington Star**, and The **San Antonio Express**. The total circulation of these nine newspapers is 1,993,883. Through them we believe that we reached between four and five million readers. The insertion of this ad was made possible by the great generosity of the American Fund for Public Service. This fund upon application by the Association made a contribution of $2,500, provided the Association raised a like amount, for the purpose of inserting the bare cold facts about lynching and the Dyer Bill in daily newspapers of wide circulation and influence.

The American Fund for Public Service made this contribution specifically for the purpose of reaching those white Americans who were ignorant of the facts about lynching or who perhaps favored lynching believing that all lynching was caused by the crime of rape. The Association was enabled to accept the contingent gift through the great generosity of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders who contributed $2,000 to the Anti-Lynching Fund and through many individual donors.

These advertisements have aroused and crystalized sentiment as nothing before. It is to be questioned as to whether the Anti-Lynching Bill would have been permitted to take precedence over the Ship Subsidy Bill had it not been for these advertisements and their effect. They cost $5,000, but, as many stated, the effect is worth to the Association, many, many times more than that amount of money. Something of this sort should be done quite frequently and will be done if we can induce our people to spend for their freedom one tenth of what they spend for their pleasure. This is the time and every branch should use every means to canvass for member-

ships and to stand behind the bill. Some members may not have seen this remarkable advertisement. Here it is:

THE SHAME OF AMERICA.

Do you know that the United States is the Only Land on Earth where human beings are BURNED AT THE STAKE?

In Four Years 1918-1921, Twenty-Eight People were publicly BURNED BY AMERICAN MOBS

3436 PEOPLE LYNCHED, 1889—1921

For What Crimes Have Mobs Nullified Government and Inflicted the Death Penalty?

The Alleged Crimes	*The Victims*
Murder	1288
Rape	571
Crimes against the Person	615
Crimes against Property	333
Miscellaneous Crimes	453
Absence of Crime	176
	3436

Why some Victims died:
Not turning out of road for white boy in auto.
Being a relative of a person who was lynched.
Jumping a labor contract.
Being a member of the Non-Partisan League.
"Talking back" to a white man.
"Insulting" white man.

IS RAPE THE "CAUSE" OF LYNCHING?

Of 3,436 people murdered by mobs in our country, only 571, or less than 17 per cent, were even accused of the crime of rape.

83 WOMEN HAVE BEEN LYNCHED IN THE UNITED STATES

Do lynchers maintain that they were lynched for "the usual crime?"

AND THE LYNCHERS GO UNPUNISHED

THE REMEDY

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill Is Now Before The United States Senate.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was passed on January 26, 1922, by a vote of 230 to 119 in the House of Representatives.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill provides:

That culpable State officers and mobbists shall be tried in Federal Courts on failure of State courts to act, and that a county in which a lynching occurs shall be fined $10,000, recoverable in a Federal Court.

The Principal Question Raised Against the Bill is upon the Ground of Constitutionality.

The *Constitutionality* of the Dyer Bill Has Been Affirmed by

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

The United States Attorney General, legal adviser of Congress.

Judge Guy D. Goff, of the Department of Justice.

The Senate has been petitioned to pass the Dyer Bill by

29 Lawyers and Jurists including two former Attorneys General of the United States.

19 State Supreme Court Justices.

24 State Governors.

3 Archbishops, 85 bishops and prominent churchmen.

39 Mayors of large cities, north and south.

The American Bar Association at its meeting in San Francisco, August 9, 1922, adopted a resolution asking for further legislation by Congress to punish and prevent lynching and mob violence.

Fifteen State Conventions of 1922 (3 of them Democratic) have inserted in their party platforms a demand for national action to stamp out lynchings.

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is not intended to protect the guilty, but to assure to every person accused of crime trial by due process of law.

THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL IS NOW BEFORE THE SENATE

TELEGRAPH YOUR SENATORS TODAY YOU WANT IT ENACTED.

If you want to help the organization which has brought to light the facts about lynching, the organization which is fighting for 100 per cent Americanism, not for some of the people some of the time, but for all of the people, white or black, all of the time.

Send your check to J. E. SPINGARN,
Treasurer of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

This advertisement is paid for in part by the Anti-Lynching Crusaders.

THE ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADERS.

Those splendid women organized under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Talbert at Buffalo, N. Y. and termed The Anti-Lynching Crusaders have fully justified their organization in making possible the great advertisement on the Anti-Lynching Bill in the daily papers. The Anti-Lynching Crusaders is a temporary organization of women devoted to the cause of the race and has a two fold purpose.

First, the arousing of a million women to carry on a fight against lynching through prayer, agitation and giving.

Second, the raising of a million dollars, if possible, to be used in the fight against lynching and other evils, the National Association acting as agent through which such funds are to be disbursed. It is an unselfish crusade to arouse sentiment in the white and colored women of this country against the shame of America, and to lend financial help where it is so greatly needed. We urged our branches some time ago to cooperate with this organization, and we have been pleased to hear that they have done so. We wish more power to the Anti-Lynching Crusaders and congratulate them on the splendid things they have already done.

BRANCH BULLETIN.

We have two periodicals in the Association. The Crisis, which is our great propaganda organ, burning into the minds and hearts of America, the record of our conditions here in America, and giving both the dark and bright side of it, and the Branch Bulletin, which might be termed our "Trade Organ". Its purpose is to let each branch know what its fellow branches are doing, and to give information as to methods and plans of work; to call the attention of the relationship of the branch to the National Office, to treat of things that must be done to stimulate and urge action; and to create among the branches a feeling of solidarity so that each unit may get a vision of itself as one of a large number fighting the common fight for freedom. We publish it at cost.

Why not organize a Branch Bulletin Committee in your branch, who will make it their business to canvass among the members of the branch? This will help the National Office to carry out the above named object of the Bulletin, will increase the interest and furnish new ideas to the members of your branch.

THOSE OFFICERS.

The constitution for branches very plainly and specifically states that the Annual Meeting and election shall be held within the first ten days in November. Unfortunately, some of our branches read this article and straightway forgot "what manner of article it is." From our records, we would judge that a number of branches have not held their elections. We urge every branch that has not held its election to do so within the next ten days. Of course no branch would hold aught than a genuine election, and under no circumstances would any branch tolerate the railroading of officers into office. On the day immediately following the election, see that a full report of the newly elected officers, with their names and addresses is sent to the National Office. This should include the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and the Executive Committee.

The branches must go forward and personalities must not be allowed to enter. The object in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is not that any person may receive honor and do nothing, but it is an opportunity for, and a challenge to service. If your branch has not had its election, see that it is held within the next ten days. Send notice of such election to all of its members or publish such notice in the newspapers.

NEWS CLIPPINGS FILE

Lynching Legislation 1922

What is the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, H. R. 13?

It is called "An Act To assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching."

It defines a mob

as consisting of 3 or more persons acting in concert to deprive any person of his life without authority of law as punishment for or to prevent commission of some actual or supposed offense.

It provides

that culpable State officers and mobbists shall be tried in Federal courts on failure of state courts to act: and that a county in which a lynching occurs shall be fined $10,000, recoverable in a Federal court.

It was passed 230 to 119

by the House of Representatives on January 26, 1922.

It was favorably reported

by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on July 28, 1922.

It is held to be constitutional by

Moorfield Storey, former president of the American Bar Association; Attorney-General Daugherty; Judge Guy D. Goff, of the Department of Justice, who testified before the House Committee on the Judiciary; and by the following Representatives who are among those who spoke in its favor on the floor of the House of Representatives: W. Bourke Cockran of New York, Merrill Moores of Indiana, Martin B. Madden of Illinois, Frederick W. Dallinger of Massachusetts, Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota, Martin C. Ansorge, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Isaac Siegel, Meyer London, all of New York; Theodore E. Burton and Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

Its passage has been urged

by the American Bar Association at its annual convention held in San Francisco on August 9, 1922; and in a Memorial to the Senate signed by 24 Governors of States; 38 Mayors; 3 Archbishops; 85 bishops and churchmen of all denominations; 19 justices of supreme and superior courts in the various states; and a large number of jurists, college presidents and other prominent citizens.

It should become law because

there have been 3436 known lynchings in the United States from 1889 to January 1, 1922, and not a dozen of the mob members have been punished; 83 of the victims of mob murders have been women; many of the victims have been publicly burned at stake, four of them in 1922; too long has lynching continued with the sanction of Americans who believe that lynchings always are for rape, when less than 17 per cent. of the 3,436 victims were even accused of that crime; the States have shown their unwillingness or inability to check this monstrous evil which shames the United States before the civilized world.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

has spent more than $35,000 in ten years of fighting for such a measure and in arousing the conscience of Americans to the necessity for it; has investigated many lynchings at the risk of life of the investigators; has held 2,000 public meetings attended by more than 3,000,000 persons; has sent printed matter and distributed pamphlets containing the facts to every white and colored newspaper of importance in the United States and many foreign newspapers, provoking world-wide editorial comment. The Secretary of the Association was instrumental in having an anti-lynching plank inserted in the Republican National Platform and brought the question personally to President Harding's attention; he also remained in Washington during the debate on the bill in the House of Representatives, supplying the friends of the measure with information gathered by the Association and conferring daily with leaders in the House of Representatives. The Association furthermore had inserted in the Congressional Record a complete survey of the facts concerning lynching in the United States, including editorial endorsement of the Dyer Bill by *both* northern and southern newspapers. During August and September, 1922, through the efforts of the Association, passage of the Dyer Bill was urged in the platforms adopted by 12 State Republican and 3 State Democratic Conventions.

You can Help

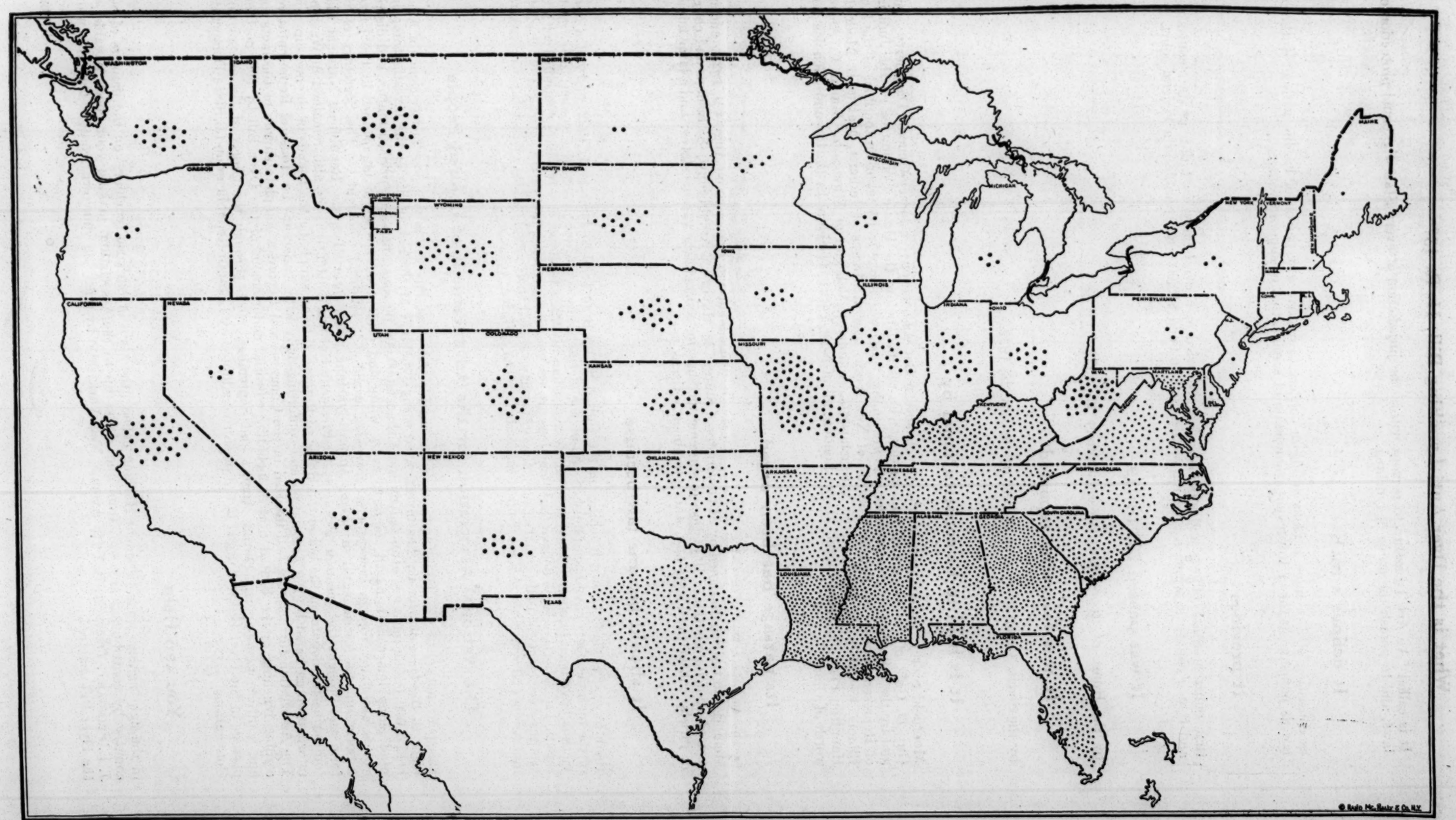
in the fight against what President Harding called "the stain of barbaric lynching" on the banners of our country by contributing any sum from one dollar up to the Association, making your check payable to J. E. SPINGARN, *Treasurer*, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York; also by notifying your own senators that you want the Dyer Bill enacted.

[OVER]

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

3436 Blots of Shame on the United States: 1889-1922

Every dot represents a known lynching—the anarchy of mob murder—in the state within whose borders it is placed on the map



Prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Speaking Invitation

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

The killing and burning alive of human beings by mobs in the United States is a reproach upon our country throughout the civilized world and threatens organized government in the nation.

Since 1889 there have been 3,443 known mob murders, sixty-four of the victims being women. In only a few instances has prosecution of the lynchers been even attempted. American mobs murdered sixty-four persons in 1921, of whom four were publicly burned at the stake.

The House of Representatives on January 26, 1922, in response to insistent country-wide demand, passed the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which invokes the power of the Federal Government to end the infamy of American mob murder.

This bill is now in the hands of the United States Senate. The undersigned United States citizens earnestly urge its prompt enactment.

A. D. 1922.

THE SIGNERS

GOVERNORS OF STATES

Hon. Thomas E. Campbell, Arizona
Hon. O. H. Shoup, Colorado
Hon. William D. Denney, Delaware
Hon. Len Small, Illinois
Hon. Warren T. McCray, Indiana
Hon. N. E. Kendall, Iowa
Hon. Henry J. Allen, Kansas
Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, Kentucky
Hon. Channing H. Cox, Massachusetts
Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, Montana
Hon. Albert O. Brown, New Hampshire
Hon. Harry L. Davis, Ohio
Hon. Ben W. Olcott, Oregon
Hon. William C. Sproul, Pennsylvania
Hon. W. H. McMaster, South Dakota
Hon. Charles R. Mabey, Utah
Hon. John J. Blaine, Wisconsin

MAYORS

Hon. William S. Hackett, Albany, New York
Hon. William F. Broening, Baltimore, Md.
Hon. James M. Curley, Boston, Mass.
Hon. Frank X. Schwab, Buffalo, New York
Hon. Edward W. Quinn, Cambridge, Mass.
Hon. John P. Grace, Charleston, S. C.
Hon. Grant P. Hall, Charleston, W. Va.
Hon. George P. Carrel, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hon. P. G. Lovenskield, Corpus Christi, Texas
Hon. Thomas F. Donnelly, Covington, Ky.
Hon. D. C. Bailey, Denver, Colo.
Hon. James Couzens, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. John McNabb, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hon. Newton C. Brainard, Hartford, Conn.
Hon. Frank Hague, Jersey City, N. J.
Hon. Harry B. Burton, Kansas City, Kas.
Hon. Huston Quin, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. George E. Cryer, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hon. Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee, Wis.
Hon. George E. Leach, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hon. Jeremiah P. Mahoney, Newport, R. I.
Hon. John F. Hylan, New York City
Hon. James C. Dahlman, Omaha, Neb.
Hon. W. A. Magee, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hon. C. Clarence Neslen, Salt Lake City, Utah
Hon. O. B. Black, San Antonio, Texas
Hon. Chas. T. Bauman, Springfield, Ill.
Hon. Edwin F. Leonard, Springfield, Mass.
Hon. L. C. Hodgson, St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. Henry W. Kiel, St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. Herbert J. Corwine, Topeka, Kan.
Hon. Frederick W. Donnelly, Trenton, N. J.
Hon. Fred J. Douglas, Utica, New York
Hon. LeRoy Harvey, Wilmington, Del.
Hon. George L. Oles, Youngstown, Ohio

ARCHBISHOPS

The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Baltimore, Md.
The Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, New York City
The Most Rev. Henry Moeller, Cincinnati, Ohio

BISHOPS AND CHURCHMEN

W. S. Abernethy, D.D., Washington, D. C., President American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
William F. Anderson, Bishop, M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio
Samuel Gavitt Babcock, Suffragan Bishop, P. E. Church, Massachusetts
Hugh C. Boyle, Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh
Theodore D. Bratton, Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi
Benjamin Brewster, Episcopal Bishop of Maine
Chauncey B. Brewster, Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut
Ferdinand Brossart, Catholic Bishop of Covington, Ky.
William M. Brown, Bishop, P. E. Church, Galion, Ohio
Frederick Burgess, Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, N. Y.
Hugh L. Burleson, Episcopal Bishop of South Dakota
C. E. Burton, D.D., General Sec'y Congregational Home Mission Society
J. F. Busch, Catholic Bishop of St. Cloud, Minn.
George L. Cady, D.D., Corresponding Sec'y, American Missionary Association
John P. Carroll, Catholic Bishop of Helena, Mont.
R. A. Carter, Bishop, M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City
Charles B. Colmore, Episcopal Bishop of Porto Rico
E. Cottrell, Bishop, C. M. E. Church, Holly Springs, Miss.
Thomas F. Davies, Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts
Thomas W. Drumm, Catholic Bishop of Des Moines
Harry S. Longley, Episcopal Coadjutor Bishop of Iowa
Samuel Lane Loomis, D.D., Secretary American Missionary Association
William F. McDowell, Bishop, M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.
F. A. McElwain, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota
Charles S. Macfarland, D.D., General Secretary, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Florida
William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York
Paul Matthews, Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey
Charles Bayard Mitchell, Bishop, M. E. Church, St. Paul, Minn.
Robert H. Mize, Episcopal Bishop of Salina, Kan.
William Hall Moreland, Episcopal Bishop of Sacramento, Cal.
E. C. Morris, D.D., President, National Baptist Convention
J. D. Morrison, Episcopal Bishop of Duluth, Minn.
Theodore N. Morrison, Episcopal Bishop of Iowa
P. J. Muldoon, Catholic Bishop of Rockford, Ill.
William F. Nichols, Episcopal Bishop of California
D. J. O'Connell, Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va.
Edward J. O'Dea, Catholic Bishop of Seattle, Wash.
Arthur Lee O'Dell, First Presbyterian Church, Phoenix, Ariz.
Charles J. O'Reilly, Catholic Bishop of Lincoln, Neb.
Edward M. Parker, Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire
C. H. Phillips, Bishop, C. M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn.
William A. Quayle, Bishop, M. E. Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Wallace Radcliffe, D.D., New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.
Paul P. Rhone, Catholic Bishop of Green Bay, Wis.
William T. Russell, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, S. C.
L. C. Sanford, Episcopal Bishop of San Joaquin, Cal.
Charles H. Sears, Secretary, New York Baptist City Mission Society
William O. Shepard, Bishop, M. E. Church, Portland, Ore.
Eugene Spiess, Vicar General Corpus Christi Diocese, Corpus Christi, Texas
Paul Moore Strayer, D.D., Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.
Cortlandt Whitehead, Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. S. Williams, Bishop, C. M. E. Church, Augusta, Ga.
James R. Winchester, Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas
James Wise, Episcopal Bishop of Kansas
Stephen S. Wise, The Free Synagogue, New York City
Charles E. Woodcock, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky

JURISTS AND LAWYERS

H. J. Bean, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Oregon
Clayton B. Blakey, City Attorney, Louisville, Ky.
Edward Osgood Brown, Chicago, Ill., former Judge, Cook County Circuit Court.
Edward J. Brundage, Attorney General of Illinois
Orrin N. Carter, Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois
James A. Cobb, former Assistant Attorney, District of Columbia
William H. DeLacey, Washington, D. C.
John H. Denison, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Colorado
Hugh M. Dorsey, Atlanta, Ga., former Governor of Georgia
Edward F. Dunne, Chicago, former Governor of Illinois
E. T. England, Attorney General of West Virginia
J. E. Frick, Justice, Supreme Court of Utah
Edwin B. Gager, Judge, Superior Court of Connecticut
W. Ashbie Hawkins, Baltimore, Md.
*O. R. Holcomb, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Washington
George W. Kirchwey, New York, former Kent Professor of Law, Columbia University
William P. Lawlor, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California
William H. Lewis, Boston, Mass., former Assistant United States Attorney General.

EDITORS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Charles H. Dennis, Managing Editor, Chicago Daily News
Victor F. Lawson, Editor and Publisher, Chicago Daily News
Phil J. Reid, Editor, Detroit Free Press
William Allen White, Editor, Emporia (Kan.) Gazette
Edwin F. Gay, Editor, New York Evening Post
Royal J. Davis, Editorial Writer, New York Evening Post
Louis Wiley, Managing Editor, New York Times

WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS

B. J. Davis, Editor, Atlanta Independent
John H. Murphy, Editor, Baltimore Afro-American
Joseph D. Bibb, Editor, Chicago Whip
Joseph D. D. Rivers, Editor, The Colorado Statesman
Fred R. Moore, Editor, The New York Age
Lucien H. White, Managing Editor, The New York Age
James H. Anderson, Editor, New York Amsterdam News
Hamilton Holt, Editor, The Independent
Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor, The Nation
Lewis S. Gannett, Associate Editor, The Nation
Ernest Henry Gruening, Managing Editor, The Nation
Alvin Johnson, Editor, The New Republic
Stoughton Cooley, Editor
Paul U. Kellogg, Editor, The Survey
John J. Wallace, Editor, Pittsburgh Christian Advocate
C. A. Rook, Editor, Pittsburgh Dispatch
John Mitchell, Jr., Editor, Richmond Planet
Lorenzo H. King, Editor, Southwestern Christian Advocate
Nick Chiles, Editor, Topeka Plaindealer

MONTHLY MAGAZINES

Harold S. Buttenheim, Editor, The American City
Glenn Frank, Editor, The Century
W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor, The Crisis
H. L. Mencken, Editor, The Smart Set

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS

William T. Brewster, Professor, Columbia University
L. B. R. Briggs, President, Radcliffe College
M. L. Burton, President, University of Michigan
William J. Clark, President, Virginia Union University
George William Cook, Dean of Commerce and Finance, Howard University
J. Stanley Durkee, President, Howard University
Ernst Freund, Professor, University of Chicago
James E. Gregg, President, Hampton Institute
J. Kelly Griffin, President, Knoxville College
John Grier Hibben, President, Princeton University
John Hope, President, Morehouse College
David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus, Stanford University
Henry C. King, President, Oberlin College
Howard H. Long, Dean, Paine College
Kelly Miller, Dean, Howard University
Eliakin H. Moore, Professor, University of Chicago
Stephen M. Newman, Ex-President, Howard University
James P. O'Brien, Dean, Talladega College
Ellen F. Pendleton, President, Wellesley College
Josiah H. Penniman, Vice-Provost, University of Pennsylvania
Bliss Perry, Professor, Harvard University
John A. Ryan, Professor, Catholic University of America
Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor, Columbia University
Charles F. Thwing, President, Western Reserve University
Edward T. Ware, President, Atlanta University
Andrew F. West, Dean, Graduate School, Princeton University
Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President-Emeritus, University of California
Ray Lyman Wilbur, President, Stanford University

GENERAL

Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.
J. Albert Blake, General Grand King, Royal Arch Masons of Massachusetts
Edward W. Bok, Merion, Pa.; former editor, The Ladies' Home Journal
Horace J. Bridges, Chicago; author and lecturer
Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio, President, National Association of Colored Women
William F. Cochran, Baltimore, Md.

... Drumm, Catholic Bishop of Des Moines
Quincy Ewing, Rector Christ Church, Napoleonville, La.
William F. Faber, Episcopal Bishop of Montana
J. S. Flipper, Bishop, A. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga.
Robert Freeman, Pasadena Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, Cal.
Daniel M. Gorman, Catholic Bishop of Boise, Idaho
F. R. Graves, Bishop, P. E. Church, China
S. M. Griswold, Suffragan Bishop, P. E. Church, Chicago, Ill.
George Albert Guertin, Catholic Bishop of Manchester, N. H.
Arthur C. A. Hall, Episcopal Bishop of Vermont
Alfred Harding, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, D. C.
J. C. Hartzell, Bishop, M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio
John R. Hawkins, D.D., Secretary of Finance, A. M. E. Church
William H. Heard, Bishop, A. M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. A. Hiller, Secretary Christ Cathedral, Salina, Kan.
Victor Hoag, Dean of Christ Cathedral, Salina, Kan.
M. J. Hoban, Catholic Bishop of Scranton, Pa.
John Haynes Holmes, Community Church, New York City
Frederick B. Howden, Episcopal Bishop of New Mexico
Murray Shipley Howland, Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Hurst, Bishop, A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md.
Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., Broadway Tabernacle, New York City
E. H. Jenks, D.D., First Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Neb.
Joseph H. Johnson, Episcopal Bishop of Los Angeles
J. H. Jones, Bishop, A. M. E. Church, Wilberforce, Ohio
William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts
Frederick De Land Leete, Bishop, M. E. Church, Indianapolis, Ind.
William A. Leonard, Episcopal Bishop of Ohio
William H. Lewis, Boston, Mass., former Assistant United States Attorney General.
Robert W. McMurdy, Chicago, former Judge Illinois Court of Claims
Julian W. Mack, Judge, United States Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.
Carrington T. Marshall, Chief Justice, Ohio Supreme Court
John G. Milburn, New York City, former President New York State Bar Association
James F. Minturn, Associate Justice, Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey
William J. Morgan, Attorney General of Wisconsin
A. Mitchell Palmer, Washington, D. C., former Attorney General of the United States
Philip G. Peabody, Boston, Mass.
Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass., former Attorney General of Massachusetts.
S. C. Polley, Judge, Supreme Court of South Dakota
Byron W. Preston, Justice, Supreme Court of Iowa
John G. Price, Attorney General of Ohio
James E. Robinson, Justice, Supreme Court of North Dakota
Flem D. Sampson, Judge, Court of Appeals of Kentucky
Sydney Sanner, Judge, Supreme Court of Montana
Alex. Simpson, Jr., Justice, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
Albert M. Spear, Justice, Supreme Judicial Court of Maine
Arthur B. Spingarn, New York
Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass., former President American Bar Association
Charles H. Strong, New York City
Charles H. Studin, New York City
Francis J. Swayze, Associate Judge, Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey
James H. Teller, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Colorado
Robert H. Terrell, Judge, Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.
Walter B. Vincent, Judge, Supreme Court of Rhode Island
Charles S. Whitman, New York, former Governor of New York
George W. Wickersham, New York City, former United States Attorney General
Butler R. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York City
National Association of Colored Women
William F. Cochran, Baltimore, Md.
Edward T. Devine, New York; author and lecturer
C. S. Dodge, New York City
Samuel S. Fels, Philadelphia
Archibald H. Grimké, Washington, D. C.
Edward Cary Hayes, Urbana, Ill., President, American Sociological Society
Rev. W. H. Jernagin, D.D., Washington, D. C., President National Race Congress of America
James Weldon Johnson, New York
Robert Underwood Johnson, New York; former United States Ambassador to Italy
Florence Kelley, New York, Secretary National Consumers' League
Edward Lasker, New York
Agnes B. Leach, New York
Mary E. McDowell, University of Chicago Settlement
John E. Milholland, New York
Mary White Ovington, New York
Geo. N. Plimpton, member New York State Colonization Society
Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C.; former Assistant Secretary of Labor
Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, New York
Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb.; former editor, The Omaha Bee
L. S. Rowe, Washington, D. C., President, American Academy of Political and Social Science
Charles Edward Russell, New York, author and journalist
William Jay Schieffelin, New York
Emmett J. Scott, former Special Assistant to the Secretary of War
J. E. Spingarn, New York
William O. Stoddard, Madison, N. J.; author and journalist.
Mary B. Talbert, Buffalo, N. Y., Honorary President, National Association of Colored Women
William Monroe Trotter, Boston, Mass., President, National Equal Rights League
Henry van Dyke, Princeton, N. J., author and poet; former Minister to the Netherlands
Lillian D. Wald, Henry Street Settlement, New York City
Talcott Williams, New York; journalist.
Alice Ames (Mrs. Thomas G.) Winter, Indianapolis, Ind.; President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

* Signs Memorial with exception of the clause: "and threatens organized government in the nation."

The following excerpts are from letters received from sympathetic persons not signers of the above Memorial:

"The killing and burning alive of human beings by mobs in the United States is a reproach upon our country throughout the civilized world and threatens organized government in the nation.

"Legislation which will put a stop to such atrocities or decrease the number thereof is highly commendable. Mob violence has no place in the leading civilized nation of the world and I earnestly urge the passage of Federal legislation to correct this evil."

(Signed) ARTHUR M. HYDE,
Governor of Missouri.

"I am in thorough sympathy with the purposes of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, and I hope it will become a law."

(Signed) SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE,
Governor of Nebraska.

"The killing and burning alive of human beings by mobs in the United States is a reproach upon our country throughout the civilized world and threatens organized government in the nation.

"In only a few instances has prosecution of the lynchers been even attempted. I believe that national action is required to cope with this evil. The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was adopted in the House on January 26, and the undersigned earnestly urges the prompt enactment of this measure."

(Signed) R. A. NESTOS,
Governor of North Dakota.

"The lynching of human beings is the most barbarous and villainous practice that a supposedly civilized nation will permit. The only remedy, it appears to me, is to have the federal government institute proper legislation to meet it. Disrespect for law is the most dangerous element which could come into our thought, and there is a growing tendency which must be stifled. Lynching shows an absolute disregard for the process of law. In places where most of the lynchings take place, even the officers who are sworn to uphold the law are afraid to move in these cases of ruthless murder.

"I most certainly and emphatically desire the passage of proper federal laws to hold these crimes to the minimum."

(Signed) D. M. DAVIS,
Governor of Idaho.

"The killing and burning alive of human beings by mobs in the United States is a reproach upon our country. The House of Representatives has passed the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill invoking the power of the federal government to end the infamy of American mob murder and I earnestly urge its prompt enactment by the Senate of the United States."

(Signed) WADE H. ELLIS,
Washington, D. C.
Former Assistant to the United States Attorney General.

"I have not seen the Dyer Bill and am, therefore, unprepared to commit myself regarding it. It may or may not propose a proper remedy for a serious abuse. I do believe, however, that it is the duty of the Federal Government to lend its aid in stamping out lynching which consists, perhaps, as serious a violation of the principles of this Government as may be found anywhere within the country."

EMMET D. BOYLE,
Governor of Nevada.

"I am in favor of the enactment of national legislation which will tend to prevent the practice of lynching and to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every state equal protection of the laws."

(Signed) EMERY J. SAN SOUCI,
Governor of Rhode Island.

"The killing and burning alive of human beings by mobs in the United States is a reproach upon our country throughout the civilized world and threatens organized government in the nation. I favor such legislation as will end this mob violence."

WM. D. STEPHENS,
Governor of California.

"It appearing that the States cannot all be depended on to enact legislation against mob murder, I believe that Congress should invoke the power of the Federal Government to end that infamy."

CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus, Harvard University.

"The killing and burning alive of human beings by mobs in the United States is a reproach upon a government established on the basis of security to life and property, and upon a people claiming the most advanced state in civil government.

"The figures of 3,443 known mob murders since 1889 should arouse the Congress of the United States to provide immediate and effective measures to stamp out this heathenish practice, which if permitted as to one will extend as to all classes.

"It is to be hoped that the Senate will give immediate and hearty support to the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill passed by the House on the 26th of January, 1922, and to such procedure I heartily subscribe."

(Signed) S. F. SNIVELY,
Mayor, Duluth, Minnesota.

"I am in favor of this or any law that will eliminate lynching or mob violence."

(Signed) JAS. J. THOMAS,
Mayor, Columbus, Ohio.

"It has come to my attention that a Memorial is being circulated to be presented to the United States Senate to urge the enactment of legislation which would make lynching a crime agist the United States. I am heartily in favor of such legislation."

(Signed) JOSEPH H. GAINER,
Mayor, Providence, R. I.

"Mob law and mob action constitute anarchy in its worst form, being open, flagrant and violent disrespect of and contempt for law and order and the constituted authorities.

"The communities or states which permit repeated examples of mob rule, thereby demonstrate their inability to maintain law and order within their limits, or to protect their inhabitants in the enjoyment of the human rights guaranteed in the Federal Constitution.

"Therefore, it is the duty of the United States Government, under the obligation laid upon it by Amendments V and VI of the Constitution, to interfere to protect the Constitutional rights of its citizens, and to provide redress for the relatives, families or dependents of the victims of mob action against the local, so-called governments which fail or refuse to furnish their citizens adequate protection."

(Signed) WM. HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor of Chicago.

Dyer Bill

Ross Collins on the So-Called Anti-Lynching Bill

The brevity of our space made it necessary to continue the publication of the excellent speech by Hon. Ross Collins on the above subject. I hope our readers will keep the first installment so as not to lose connection in reading this speech. I was in Washington last week and in discussing public questions, men and measures with some of my friends there, every democrat with whom I talked pronounced Collins' speech as one of the strongest delivered against this infernal Anti-lynching measure. Do not fail to read this speech carefully and preserve it. Collins is making a great record in Congress.

(Continued from last week.)

I have considered every case passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States that deals directly or indirectly with this subject, and I fail to find a single one which bears out the idea that Congress has the power to punish individuals for the commission of crimes, the States alone being in possession of this power.

Other Authorities on the Same Subject.

James G. Blaine, in his Twenty Years of Congress, gives expression to this same constitutional truth in discussing the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. He says, on page 419, that—

Both of those amendments operate as inhibitions upon the power of the State and do not have reference to those irregular acts of the people which find no authorization in the public statutes. The defect in both amendments, in so far as their main object of securing rights to the colored man is involved, lies in the fact that they don't operate directly upon the people, and therefore Congress is not endowed with the pertinent and applicable power to give redress.

Again he says, in speaking of violence, such as mobs, as follows:

Those outrages are the deeds of individual citizens or of associated masses, acting without authority of law and in defiance of law.

And, of course, says that Congress has no power to legislate, as this field is solely within the reserve power of the States.

Mr. Bryce, in his American Commonwealth, volume 1, pages 338 and 339, makes substantially the same statements as those made by Mr. Blaine. He says:

What then, the European reader may ask, is the National Government without the power and the duty of correcting the social and political evils which it may find to exist in a particular State and which a vast majority of the Nation may condemn? Suppose widespread brigandage to exist in one of the States, endangering life and property. Suppose contracts to be habitually broken and no redress to be obtainable in the State courts. Suppose the police to be in league with the assassins. Suppose the most mischievous laws to be enacted, laws, for instance, which recognize polygamy, leave homicide unpunished, drive away capital by imposing upon it an intolerable load of taxation. Is the Nation obliged to stand by with folded arms while it sees a meritorious minority oppressed, the prosperity of the State ruined, a pernicious example set to other States? Is it to be debarred from using its supreme authority to rectify these mischiefs?

The answer is yes. Unless the legislation or administration of such a State transgresses some provision of the Federal Constitution—such as that forbidding ex post facto laws, or laws impairing the obligation of a contract—the National Government not only ought not to interfere but can not interfere. The State must go its own way, with whatever injury to private rights and common interests its folly or perversity may cause.

All of the authorities cited merely show that which will be observed by a reading of the first paragraph of the fourteenth amendment. It is clear in its provisions, otherwise courts in considering it immediately after the Civil War, when the temper of people generally was aroused, would have given it very much more liberal and far-reaching interpretation. As a matter of fact, the Congress knew its true meaning at the time it was adopted. They knew it applied only to State action, for they voted down an amendment which would give the Federal Government the right to do exactly what is sought by this bill.

But is the First Part of Section 3 of the Bill Constitutional?

Under the authority of these decisions and quotations all that part of the bill is unconstitutional except the first part of paragraph 3. But what about this part of it? This is the part that undertakes to create an offense upon a State or County officer having a prisoner in his custody and who fails, neglects, or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the prisoner from being taken by a mob and put to death. But it is claimed that under the case of Ex parte Virginia (100 U. S., 339) that Congress has the right to pass this character of legislation. A reading of the whole case will convince anyone that this is not true. This case holds exactly the contrary. Page 345, in speaking of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, the court said.

They were intended to be what they really are, limitations of the power of the States.

And on page 346 it is stated:

The provisions of the fourteenth amendment are directed to the States, and they are to a degree restrictions of State power.

And again on pages 346 and 347 it was stated.

We have said the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment are addressed to the States. They are:

"No State shall make or enforce a law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The judge in this case in excluding and failing to select juries solely because they were Negroes was acting for the State and within the powers conferred upon him by the State, and therefore did act as a State officer in his discretion as such officer. It was the only expression that the State could make through its officer. On the other hand, if the State law prohibited the doing of this and he could be punished therefor under State laws if he was a lawbreaker, then it was not the State's act.

The first part of the fourteenth amendment addresses itself to State action, and the act of an officer acting as a citizen contrary to a State statute can not be the act of the State. If the officer was acting in pursuance of a State statute that was unconstitutional, as was the case in Ex parte Young, or if he were acting as an officer with discretion and in an unconstitutional way, then the State might be considered acting; but when the officer acts contrary to and in violation of the State law—in other words, as a private individual—his act ceases to be that of a state officer and he becomes simply a State lawbreaker, and is punishable under the laws of the State whose laws have been broken as any other criminal. If this were not so, any State officer at any time could do any foolish or willful act entirely outside of his authority and in violation of the law too, and by so doing give Congress the power to act on the subject, and pursuing this to a finality the States would be destroyed and the dual form of our Government ended. To hold any other way will destroy the Constitution; in other words, make the Constitution destroy itself. All of the States have statutes covering this entire subject. Murders are forbidden, conspiracies are condemned and made violations of the law, and so forth. Some States have laws exactly in the form of this one. All of them do everything within their power as States to prevent lynchings.

As further evidence that it was State action in its true sense and not mere violation of the law by an officer acting in his individual capacity that was condemned in the Virginia case just cited, the State itself recognized that it was a party to the litigation by filing a petition in its own name, praying for a habeas corpus and the discharge of Coles, the judge. In addition to this on page 348, the court says:

Coles, when he refused to permit Negroes to act as jurors, was "claiming to act for the State."

It is further contended by some that under the provisions of the Home Telephone Co. v. Los Angeles (227 U. S., 278) Congress may legislate as to a public officer and punish him whenever a murder is committed or a person is taken from him by force and murdered. I think I have already shown that no such power is vested in the Congress; but since this case, too, has been referred to and cited in support of a contrary contention, it is well to discuss it. In Los Angeles an ordinance was passed by the proper city authorities fixing telephone rates for a given period. This right was one possessed by these officers, and acting on it they passed the ordinance. The telephone company claimed the rates fixed were so low as to be confiscatory and hence were repugnant to the due process clauses of the fourteenth amendment, and hence a bill was filed praying an injunction, and so forth. The contention of the city was that because the State of California had a provision in its constitution exactly in the language of the due-process clause of the fourteenth amendment that the state had acted and that any act in violation of this provision of the constitution by the city could not be attacked in the United States courts until the supreme court of the State upheld the act. In other words, that the Federal courts had to wait until all the State courts had acted and could not proceed until final action had been taken by them although the acts of the officers might also be in violation of the Federal Constitution. The court, however, held that one whose rights, protected by a provision of the Federal Constitution which is identical with a provision of a State constitution, are invaded by State officers claiming to act under a State statute is not debarred from seeking relief in the Federal court under the Federal Constitution until after the State court has declared that the acts were authorized by the statute. It will be seen, then, that the most this case holds is:

It presupposes the possibilities of an abuse by a State officer or representative of the powers possessed and deals with such a contingency. (P. 287).

I also direct your attention to this quotation from page 288:

Under these cirsumstances it may not be doubted that where a State officer, under an assertion of power from the State, is doing an act which could only be done upon the predicate that there was such power, the inquiry as to the repugnancy of the act to the fourteenth omendment can not be avoided by insisting that there is a want of power. That is to say, a State officer con not on the one hand, as a means of doing a wrong forbidden by the amendment, proceed upon the assumption of the possession of State power and at the same time, for the purpose of avoiding the application of the amendment, deny the power and thus accomplish the wrong. To repeat, for the purpose of enforcing the rights guaranteed by the amendment, when it is alleged that a State officer, in virtue of State power, is doing an act which, if permitted to be done prima facie, would violate the amendment, the subject must be tested by assuming that the officer possessed power if the act be one which there would not be opportunity to perform but for the possession of some State authority.

Consider carefully, too, the significance of the language in the following quotation from page 290:

Determining whether the enforcement of the State officer of a non-discriminating statute in discriminatory manner was within the amendment.

These quotations, as well as a careful reading of the opinion, will convince anyone that an officer must be acting as an officer and not in

WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT,

caused this legislation to be taken out of the Rivers and Harbors Bill, it is true, but the matter is still under the control of the Board of Engineers whose recommendations are respected in the matter of appropriations for the levee, just as it was before the passage of the Flood Control Bill. The Flood Control Bill passed at the beginning of the war, and as everything was centered on the war, the levee interests were neglected and the money that was spent which was promised in the Flood Control Bill was never provided with the view of carrying out the law in its entirety. Congress has appropriated all of the money provided by the Flood Control Bill with the exception of about 13 and one half million dollars, and the work is not finished yet. A great deal more needs to be done to make the levees and the rivers what we want them to be in Mississippi and America, and regardless of criticism, I am going to keep up the fight for the protection of the levee system and river improvement and I hope that I shall be able in the coming years to render still greater service than I have endeavored to render to the good people of the Yazoo and Mississippi Delta in the past.

—o—

Jackson Vardaman Club.

The Jackson Vardaman Club met last Wednesday evening, March 1st, at the County Court House. The inclemency of the weather prevented a very large attendence and the good chairman, Mr. C. O. Japp, Sr., was prevented from attending on account of illness. Judge Luther Burch presided in his stead.

The first speaker of the evening was Hon. Nate Williamson of Meridian, Mississippi, a member of the Meridan bar. Mr. Williamson spoke for probably three quarters of an hour and to say that he delighted and charmed his hearers is to state the matter moderately. He told about what this campaign meant, and in eloquent terms called upon the people to be on the alert and let their ballot register a patriotic free-man's will. One of the most talented speakers we have had to address the Vardaman Club is Mr. Williamson and we hope to have him with us again.

After Mr. Williamson finished, Senator H. W. Bradshaw of Rankin County was called and responded in a well-ordered, timely discussion of the issues of the day. Senator Bradshaw said he did not pretend to be a flowery orator, but he talked sense and his speech on this occasion was the highest order of patriotic intelligence.

Senator Bradshaw was followed by Representative W. E. Eaton from Tippah County, one of the strongest Vardaman counties in the state. Mr. Eaton gave a splendid report from north-east Mississippi and delighted his hearers. Mr. Eaton was followed by Representative William H. Mitts from Lee County. Mr. Mitts brought a good story from Lee County and in his characteristic way spoke of the prospects of our Chief in that section of the state. He made a very timely and well considered speech. After Mr. Mitts came Representative T. D. Rees from Prentiss County, who received a very cordial greeting from the Club. He spoke of the issues of the campaign and the duties of citizenship. Mr. Rees is a man who feels deeply and expresses himself with equal force. Representative J. V. Gipson of Lauderdale County was next called on to speak, but said he would not make any remarks since a resident of his county had spoken. The next and last speaker was Representative I. V. Abernethy from Chickasaw County. Mr. Abernethy spoke with earnestness and deep convictions. He made a very earnest speech and concluded in the midst of great applause.

The evening was a pleasant one, spent with friends of Senator Vardaman.

The interest in his campaign is growing and the earnestness of the speakers wax warm. The Jackson Vardaman Club will meet again each Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. at the County Court House and we hope to have a large attendance of the friends of our candidate. Everybodyi s invited and a cordial welcome will be extended to all who come. We hope to see Vardaman Clubs organized in every county in the state and the people given an opportunity to discuss the questions involved in the campaign to the end that they may reach a righteous conclusion.

Very sincerely,
MARY DINKINS,
Business Manager.

—o—

T. U. Sisson for Congress.

In this edition of Vardaman's Weekly will be found the announcement of Hon. T. U. Sisson's candidacy for Congress from the Fourth District subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

Sisson is a good democrat, "native and to the manor born." He beileves in democratic principles and endeavors to live democratic ideals. He has had long experience in Congress and has studied carefully the principles of the democratic party and he will go before the people of his district and give an account of his stewardship, and tell the people what should be done in the present and in the future.

The people of Mississippi are going to be given an opportunity to form an accurate idea of a man's qualifications and willingness to serve them.

I am glad that the candidates for Congress are announcing early and they will have the time to go to the country and let the people know the reasons for the faith that is in them. I want the people to give careful consideration to what is said and what the Congressmen proposes to do, and when they go to the polls let their ballot register a patriotic free-man's will and do not make any mistake about it.

It is a pleasure to announce Mr. Sisson's candidacy.

—o—

Do Not Fail To Register.

The taxes have been paid and it now becomes the duty of the people of Mississippi who desire to vote in the August primary to register.

Do not forget this important duty. I have heard great many people say, "Well, I will register after while, I have plenty of time," but they put it off until it is too late. You understand you will have to be registered four months before the general election in November in order to enjoy fully all the privileges of citizenship. So, register right now and be ready when the time comes to cast your vote for the person whom you want to serve you. Do not postpone this most important matter. Eternal vigilance is the price of your liberty.

I think it will be very timely to suggest in this editorial that the women and men who have become of age since February 1st, the time that the taxes were paid, can vote if they are registered for they will not be liable for the poll tax this year.

Again I ask you, go to the court house and register—if the clerk does not take the books to you, go to him. „

—o—

Judge Falkner Dead.

I was deeply grieved to learn on my return home of the death of my good friend Judge J. W. T. Falkner of Oxford. He has been my true and loyal friend for many years. Judge Falkner commanded the respect, admiration and love of all who knew him. He was faithful to his God, loyal to his country and true to his convictions. To those, who by his death are called upon to suffer the pangs of separation, I wish to express my love, sympathy and respect. Had I been at home I should have attended the burial and paid the last tribute of love and respect to this splendid man—my friend, but I was away from the state and did not return until after the funeral.

Peace to his ashes and eternal rest to his immortal soul.

—o—

Stephens' Organs.

I am glad to know that the trust-owned predatory press of Mississippi are noticing the speech made by Ex. Congressman Stephens. No harm will come from the publication of this speech if the voters will read it carefully, and consider who made the speech and the purpose for which it was made. The universality with which the speech was published will answer the criticism of Mr. Stephens of Vardaman for having Vardaman's Weekly to tell the people of Mississippi his views.

—o—

W. L. Cranford for Judge.

Elsewhere in this edition of Vardaman's Weekly will be found the announcement of the candidacy of Hon. W. L. Cranford for Circuit Judge of the thirteenth Circuit Court District. There is no better man I know in Mississippi for Circuit Judge than W. L. Cranford. He is honest, capable, sincere and true, and if elected he can be relied upon to hold the scales of justice evenly. He would not flatter Rockefeller for his gold or Ham Lewis for his pulchritude. On moral questions and intellectual acquirements he is well fitted for the place to which he aspires and the Weekly takes the pleasure in presenting his name to the voters of the Thirteenth District.

capacity as an individual in order to be within the purview of the Constitution. There is not a single decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which holds to the contrary. An officer must be doing something that he regards as one of his duties, as was so in this case, otherwise he is not acting as an officer and his act is not the act of the State. When an officer has his shoes shined, he is not acting as a State officer. When he goes bird hunting, he is not acting as a State officer. After his day's work is over and he goes to a moving picture show or a theatre, he is not then acting as a State officer. He is acting as an individual. So, when an officer violates the law against gambling, when he commits a homicide, when he commits any criminal act, he is acting as a private individual and not in his official capacity. In the instant case the authorities were acting as a rate-fixing board, they were pursuing their duties as officers, they were "enforcing the provisions of a nondiscriminatory statute," but were enforcing it in a discriminatory manner, and to do this was a violation of the fourteenth amendment. The same thing would apply to any other officer who has a discretion to perform and who exercises this discretion in such manner as to violate the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. But this does not mean and can not mean that an officer who commits a crime commits it as an officer. It is not in line with his duties. It is an act of violence and contrary to the laws of the State and condemmed by the laws of the State, and can be reached by the laws of the State and only by them.

A sheriff who turns over a State prisoner to a mob can not be punished by a Federal court. The Federal Government can not act in such cases. The officer had no discretion in the matter—his duty is well defined. The law of the State requires him to keep his prisoners safe from harm. He must act in one way and only one, and that is in conformity with the law which requires him to safely keep those in his custody. If he fails in this, or if he refuses to do this, he is simply a law-breaker and punishable the same as a private citizen who is guilty of another kind of crime. He is acting purely as a private individual. This is exactly what was held in Barney v. State of New York (193 U. S., 430,) the court holding that where it appeared on the face of plaintiff's own statement of his case that the act complained of was not only unauthorized but was forbidden by the State legislation in question, the circuit court rightly declined to proceed further and dismissed the suit. This case dealt with the construction of a tunnel which was being built contrary to the plans and specifications adopted by the municipal authorities, and in deciding it the court said that the—

defendants were proceeding not only in violation of provisions of the State law, but in opposition to plain prohibitions. (P. 441.)

The court also said, on page 437:

Controversies over violations of the laws of New York are controversies to be dealt with by the courts of the State. Complainant's grievance was that the law of the State had been broken and not a grievance inflicted by action of the legislative or executive or judiciary departments of the State; and the principle is that it is for the State courts to remedy the acts of State officers done without the authority of or contrary to State law. (Missouri v. Dockery, 191 U. S., 165; Civil Rights Cases, 109 U. S., 3; Virginia v. Rives, 100 U. S., 313).

In the case of United States against Thompson et al., decided Janury 3, 1922, the court held that the United States government was not liable for the torts of an agent. By the same reasoning neither can the acts of a lawbreaker be regarded as the acts of a State. The State defines certain acts to be crimes. It condemns them. These acts are not the acts of sovereignty.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLINS. I will.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Suppose he merely neglects to take the precaution that is necessary to protect the prisoner in his custody, then what does the gentleman have to say with respect to liability?

Mr. COLLINS. I was going to get to that in a little while, but I do not mind answering it now. There is no denial of equal protection of the law, because he has given to the man in his custody the same protection that every other prisoner has had. Everyone has the same protection and all the Constitution guarantees is the same sort of protection for every man in his custody.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Suppose it is shown that the man charged with murder or rape happens to be a white man who, six months before, had been arested by him, was in his custody, and while there there were a good many threats made, yet his attitude was such that no assault was made on the prisoner in his charge.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman assumes that he did nothing but his duty. Of course, he has violated no statute.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. But in the one case he did his duty and in the other he failed to protect the prisoner in his charge.

Mr. COLLINS. If he did his duty, the State has not denied the equal protection of the law. If he failed to do his duty, he can be punished by State authorites.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. If I have not succeeded in making myself clear, my question is this: In the one instance his action resulted in protecting the prisoner in his charge and in the other instance his action failed to protect the prisoner, or his inaction failed to protect the prisoner.

Mr. COLLILNS. Of course, we all know that States, through public officers, can not keep people from committing acts of violence. All in the world that the last clause of the first section of the fourteenth amendment does is to prevent a State from denying to any person the equal protection of its laws. In other words, it condemns State action that does this and not individual action, and the law is that when an officer does something in violation of a State law then his action is that of an idividual and not that of an officer. If the gentleman from Kansas went down town and got drunk, he would not be acting as a Congressman of the United States but as an individual, as a citizen. Anybody who is a lawyer and familiar with the decisions knows this.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The Constitution guarantees the equal protection of the law.

Mr. COLLINS. It does not.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. It guarantees that no State shall deny equal protection of the law.

Mr. COLLINS. That is right; that is the way it is.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. In the question I put in the one instance the officer gave the protection of the law to the prisoner in his charge, and in the other case he failed to give that protection.

Mr. COLLINS. The State did not violate any provision of the Constitution in either instance. The same officer gave to every prisoner within his jurisdiction the same protection, the identical protection and equal protection.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. In one case he protected the prisoner from the mob.

Mr. COLLINS. In the one case murder was committed and in the other murder was not committed, but the State did not commit the murder. Some lawbreaker did it, and lawbreakers are not agents for the State. States operate through legislatures, through the courts and other public officers, and only through them. States do not operate through reckless or lawless individuals, and when an officer violates the law he is not acting for the State, but as an individual. If the gentleman will read the cases he will see that that is correct.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I have evidently failed to make my point clear to the gentleman.

Mr. COLLINS. No; the gentleman has not. I understand it thoroughly.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Then the gentleman has not answered my question. The officer in both cases represents the State.

Mr. COLLINS. Not when he does an unlawful act.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. He is in charge of the prisoner in both cases.

Mr. COLLINS. Sure, and the State law requires him to protect the prisoner.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. But in the one instance he protects the prisoner and in the other he does not.

Mr. COLLINS. Then he has violated the State law and the State can punish him, but the Federal Government can not because it is a State matter.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The fourteenth amendment guarantees equal protection of the law.

Mr. COLLINS. To whom?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. To all people.

Mr. COLLINS. No; it does not. The gentleman ought to be ashamed to say that. The fourteenth amendment addresses itself to State action and not to individual action.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I think after the semicolon it addresses itself to the sheriff.

Mr. COLLINS. The gentleman can not cite a single case to uphold him in that. If the gentleman will get Rose's Notes, he will see that after the word nor "any State" is added. If the gentleman will examine any of the cases, he will be driven from such a conclusion. Even a reading of the amendment will show him this. It is pure ignorance for the gentleman to talk otherwise.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. At least, I am not prejudiced in the matter.

Mr. COLLINS. And neither am I. If I thought the bill would do a single particle of good, I would vote for it, but I know better than that.

Aside from all this, there has been no denial to any person the equal protection of the laws provided for in the fourteenth amendment, because the States have not, in fact, accorded prisoners that have been lynched other and different protection than that accorded other prisoners. All that is required by the Constitution is the same kind of protection or equal protection, and this has been given.

The report of the Tuskegee University, as quoted by the author of the bill, shows that the States do everything within their power to prevent lynchings. It says:

According to the records compiled at Tuskegee Institute by the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these, 8 were in Northern States and 64 in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern States and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of these cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching the jail, they were taken from the officers of the law.

This same report shows that less than one and one-third lynchings per year average per State were committed for the year 1921. Is this small average sufficient to show a State policy in favor of lynchings? Is this small average sufficient for us to charge that the States and State officers are denying to prisoners the equal protection of the laws? If this is so, then any homicide that is committed, any theft, burglary, or any crime of any character can also equally be deemed a denial of the equal protection of its laws to its citizens and a sufficient one to warrant the Federal Government to legislate on the subject. Followed to its ultimate conclusion, Congress could pass laws covering every offense or crime committed within the borders of sovereign States, all State governments must be conducted without error, no crime must be committed within their borders, all must be perfect, otherwise Congress can take over the entire subject and legislate accordingly.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield

Mr. COLLINS. Yes.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Could a State be liable for inaction

Mr. COLLINS. Of course not.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. It could only be held liable then under the fourteenth amend-

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

ment, taking both clauses—

Mr. COLLINS. Oh, there are five of them.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I mean both clauses that refer to equal protection of law.

Mr. COLLINS. The first and last sections are the ones which the gentleman is interested in.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The only ground upon which it could become liable would be upon some affirmative action upon the part of the State. Is that the contention of the gentleman?

Mr. COLLINS. Of course, if a State did not violate a provision of the amendment there can be no ground for Federal action.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. And that a failure to act in any particular would make them liable?

Mr. COLLINS. Of course not.

Not Permissible Under Due Process Clause Either

It has not been suggested by anyone, but it may be yet, that the first part of section 3 of the bill may be enacted under that clause of the fourteenth amendment, which provides:

Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

This clause, however, would have no more application than the other because it, too, addresses itself to State action. But let us consider the view most favorable to the constitutionality of this part of the bill—the one that assumes that this can be done—that a State officer by failure to prevent a lynching and under the conditions prescribed in the bill represents the State and that his action is State action. This action would not then amount to a deprivation of the person lynched of due process of law granted by the fourteenth amendment. The bill does not predicate liability of the officer upon participation by him in the lynching or by his aid, assistance, or connivance. It predicates liability upon his failure, neglect, or refusal to "make all reasonable efforts to prevent a lynching." He committed no act, hence there was no State action. If any person was deprived of his life without due process of law, it was done by individuals who composed the mob. The officer did not do it, so under no possible circumstances could Congress reach the subject under the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment. If a contrary view should be taken, then Congress would be warranted in passnig laws covering any situation where State officers failed to give protection to life, liberty, or property as against the lawless acts of individuals. If an assault is committed by one individual upon another individual, then this person has not had the equal protection of the laws because of the failure of State officers to prevent it and therefore Congress must legislate upon the subject. If a house is broken into in the night, officers should have prevented this, the person injured has not been protected in his rights, and Congress must legislate on this subject, too. Under this view, Congress can impose penalties upon State officers whenever any crime has been committed within the borders of a State or because of any wrong done to an idividual or corporation. In other words, the entire field of State action can be entered.

The due process clause of the fourteenth amendment is directed against some deprivation of due prcoess of law by the State or some of its officers or agents; that is to say, some action by the State or some of its agencies which, of itself, results in the denial of due process of law to some person. If the wrong suffered is the direct and immediate result of lawless action by individuals there can not, in any real sense, be a deprivation of due process of law by the State as contemplated by the fourteenth amendment. Congress has no power under the fourteenth amendment to destroy our form of government. An interpretation of a provision of the Constitution can not be sanctioned when this interpretation will destroy other sections of the Constitution. Neither will an interpretation of a provision of the Constitution be sanctioned that will destroy our dual form of government. Constitutional provisions must be construed so as to harmonize them with other provisions of the Constitution. This is settled law. Evans against Gore, recently decided.

State Alone Possesses Police Powers.

But it is stated that under its police powers the Federal Government can legislate to punish crimes in the several States. Of course nobody up to now has ever heard of the police powers of the Federal Government. They are not in the Constitution. And I can not believe that anyone will seriously contend that there are any such powers. Under article 10 of the amendments to the Federal Constitution it has been expressly held that the police powers are not granted to the Federal Goverament, but such powers are reserved to the States.

In Keller v. United States (213 U. S., 138; 53 Law Ed., 737) the court was called on to pass on the constitutionality of a Federal statute seeking to declare certain acts an offense when committed wholly within the jurisdiction of the State, but it was very expressly held that the Federal Constitution does not grant any of the police powers to Congress, but reserves such powers to the State. The court said, on page 741 of Fifty-third Law Edition:

That there is a moral consideration in the special facts of this case, that the act charged is within the scope of the police power is immaterial, for, as stated, there is in the Constitution no grant to Congress of the police power.

See also New York v. Mill (9 Law Ed., 648), United States v. Cruikshank (92 U. S., 542; 23 Law Ed., 588), Butchers Union v. Crescent City (111 U. S., 746; 28 Law Ed., 585), Kansas v. Colorado (206 U. S., 46; 51 Law Ed., 956.)

I direct attention specially to the following language on pages 971 and 972 of Fifty-first Law Edition

Appreciating the force of this, counsel for the Government relies upon "the doctrine of sovereign and inherent power"—

Adding—

I am aware that in advancing this doctrine I seem to challenge great decisions of the court, and I speak with deference. His argument runs substantially along this line: All legislative power must be vested in either the State or the National Government; no legislative powers belong to a State government other than those which affect solely the internal affairs of that State, consequently all powers which are national in their scope must be found vested in the Congress of the United States. But the proposition that there are legislative powers affecting the Nation as a whole which belong to, although not expressed in the grant of powers is in direct conflict with the doctrine that this is a Government of enumerated powers. That this is such a Government clearly appears from the Constitution, independently of the amendments, for otherwise there would be an instrument granting certain specified things made operative to grant other and distinct things. This natural construction of the original body of the Constitution is made absolutely certain by the tenth amendment. This amendment, which was seemingly adopted with prescience of just such contention as the present, disclosed the widespread fear that the National Government might, under the pressure of a supposed general welfare, attempt to exercise powers which had not been granted. With equal determination the framers intended that no such assumption should ever find justification in the organic act, and that if, in the future, further powers seemed necessary, they should be granted by the people in the manner they had provided for amending that act. It reads:

"'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.' The argument of council ignores the principal factor in this article, to wit, 'the people.' Its principal purpose was not the distribution of power between the United States and the States, but a reservation to the people of all powers not granted. The preamble of the Constitution declares who framed it, 'we, the people of the United States,' not the people of one State, but the people of all the States, and Article X reserves to the people of all the States the powers not delegated to the United States. The powers affecting the internal affairs of the States not granted to the United States by the Constitution, nor pjrohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, and all powers of a national character which are not delegated to the National Government by the Constitution are reserved to the people of the United States. The people who adopted the Constitution knew that in the nature of things they could not forsee all the questions which might arise in the future, all the circumstances which might call for the exercise of further national powers than those granted to the United States, and, after making provision for an amendment to the Constitution by which any needed additional powers would be granted, they reserved to themselves all powers not delegated. This Article X is not to be shorn of its meaning by any narrow or technical construction, but is to be considered fairly and liberally, so as to give effect to its scope and meaning."

Conclusion.

While I believe ours to be the best Government yet devised, I am frank enough to say that it is far from perfect. Many changes ought to and will be made as time goes by. These changes should come, however, in an orderly manner and by orderly processes—not by brute force or judicial fraud but in the ways laid down by our fathers for our guidance. When this is done, all is well, and full confidence in the Government remains with the people. Let us, therefore, pursue the course outlined. It is the right one and the only safe one. We can not afford to trade our form of government for this law. Besides whatever of hope for better and more effective enforcement of the law lies not in a centralization of power in Washington but rather in the individual States. They can more fully and completly fulfill their own duties as sovereigns with the least possible Federal interference. The equality of States and the ability of the people of them for self-government and for a discharge of their duties and responsibilities to the National Government must be recognized. Legal autonomy can not exist long in one State or one section and national imperialism in another State or another section. You may feel safe now, but it will not be long before the same ghost will be knocking at your doors, and your acts to-day will surely come back to haunt you.

PETITION FOR PARDON.

Honorable Lee M. Russell, Governor:

We, the undersigned petitioners, would respectfully show and represent that W. B. Condie, a resident of Hinds County, Mississippi, was convicted at June, 1921, term of the Circuit Court of the First District of Hinds County and was sentenced to serve a three year term in the State Penitentiary for robbery committeed at Clinton, Mississippi, on April 6th, 1921; that your petitioners will respectfully show that said W. B. Condie, at the time he committed the act of robbery, was not normal mentally for several weeks before he committed the crime for which he was convicted.

Your petitioners further show that since said W. B. Condie was convicted that he made a model prisoner and, in the opinion of your petitioners, the ends of justice have been fully met, and it would be generous and charitable to pardon said W. B. Condie so that he will not have to serve longer in the State Penitentiary. We believe that if he shall be pardoned by your Excellency that he would make a good citizen, and we therefore, respectfully petition your Honor to pardon him.

This the 19th day of January, 1921.

C. M. FARR,
A. M. CARSTARPHEN,
AND OTHERS.

3-2-5t.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY.

Prepare yourself for life with a nice profession. Any man or woman can take advantage of this offer. Sessions begin January 15, 1922. Write at once for terms. We can only care for a limited number at one time, as our domritory room is limited. Address,

CRYSTAL SPRINGS TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.
Crystal Springs, Miss.

POSITION WANTED—Have high school education—had one year at A. and M. College—a graduate of the National Salesman's Training Association—now taking a Draughon Course of bookkeeping. Ed Hathorn, R1, Bassfield, Miss.
2-23-4t.

R. B. WELLS & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.
Audits Income Tax Service Systems
301 Weinberg Building.
Greenville, Miss.
New Orleans office 409 Whitney-Central Bldg.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR REPRODUCED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY
WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT OF THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Negro World New York, N.Y. 12/16/22

FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGRO RACE, *Greeting:*

I am not an alarmist. Nevertheless, it is my duty to advise and warn Negroes everywhere about those things that would affect their best interests. In this case it is my duty to warn the 15,000,000 Negroes of the United States of America of the great harm that is being done to the race by the organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I trust no one will interpret this as an attack upon this association because of any rivalry or misunderstanding or hatred for the people who make up the organization. This must be understood as being an honest effort to prepare my race in America against a threatened reaction in our political and economic life.

THE N. A. A. C. P.

First of all, it is for me to explain to the millions who are not well informed that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its executive control is made up of a group of white men and women, with a few Negroes who plan and execute the program of the organization. Its President is a white man, the Treasurer is a white man. Up to recently the Secretary was also a white man, but through the pressure of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and public sentiment they subsequently appointed a colored man as Secretary. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is a white man. The principal supporters of the movement are philanthropic white men and women scattered in different parts of the country. Now what does this all mean? To me the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is but a skillful effort on the part of certain people to control the political, social and economic destiny of the Negro in the United States of America.

THE NEGRO DISFRANCHISED

All of us will remember that once upon a time the Negro was a slave in this country. Through certain accidents and through the efforts of Abraham Lincoln he was emancipated fifty-seven years ago. In the emancipation the Negro was declared a citizen, with equal rights with his slave master. He was given the ballot, allowed to vote, and he elected not only to the State legislatures but to the National Congress men of his own race. The result was a terrible awakening among the white people of the Southern States to the great danger of having the Negro exercising the ballot as a citizen, to the end of electing men of his own race as spokesmen not only for the race but as representatives of the communities from which they were elected, which included white people. This rude awakening on the part of the South resulted in certain schemes being drawn up and made into law by which the Negro was deprived of his voting rights and became ultimately a citizen without any political advantage. We all see today that the Negro in the South is deprived of the ballot. He cannot vote, he cannot elect anybody to any office. All this was brought about by the skillful maneuvering of the men in the South who were opposed to a great extent to admitting the Negro as a political equal in the new order of things as created by the emancipation.

The North at the time of the emancipation and immediately after, and even during the time the Negro was exercising the ballot in the South, was not much concerned about the grievance of the Southern white people in allowing the Negro to have the vote and to exercise it, because the

NEGROES IN THE NORTH LIKELY TO LOSE VOTE THROUGH USELESS AGITATION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ADVANCEMENT (?) OF COLORED PEOPLE

MASSES OF NEGROES SHOULD MAKE EFFORT TO CURB ORGANIZATION THAT CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY WORKS TO DETRIMENT OF RACE

TIMELY WARNING BY FARSEEING LEADER

North was in no way threatened by a similar danger from the white man's point of view.

But things within the last twenty years have taken a decided change. Negroes have been flocking to Northern communities by the hundreds of thousands, and today we form a voting power in the respective Northern political centres of the nation.

THE SENSITIVE NORTH

The North, therefore, has become sensitive to the Negro's voting power. This sensitiveness, while it is only taking its form among the majority today, was anticipated several years ago by the thinking element of white men on whom depended the destiny of the great white race. These men naturally formulated their program by which they could shape the destiny of the Negro to the end that he would not be able to create himself permanently the menace that he threatened to be through his higher education and his greater aspirations and ambitions. Thoughtful white men of the last century knew well that in educating the Negro he was fitting him for a higher place by ambition in the order of society which naturally would bring him in competition with the great white race which one held him as a slave.

The plan therefore was to devise ways and means by which the Negro will not be left alone to conduct the affairs of his own race to the end that he would advance himself as a real competitor with the great white race, but that he should be so regulated as to make it impossible for him to rise above the limit that was placed upon him as a man within the Nation; hence the advent and organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headed by prominent and apparently philanthropic white persons. They encouraged, fostered and supported the organization, with the hope that it would become the kind of attraction among colored people as to make them look toward it as the only hope out of their troubles and difficulties. This organization would lay down a program for the race as directed by the philanthropic white executive, and a few Negroes would be employed to give color to the idea that it was really an organization for the advancement of the race, when in truth it was but a trust effort in organization to keep the Negro under control, and to advance only those programs and schemes that would work out in accordance with the plans that were laid down; hence we have had for over thirteen years an agitation about lynching on the part of this association, without any cessation of the evil, but, on the contrary, an increase year by year. We have had the fight of this association for political rights for the race, which ended in nothing else but an aggravation of the issue between white and black. We have had this association fighting for social equality which has ended in nothing else but a drawn social dagger between the two races, the great white race suspecting always that the highest social aim of the black man is to be associated with some white woman. Thus we see that all that the race has gotten from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since its organization is the placing of our people in an unfavorable position socially, economically and politically.

THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

But now comes the great danger that I desire to bring before the people. While all of us accept in principle the need for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill as a guarantee against the outrage of the mob, I feel that the handling of the propaganda by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the successful passage of the bill was but another skilful attempt of the association to place the Negro in an unfavorable position politically, so as to awaken the sensitiveness of the majority of the white people toward the danger of the Negro politically in the North, carrying out therefore the plan of the great white minds who planned the existence of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as the medium by which the Negro must be held down and kept in his place.

THE N. A. A. C. P. THREATENED

In what way did the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People go about the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill? As everyone can remember, from what was published in the various white and Negro newspapers, and by the speeches made and the many releases given out by this association, a threat was held up before President Harding and the great Republican party that if they did not pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would make Negroes "do so and so." Similar threats were held up to Democratic Congressmen and Senators by this same association. "If you do not vote for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill we will not return you to the Congress and the Senate; we will call upon the colored voters to do so and so." This National Association for the Advancement of Colored People knew when they were saying, writing and doing these things that they were but holding up a red rag before the great Republican and Democratic bulls, who under no circumstances would allow an infinitesimal number of Negro voters to threaten the career of a single white Congressman or Senator, or the existence of the Republican or Democratic parties. This threat of the association, which was made by James Weldon Johnson, its secretary, and other representatives, but fired the resentment of every white politician, Democrat and Republican, in the country, as was natural. What else could we expect? No real man accepts a threat from anyone without fighting back to the bitter end, and the men who make up the N. A. A. C. P. knew well the psychology of the individual as well as the masses; they knew well that they would achieve nothing by holding this threat over the heads of the Republican and Democratic parties, and intimidating Congressmen and Senators everywhere as to what the Negro voter would and would not do.

The result is that the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has been compromisingly shelved, and will never be law except in another way.

The understanding between the Republicans and Democrats to shelve the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is not the only danger. The danger is that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has laid the foundation in the North to deprive the Negro of the ballot in another ten years.

I am no prophet, but I am warning the fifteen million Negroes of America, especially those of the North, that in another five or ten years we will find the Negro in the North in the same political condition of helplessness as the Negro of the South, and we will have to thank the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for it—except we change our program now.

I feel that at the present time the great political white minds of the country are laying the plans by which in another short while the Negro will be deprived of his voting power in the North, because they will not allow a recurrence of the things that happened through the N. A. A. C. P.—black men threatening white men as touching the destiny of their parties, or the destiny of their Government.

WAS THE N. A. A. C. P. IN EARNEST

If the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were in earnest, the bill would have been carried in a different way. But they never meant its passage. How could we expect that they would mean it? In the name of reason, how could you expect that any white man who is interested in the development of his race, except he is a traitor, would do things for Negroes that would help Negroes to be in a position equal to, or with more advantage than, the white man himself? It is not reasonable! Here we are supposed to have a Negro organization; its executive officers are white, and we are expecting to get a square deal from this organization. This organization is supposed to be the hope of the race. It is like expecting the lion to lead the sheep, and give the sheep justice at the end. The only justice the sheep will get is being swallowed up by the lion.

This must not be interpreted as an attack upon the great white leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties; but this is to be regarded as an expose of the situation. If I personally were a white Republican or a white Democrat, I would adopt the same attitude as the gentlemen adopted in Washington. It is but human. For us to expect that the great white leaders of this country will jeopardize the interest of the white race to suit a few Negroes who really do not even know what they want, is to expect the impossible. There is but one way to solve the race question, and that is to face the facts as they are. The white people of America are not the worst white people in the world. If I were to give an opinion, I believe the white people in America are the most honest of the white race, and I believe they have done more for the Negro than any other race or nation. But the suffering of the Negro to-day and of the future will not be through the fault of the white man, but through the fault of the Negro himself in not knowing himself and in expecting too much from others.

Let DuBois and Weldon and Johnson go and study the race question some more before they attempt to foster themslves as leaders of the race. We need real leaders who will point us the way to destiny, not as the N. A. A. C. P. is doing it, but as it should be done by real men, real leaders, which we hope will come in time.

With very best wishes for your success, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

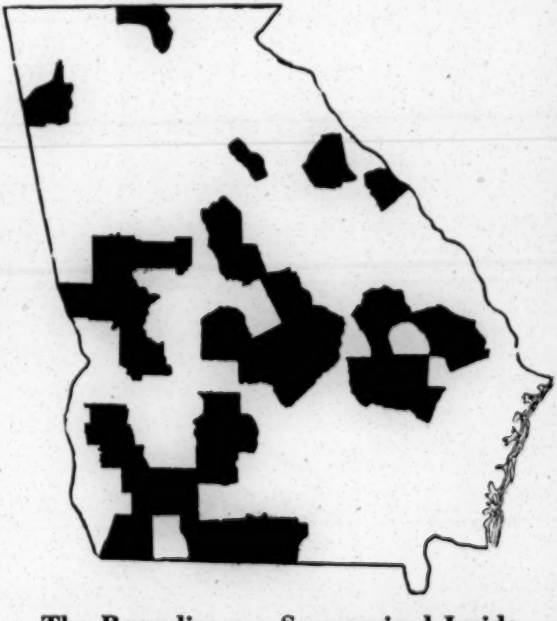
MARCUS GARVEY,
President-General,
Universal Negro Improvement Association.

New York, December 12, 1922.

WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT,

GEORGIA'S MOB CENTERS

Since 1900 three fourths of the lynchings in Georgia have been in the 35 Counties shown in black below.—Shall they continue to blacken the State's reputation?



The Remedies are Summarized Inside
Fuller Report will be sent on request

GA. COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS
416 Palmer Bldg. Atlanta, Georgia

ANTI-LYNCHING PROGRAM

The requests of Governors and members of the Georgia bar during the past thirty years for stronger state machinery to deal with lynching, and the progress made by other States in dealing with this evil are set out in a full anti-lynching program suggested to the citizens of Georgia by the State Committee on Race Relations.

The constructive measures suggested as a goal for the citizens of the States are:

1. In order to secure convictions more frequently it is suggested that the Attorney General and Chief Justice of Georgia be given power to shift judges and solicitors for these special cases. This provision is in effective operation in several states, notably Alabama.

2. In order that more lynchings may be prevented it is suggested that when the State's finances are improved a state police force similar to the Texas rangers, be added. This force would be very valuable in coping with any other cases where the criminals operate in several counties, such as cases of automobile theft and liquor running. Such a force is very effective in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Alabama.

3. The immediate measure suggested is one which was originally asked for by Governor Northen in 1892, Governor Atkinson in 1896, and Governor Dorsey in 1919, and hinted for by Governors Hoke Smith, Candler and Slaton. This measure would provide for the removal of a sheriff who is proven derelict in his duty. South Carolina, Kentucky, and Florida have given the governor this power. In Alabama the matter is still further removed from politics by providing that the sheriff be tried before the Supreme Court.

This provision has reduced the lynchings in South Carolina from 5 per year to 3.4

per year, and, in Alabama, since the adoption of this measure the number of lynchings has fallen from 12 per year to 5 per year, and since the addition of a state police force the lynchings in Alabama have declined still further. But, the annual average has remained at about 12 per year in Georgia for the past thirty-seven years.

More vigorous local action in the counties is also suggested. Sheriffs and solicitors should be more strongly backed up. The action of the citizens of Athens and Clarke County in this respect is especially praised and recommended to other counties. In this place eight hundred citizens signed up to help the sheriff protect a prisoner if he thought it necessary. Because this was generally known no mob formed.

Vigorous local action has resulted in indictments of lynchers in two of the four cases occurring in Georgia during the first six months of 1922. In two counties members of unsuccessful mobs are being sued for damages.

Only a small minority participate in or sympathize with lynching. The evil in Georgia is localized in thirty-five counties which have had three-fourths of the lynchings. Fifty-eight others have had only one or two, and sixty-seven counties have never resorted to this practice and are proud of it. Thus it is a proposition of the majority of Georgians protecting the reputation of the State against the acts of the few.

The report also points out that in the West, where lynching first became prevalent, this disgraceful procedure exists no longer. State machinery and local courts have been strengthened, and lynching has ceased. In the South lynching gained foothold during reconstruction days when courts were weak and society disorganized. The remedy proposed for the South is, therefore, stronger state machinery, more respect for local courts and more citizen activity in backing up the constituted officers. The citizens and civic organizations are appealed to to take up this program.

A TERRIBLE BLOT ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

3424 Lynchings in 33 years

The Judiciary Committee, reported the Anti-Lynching bill to the Senate, on July 28, 1922, as "appropriate legislation" to cure or prevent the evil of lynching wherever in the United States that evil exists or is committed.

On January 26, 1922, the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill passed the House of Representatives, by the following record vote: Yeas 230, Nays 119, Answering "Present" 4, Not voting 77.

Congressmen who voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill

Alabama (8)
Almon
Bankhead
Bowling
Huddleston
Jeffers
McDuffie
Oliver
Tyson

Arizona (1)
Hayden

Arkansas (7)
Driver
Jacoway
Oldfield
Parks
Taylor
Tillman
Wingo

California (5)
*Barbour
*Curry
Lea
*Nolan
Raker

Delaware (1)
*Layton

Florida (3)
Drane
Sears
Smithwick

Georgia (10)
Bell
Brand
Crisp
Lankford
Larsen
Park
Upshaw
Vinson
Wise
Wright

Idaho (1)
*French

Kentucky (8)
Barkley
Cantrill
Fields
Kincheloe
Rouse
Thomas

Louisiana (8)
Aswell
Dupre
Favrot
Lazaro
Martin
O'Connor
Sandlin
Wilson

Maine (1)
*Hersey

Maryland (2)
Goldsborough
Linthicum

Massachusetts (1)
*Luce

Michigan (1)
*Kelley

Mississippi (8)
Collier
Collins
Humphrey
Johnson
Lowrey
Quin
Rankin
Sisson

Missouri (1)
Hawes

New Jersey (1)
*Parker

North Carolina (9)
Brinson
Bulwinkle
Doughton
Hammer
Lyon
Pou
Stedman
Ward
Weaver

Oklahoma (5)
Carter
*Herrick
McClintic
*Robertson
Swank

Oregon (1)
*Sinnott

Pennsylvania (1)
*Jones

South Carolina (7)
Byrnes
Dominick
Fulmer
Logan
McSwain
Stevenson
Stoll

Tennessee (7)
*Brown
Byrns
*Clouse
Davis
Fisher
Garrett
Padgett

Texas (15)
Black
Box
Briggs
Buchanan
Connally
Garner
Garrett
Hardy
Hudspeth
Jones
Lanham
Parrish
Rayburn
Sanders
Sumners

Virginia (8)
Bland
Deal
Drewry
Hooker
Montague
Moore
*Slemp
Woods

Wisconsin (1)
*Stafford

* Republican

Two victims always of a lynching—a human being and civilization

THE RED RECORD OF LYNCHING - 1889 TO 1921 - GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTRIBUTED.
(3424 IN 33 YEARS)

(1) Red Figures indicate the number of Lynchings in each State, 1889-1921.
Black Figures indicate the number of Congressmen in each state who voted against the "Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill" and Red lettered names indicate Congressmen in the North who voted against the bill.

(2)

ILLUSTRATION:
4 LYNCHINGS.
1 ADVERSE VOTE
CAST BY (KELLEY)
SEE MICHIGAN

16 WASH.
4-1 OREG. Simnott
11-1 IDAHO French
23 MONT.
2 N. DAK.
13 S. DAK.
34 WYO.
18 NEBR.
7 MINN.
4-1 WIS. Stafford
8 IOWA
4-1 MICH. KELLEY
24 ILL.
19 IND.
13 OHIO
3 N. Y.
1-1 MAINE Hersey
VT.
N. H.
MASS. Luce
CT.
R. I.
Parker
1 N. J.
4-1 PA. Jones
17-2 MD.
DEL.
29-5 CALIF. Barbour Curry Lea Nolan Rayer
4 NEV.
UTAH
20 COLO.
24 KANS.
84-1 MO. Hawes
32 W. VA.
60-8 VA.
171-6 KY.
63 N. C.
9
8-1 ARIZ. Hayden
13 N. MEX.
99-5 OKLA.
231 ARK. 7
200 TENN. 7
405-8 MISS.
292-8 ALA.
429-10 GA.
128 S. C. 7
354-15 TEXAS
326 LA. 8
201-3 FLA.

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy trial by an impartial jury.... be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation, be confronted with the witnesses against him; have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and have the assistance of counsel for his defence" - U.S. CONSTITUTION

"We urge Congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country which continues to be a terrible blot on our American Civilization." PLANK IN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM - 1920.

These 16 States furnished 88 percent of the Lynchings 1889-1921 and 81 percent against the "Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill."

Prepared by
The Committee on Public Affairs
The Inter-Fraternal Council

Issued by
The Colored Women's Clubs
of Michigan

MOB VIOLENCE AND LYNCHING - THE ONLY "INDUSTRIES" THE SOUTH VOTES SOLIDLY TO PROTECT.

What the Anti-Lynching Bill Aims to Suppress and the Congrssmen Who Voted Against it.

States	Lynchings 33 Years			Vote Against the Bill				
						In Northen States		
	Rank of State	Total	In 16 Southern States	Total	In 16 Southern States	Number	Names of Congressmen 2/	
							Republican	Democrat
UNITED STATES		3,424 1/	3,039	119	*104	15		
ALABAMA	5	292	292	8	8			
ARIZONA	30	8		1		1		Hayden
ARKANSAS	6	231	231	7	7			
CALIFORNIA	17	29		5		5	← Barbour	← Lea
COLORADO	21	20					Curry	Raker
DELAWARE	41	1	1	1	1		Nolan	
FLORIDA	7	201	201	3	3			
GEORGIA	1	429	429	10	10			
IDAHO	29	11		1		1	French	
ILLINOIS	18	24						
INDIANA	22	19						
IOWA	30	8						
KANSAS	19	24						
KENTUCKY	9	171	171	6	6			
LOUISIANA	4	326	326	8	8			
MAINE	41	1		1		1	Hersey	
MARYLAND	24	17	17	2	2			
MASSACHUSETT	-	-		1		1	Luce	
MICHIGAN	33	4		1		1	Kelley	
MINNESOTA	32	7						
MISSISSIPPI	2	405	405	8	8			
MISSOURI	12	84		1		1		Hawes
MONTANA	20	23						
NEBRASKA	23	18						
NEVADA	33	4						
NEW JERSEY	41	1		1		1	Parker	
NEW MEXICO	26	13						
NEW YORK	39	3						
NORTH CAROLINA	14	63	63	9	9			
NORTH DAKOTA	40	2						
OHIO	26	13						
OKLAHOMA	11	99	99	5	5			
OREGON	33	4		1		1	Sinnott	
PENNSYLVANIA	33	4		1		1	Jones	
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	128	128	7	7			
SOUTH DAKOTA	26	13						
TENNESSEE	8	200	200	7	7			
TEXAS	3	354	354	15	15			
VIRGINIA	13	80	80	8	8			
WASHINGTON	25	16						
WEST VIRGINIA	16	32	32					
WISCONSIN	33	4		1		1	Stafford	
WYOMING	15	34						
ALASKA	33	4						

1/ Does not include 11 unknown. 2/ For full list see page 1.

* Includes 6 Republicans: Layton(Del), Herrick and Robertson(Okla), Brown and Clouse(Tenn), and Slemp(Va).

Lynchings—1922. 1130
N.A.A.C.P., Press Reports,

American Nation

Roused to Lynching

Supreme Circle news

Says N.A.A.C.P. Report For 1922

Release Jan 1923

Arkansas Riot Victims Case Brought Before Supreme Court

1-6-23

The American Nation is roused to the horror and danger of lynching mobbism as it has never been before, according to the 1922 Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, of which the following summary was made public today:

In the South.

In the South, where ten years ago only a few solitary individuals dared oppose lynching and where the crime was commonly condoned by influencial newspapers, public officials, and ministers of the gospel, there is now widespread opposition to mob murders. The opponents of lynching now include such powerful organs as the Atlanta Constitution, the Greenboro, N. C. Daily News, the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, the Houston, Texas Post, and the San Antonio, Texas Express. Powerful groups of white women in Georgia, North Carolina South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Tennesee and Texas have publicly repudiated the lynching mob as a protector of womanhood, and such courageous men as the Rev. Dr. M. Ashby-Jones, of Atlanta, Governor J. M. Parker of Louisiana and ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia have gone before the country as opposing the lynch [illegible]

The Campaign Against Lynching

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, eight years ago, began a concentrated campaign against lynching, by the raising of an Anti-Lynching Fund of $10,000. Since then, by public meetings addressed in all parts of the country, by pamphlet publications, newspaper publicity, personal investigators. The facts have been placed before the entire civilised world and gradually a public sentiment has been formed which is demanding the abolition of "The Shame of America." This work has been accomplished at a total cost of some $40,000 in ten years.

The money spent for advertising was distributed for the specific purpose by the Anti-lynching Crusaders, the American Fund for Public Service, and a number of individuals. The advertisement was intended to put the essential facts about lynching before the greatest number of American citizens possible and to correct some of the false ideas about the causes of lynching.

Reached 5.000,000 People

The combined circulation of the publications in which the advertisement appeared was more than 2,000,000. It is estimated that upwards of 5,000-000 people were reached by the Advancement Association's advertising.

As an instance of the profound impression created by this advertisement we quote the following paragraph from an editorial in the San Francisco Call of December 2, the leading daily of the State of California and one of the most influential newspapers of the far West:

"The most amazing advertisement ever paid for and printed in any newspaper is appearing in newspapers of the East. It was paid for by the 'Anti-Lynching Crusaders' on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Part of it is reproduced in this column, without being paid for, because the advertisement is not trying to sell anything but pity and mercy and justice and tolerance to the American people."

The consensus of opinion is that this advertisement was the greatest single stroke of propaganda ever struck in behalf of justice to the Negro.

The temporary setback to the Dyer Bill in no way affects the determination of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to continue the fight on this issue until lynching in America is stamped out.

Defense of Arkansas Peonage Victims

Defense of 12 Arkansas colored peonage victims, first sentenced to death in 1919, in connection with the riots in which 250 Negroes were killed, has been carried by the Advancement Association to the United States Supreme Court where the cases will be argued early in 1923. The cases of 6 of the 12 men have gone to the Supreme Court after passing throgh four State and Federal Courts and the men were saved after twice being sentenced to death and five times having dates for their execution set. the other 6 cases through action of the Association's attoreys the Arkansas Supreme Court twice reversed the verdict of guilty of the Phillips County Circuit Court. After the second reversal the Association's attorneys obtained a change of venue. On four occasions date for retrial was set but on each of these occasions the State of Arkansas announced it was unready for trial. The Association's attorneys are striving to obtain the release of the condemned men under the statute of limitations.

Before the United States Supreme Court, the Association and the men will be represented by Moorfield Storey, ex-president of the American Bar Association who is now President of the N.A.A.C.P.; and by Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Besides the 12 colored farmers sentenced to death, 67 others were sentenced to various prison terms from a few years to life imprisonment.

Fight Against Peonage

The Association in carrying on the defense of these men has expended $14,000 of funds raied for the purpose. Considerable sums have also been raised and expended by the colored people of Arkansas. The fight has been conducted not only to right a grievous wrong done to these colored people. It is hoped as well, by taking their cases before the highest tribunal in the land to open up the entire question of peonage, which is the greatest economic handicap and source of much of the brutal exploitation under which the Negro suffers in the cotton raising communities of the United States.

Civil Rights and Exploitation

In addition to these two outstanding efforts the N.A.A.C.P. with its Buffalo Branch and other agencies to prevent the extradition from Canada of Matthew Bulfax to North Carolina where he would probably have been lynched. Through efforts of the District of Columbia Branch and the National Office discrimination affecting thousands of colored ship stewards in the United States Board was ended. Legal aid and advice was given in the winning of numerous civil rights cases in New York and other States. Strenuous fights were begun through branches in Indiana and other States against threatened attempts to introduce segregated public and high school. Through the Cleveland Branch we prevented the extradition of a colored man to Georgia. Through the Buffalo Branch secured the arrest and conviction of a white man who had criminally assaulted a nine-year-old colored girl. Through the Prince George County and District of Columbia Branches we secured the release of a colored man arrested and accused of the murder of a white woman, of which crime he was innocent and for which he was about to be sentenced to death through mob passion. We secured the passage of city ordinances in Oakland, Cal., and other cities angainst public parades of the Ku Klux Klan; and in many other cases too numerous to mention fought for the securing and preservation of civil and other legal rights to the Negro.

Ku Klux Klan

In the case of the Ku Klux Klan the warning issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 3 years ago is now being justified by events throughout the country and especially in Moorhouse Parish, La. The Association initiated the campaign of publicity with which the Klan is now being fought by the New York World, Heast International Magazine and other publications. During the year 1922 we continued the campaign of publicity against the Klan.

Conclusion

Beyond these concrete achievements the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has continued to carry out one of its most vital purposes, that of keeping intensely alive the sense of rac-

al vigilance and the conviction that the future depends upon a realization by the race of what it is justly entitled to, and a determination to secure it. So long as that spirit is kept alive there can be no ultimate defeat.

BERKELEY CAL. GAZETTE
JANUARY 10, 1923.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

The lynching figures for the year 1922, recently made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, show that 80 persons were murdered by mobs during the year in the United States, with possibly four more whose lynchings at or near Perry, Fla., early in December have not yet been verified. There were 64 lynchings in 1921.

Texas heads the list for 1922 with 16 lynchings and Georgia is second with 11 and Mississippi is third with 8 victims.

Of those lynched, seven were publicly burned alive and three were burned after death. Seven mob victims were white men and one was a Mexican.

The offenses for which lynchings occurred included "threatening a white man," "quarreling with a white man," being a "non-union worker," and "mistaken identity." In the case of seven of the victims the offense was unknown.

Successful attempts to prevent lynching occurred in 18 cases. Of the total number of persons lynched 26 were taken from peace officers and jails—8 in Texas, 8 in Georgia, 3 in Arkansas, 2 each in Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee. and 1 in Florida.

The Lynching Record

Principal Robert R. Moton, successor of the late Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has compiled the records of lynchings for the year 1922. This is, of course, a work in which Dr. Moton, as one of the leaders of his race in this country, is especially interested, since most of the victims of this detestable revolt against law are negroes. The record for 1922 is slightly better than that of the year before, but that there should be any record should make all Americans blush.

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
FEBRUARY 5, 1923

In his compilation Dr. Moton does not include those killed in strikes, riots, etc., and finds that the number was fifty-seven as against sixty-four in 1921. Of the fifty-seven, fifty-one were negroes. Nineteen or one-third of those put to death, were charged with the crime that Southern lynchers and their sympathizers allege is the main cause for lynching. None of the whites lynched were charged with this crime. Six of the victims were burned to death, while four were put to death and their bodies burned.

Dr. Moton also reports that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, while in thirty of those that did take place thirteen of the victims were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside jails. Fourteen of the fifty-eight defeats of lynchers were in Northern states. In ten instances, convictions and penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers. No lynchings took place in a Northern state.

Not much can be said against lynching that has not already been said. But it can never be too often repeated that the way to prevent lynchings is to have peace officers that are not afraid of the cowards that compose lynching mobs. One brave, determined man can awe the average mob. This has been done. Lynchings take place where the lynchers know that the officers of the law are either in sympathy with them or are too cowardly to fight them.

Lynchings — 1922.
N.A.A.C.P. — Reports.

1131

N Y C CALL
JUNE 23, 1922

NEGROES BURNED WITHOUT CAUSE, WHITE MAN SAYS

Truth Suppressed When It Became Known After the Lynching, Texan Tells the Newark Convention.

(Special to The Call.)

NEWARK, June 22.—An account of the burning to death by a mob of white men of three Negroes in Kirvin, Tex., on May 7, 1922, was given at tonight's conference of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People at Bethany Baptist Church, 269 Bank street, by Daniel Kelly, a white Texan from Waco.

Mr. Kelly said:

"Three Negroes were burned at the stake in Kervin, Tex., for the alleged offense of brutally assaulting and killing a 17-year-old white girl, Buella Ausley. A week later I personally investigated this affair and found the facts to be as follows:

"Between the family of John King grandfather of Buela Ausley, and a neighboring family of Prowells there had been a bitter feud in which one of the King boys had been maimed and two Prowells driven from the county.

"From the thickets where the girl's body was found, foottracks led to the Prowell home and the two Prowell boys disappeared while the posse was hunting for the perpetrators of the murder. After the burning of the Negroes the Prowells were arrested and later released when they explained they had been making bran mash in the thicket. The truth of their story was not investigated. And it was not ascertained whether the bran mash was there or not.

"John King said he was certain that white men were implicated in the crime.

"Of the Negroes burned, the sheriff said that one was innocent in his opinion and the evidence showed that not more than three could have done the act although five were mobbed to death for it.

"The sentiment of the people generally was that an 'example' had been made; it was of small consequence whether the Negroes were guilty or innocent."

Mr. Kelly was sent to Kirvin to make an investigation for the association.

Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, managing-editor of the Nation, declared that recent race relations depend upon the stand taken by newspapers.

"Until the press realizes that American citizens with colored blood are people and not Negroes, that they are Americans and not Negroes, the myth erected and slander perpetrated against those with colored blood will continue to color our democracy and aggravate the friction now existing between the two nations."

Dr. Gruening advocated that the press completely omit the use of the word Negro in its accounts of crime or arrest, asserting that the newspapers would not dare feature in this way the race or nationality of any other group in the land.

Walter F. White, who presided, declared, in opening the meeting, that the speech of Charles W. Ervin, editor-manager of The Call, made "one of the most significant speeches" of the conference.

NEWARK MAYOR TRIES SNUB ON N.A.A.C.P. MEET

New Jersey Executive Digs Own Political Grave by Insolent Act

Chicago Defender
6/24/22

By Archie J. Morgan

Newark, N. J., June 23.—Due to the 13th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which opened here Sunday, June 18, the activities of Newark are astonishing. The city is crowded with delegates from every state in the Union; hotels and places of abode are filled to their capacity; many of the streets are decorated with flags and decorations commendable to the cause, which extend a hearty welcome to all.

A great silent anti-lynching parade preceded the mass meeting which opened the five-day conference. As the great procession, which was more than two miles long, swung into Broad street and gallantly marched past the reviewing stand at the city hall, where it was reviewed by a representative from the governor's office, officials of the association and numerous persons of prominence, it revealed a picture of determination which will long linger in the memory of the observers. The parade consisted of a platoon of mounted police, closely followed by the grand marshal and aids, and by Charles Young Post No. 31 of the American Legion, followed by numerous organizations carrying placards and banners announcing the objection to mob rule.

Upon the stern faces of the participants was stamped a fixed and unalterable determination to blot out America's greatest shame, "lynching." The automobile section of the parade consisted of more than a hundred machines, similarly bannered as were the marchers.

Monster Mass Meeting

The mass meeting was opened immediately after the parade at the armory before one of the largest attendances ever witnessed at a conference. This great hall was filled with a vast audience of earnest listeners, among whom were thousands of delegates from every section of the country. After a few remarks by R. W. Stewart, president of the local branch, the opening song was sung by the N. A. A. C. P. chorus of 100 voices. Moorfield Storey, president of the national association, ex-president of the American Bar association, was introduced as presiding officer, while he in turn introduced James Baker, who represented Governor Edwards, who was unable to be present. Mr. Baker delivered an eloquent speech and welcomed the delegates with a thousand million welcomes. He said he voiced the sentiments of the governor of New Jersey, who advocates equal and exact justice for our people, whose million breasts have always been ready to uphold the flag from the dust. He stated that Governor Edwards sincerely trusts that much good would come from the conference, and urged that all Colored people stick together, act in unison, that united you stand and divided you fall.

Mayor Fails to Appear

The mayor of Newark failed to appear, nor did he send a representative, so, as stated by Dr. George E. Cannon, a very able speaker, "in response to the mayor's absence at this great meeting, be ye absent when he again runs for office." The applause to these words lasted for three minutes. "He ignores us; we will ignore him. His absence won't prevent the meeting, as it doesn't mean anything to us. But let us make him feel the sting of our absence from the polls in his behalf." Dr. Cannon stated that he was desirous that the governors of the Northern states refuse to sign the requisitions for the return of prisoners to Southern states, where it is known that they will be lynched. The address of Moorfield Storey was very impressive. He said:

"We must make an appeal to the American people. When four men are burned at the stake in Texas in these enlightened days, where are the Texas clergymen who preach Christianity and the Golden Rule? Where are the lawyers who have sworn to uphold the law? Where are the colleges which exist to promote civilization? Where are the good citizens who cannot approve the cruel torture of fellow beings? Are they all lynchers at heart, or are they cowards and afraid of the mob themselves? Every citizen must choose between the law and the mob. The choice is now before the Senate, and it is the duty of us all to help the Senate choose the right."

Madden Speaks

Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois received enormous applause when introduced. He immediately made it known that he opposed mob rule in any form, and bitterly detested those of his race who classed human life the cheapest commodity within their boundaries by continually snuffing out the lives of victims through the most damnable torues known. "Simply because he is black they think him unworthy of trial and expense of investigation," he said. "These things we want to stop, and through the help of God may the day soon come when we can march arm in arm to the tune of law enforcement. The anti-lynching bill has to pass the Senate, and many of its members are up for election this fall. They have the power to pass this bill; you have the influence to put them back into office, so I suppose you have wisdom enough to know how to exercise this influence."

Among the important speakers on Monday were Congressman Dyer and James Weldon Johnson, executive secretary of the national association. Tuesday was woman's night, at which time Mrs. Mary B. Talbert was awarded the Spingarn medal for the year of 1921-1922. Wednesday Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Ohio addressed the session on "The Negro and the Law." Nahum D. Brascher, editor-in-chief of the Associated Negro Press, made a lengthy address in behalf of the press. Thursday Prof. Kelly Miller spoke. J. E. Spingarn also delivered an address on "The Negro and Public Opinion." Friday the conference ended with addresses by Dr. DuBois, Prof. Goldenweiser and Dean William Pickens.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NEWS
Wednesday, July 5, 1922

RACE PROBLEMS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shows in its twelfth annual report that it is determined to continue its fight for the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. This bill passed the house by a vote of 230 to 119 last January. It seeks, through federal enactment, to make units of government — such as counties or cities — financially liable for damages when persons are put to death unlawfully, and is being pressed as a possible agency that would lessen the number of lynchings throughout the country.

The association quotes at length from the report of Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, who cited 135 cases of varying degrees of mistreatment of negroes in two years and in only two of these cases were crimes against women alleged. The lynching record of southern states for last year shows a total of sixty-four, according to the association's report. Six of those lynched were white. Georgia led with fourteen lynchings and Mississippi was second with thirteen. Texas and Arkansas had six each; Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, five each. In nineteen of these cases assaults on women were alleged, and eighteen resulted from allegations of murder.

The annual report classifies all violent deaths caused by mobs under the general head of lynching. Thirty-two victims were hanged and seventeen were shot. Four were burned, two drowned and nine put to death by methods not revealed. Of those hanged, three were burned after death, and of those shot two were burned later. The record shows that burnings occured in Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas, but all of these instances were after the victims had been killed by other methods. Thirty-two of the sixty-four killed by personal violence were taken from sheriffs, jailers or other officers of the law. In forty-one cases lynchings were prevented by resisting mobs or by spiriting prisoners away. The prevention of two lynchings is credited to Indiana for last year. In two cases where lynchings were frustrated, leaders of mobs were arrested and punished.

N Y C CALL
JUNE 19, 1922

3,000 NEGROES DEMAND CURB ON LYNCH LAW

President Storey Opens Convention of National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

DENOUNCE LYNCHING

500 Delegates Gather at Newark to Discuss Serious Problems Facing Race in the Nation.

(Special to The Call.)

NEWARK, June 18.—Demanding the abolition of lynching in the United States and the guaranteeing of equal rights for all citizens, regardless of color, more than 3,000 Negroes joined here today, at the First Infantry Armory, in the opening of the 13th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The audience included 500 delegates representing branches of the association in every part of the country.

The Armory meeting was preceded by a protest parade through the principal streets of Newark. Negro men, women and children, including ex-soldiers and members of fraternal orders, carried banners urging the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, calling attention to the 3,425 lynchings in the United States in the past 30 years, and asking for "fair trials for every citizen accused of crime."

There was no music, the marchers proceeding, as one banner stated, "silently, because we will have faith in America's sense of fair play."

Suggests Strike for Justice.

Rising en masse, the delegates and visitors in the armory gave an enthusiastic ovation of cheers and applause to Moorfield Storey of Boston, president of the Advancement Association and former president of the American Bar Association. Decrying the Negro's "curious citizenship" which, he told his audience, "loads you with burdens but denies you the fundamental rights to which all men are entitled," he suggested that Negroes might resort to the strike to gain justice.

"The people of the United States," Storey declared, "have the power to stop lynching, and for all the lynchings that occur they are responsible, since they can if they will prevent them. There are abundant ways, and if they are in earnest they will find them.

"We refuse to have intercourse with Russia because her government murders citizens, destroys property and commits cruelties of every kind. Why not apply the same rule at home? There are such things as boycotts. Everywhere men are striking for higher pay or less work. Would a strike for life and liberty by Negroes in the South be wholly unjustifiable?"

Share Burdens Equally.

The law, Storey said, guarantees the Negro with every right that any citizen can claim. The facts, he declared, are different.

"When it is a question of rendering military service and risking life and limb on the plains of France—your color disappears," he explained. "When taxes are to be paid to state or nation your right to pay them is fully recognized. Whenever it is a question of bearing any burden or doing any duty of citizenship, no one doubts that you are a citizen.

"But when you seek a voice in choosing the men who govern you, when you ask the right when accused of crime to be tried by a jury, and if found guilty to be punished according to law, when you ask for protection against the barbarous cruelty of the mob, your citizenship disappears, and you may be burned with every refinement of torture while governors, legislatures and all the officers of the state sit quietly by and do nothing to defend you or to punish your murderers."

The National Association, Storey continued, was formed "to secure the right of the Negro in this country, to help him up and to defend him against those who would hold him down." The organization, he added, asks for the Negro nothing that belongs to anyone else and has "tried to organize the Negroes of the country so that they may speak with a voice that will command attention and to create that union which is strength."

Advises Against Force.

Force can do no good, and only harm, if applied to a solution of the Negro problem, Storey said. He urged, instead, the passage of the anti-lynching bill already passed by the House of Representatives and now pending in the United States Senate. The bill is important, he said, because it "proclaims to the world and to every citizen of this country that the outrages generally called lynching are crimes and that all the power of the Federal Government will be used to punish them as such and to make the communities which tolerate them pay the penalty of their tolerance in the form of damages."

If the bill is defeated, he declared, it will mean to the Negros that their cause is hopeless, that the United States is powerless to help them, that at any time they may be murdered and tortured with impunity since the states will not and the United States cannot protect them."

"Those of us who are white," he declared in this connection, "recognize the danger to our whole country which the existing conditions breed. We know that men are sowing dragon's teeth and we should stop their work before the harvest is ripe. We have not forgotten what injustice to colored men cost this country in the civil war, and we believe that the attempt to perpetuate it is fraught with like disaster only to be averted by removing the cause."

Other speakers at the Armory were James Baker, president of the New Jersey State Tax Board, who represented Governor Edward I. Edwards; Dr. George E. Cannon, who responded to Baker's address; Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois, and Lillian F. Feickert, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Harry E. Davenport, local congressional candidate.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. E. E. Ricks of the Bethany Baptist Church, and benediction by the Rev. Carl Flipper, pastor of the St. James A. M. E. Church. The presiding officer was introduced by A. W. Stewart, president of the Newark branch of the N. A. A. C. P. The chorus of the branch, under the direction of E. Aldama Jackson, sang hymns.

Congressman Madden praised the Negro race for its great progress during the past 50 years. If crimes are committed by some Negroes, the race should not be condemned, he asserted. It should rather be given credit, he declared, for the good work it had done, for the useful citizens it had given to the country, including bankers, poets, writers and musicians.

Mayor Breidenback Absent.

Appeals for the political solidarity of the Negroes on election day were voiced by many of the speakers. It became the dominant note of the mass meeting at one point, when announcement was made that neither Mayor Frederick C. Breidenbach, of Newark, who had accepted an invitation to attend, nor a representative of his, was present.

This was "Negro advancement" day in Newark, despite the slight attention paid by the local daily press to the Advancement Association conference, which will continue until June 23. In the morning 11 of the leading churches of the city turned their pulpits over to officers of the association for addresses on the Negro question, and in the evening similar addresses were given in three more churches.

Assemble in Lincoln Park.

By noon the police were clearing Broad street and others along the line of march of the parade that started in the afternoon. Appropriately enough, the marchers assembled in the streets adjacent to and around Lincoln Park. Shortly after 1 o'clock the procession began, led by six mounted policemen.

There was no music, only the beating of light and heavy feet on the hot pavements. There were no ostentatious banners, only hundreds of small American flags carried by the marchers and the signs, large and small, lifted up high as a mute rebuke to the democracy that let Negroes burn at the stake and that allowed, as the banners pointed out, 12 lynchings last month alone.

Prominent among the banners were two or three large ones, carried by different divisions, and bearing in large letters the famous quotations from the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Disgrace of Democracy.

Even more striking was a large map of the United States, carried at the head of the parade. "The disgrace of democracy," it was headed, and indicated by dots the number of lynchings in each state of the Union for the past 30 years. Each of the Southern states were covered by one solid black smudge, instead of individual spots.

Fifty ex-service men, one a former United States sailor, came next. All but three or four were in uniform. One of the Negroes in civilian clothes limped. Nearly all of the 50 wore war decorations on their chests, some as many as four and five. They marched like the rest, silently. Only the sign they carried spoke:

**WE FOUGHT FOR DEMOCRACY
GIVE IT TO US.**

Children in Line, Too.

Many boys and girls, members of junior branches of the Advancement Association, were also in line. "We begin early to fight our cause," said one banner they carried. Another declared, "They shall not lynch us," but a third told even more eloquently the bitterness that was in the hearts of Negro children:

**WE ARE 15 YEARS OLD.
ONE OF OUR AGE
WAS ROASTED ALIVE.**

Most of the banners protested against lynching, many urged passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill and others demanded equal justice before the law for Negro and other citizens alike. Some of the signs carried read:

"Congress discusses constitutionality when the smoke of human bodies darkens the heavens."

Many Watch Procession.

Hundreds of persons lined the sidewalks as the procession passed along on its way from Lincoln Park to the Armory. The spirit of quiet protest was reflected even in the silence of the spectators. The seriousness of the event was impressed upon them by half a dozen signs carried by the marchers and also attached to the 100 automobiles that made up the rear of the line of march. These signs read:

**If you favor mob murder
SMILE.
If you believe in law and order
WEEP.**

The first business session of the conference will be held at 10:30 this morning at the Bethany Baptist Church, 269 Bank street, where all-day sessions will be held until the close of the conference.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, will speak. He will also preside at the afternoon session, where a discussion will take place on legislation and the part association branches may play in politics. In the evening there will be a session at the Robert Treat School, Norfolk street and 13th avenue, where all-night sessions will be held.

About $500 was donated at the armory meeting for the work of the Advancement Association.

Lynchings of Women

N Y C CALL
SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

IT is an interesting list of lynchings of women which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports from 1891 down to a recent date. In this period 82 women, of which 15 were white, have been lynched. All of these lynchings but one have occurred in the Southern states. Seven were lynched for causes unknown, six for race prejudice, three for making threatening remarks, one for "unwise remarks," and a number are listed as resisting arrest, mother-in-law of man lynched, etc. One was proved innocent of murder later and one is simply ascribed to "mob indignation."

The continuance of this reversion to barbarism is evidence of the low stage of general culture wherever it occurs. The Dyer anti-lynching bill before Congress is intended to give Federal jurisdiction over this crime in the hope that it will finally be wiped out. Whatever might be the results of the enforcement of such legislation the aim is one that every civilized man and woman will approve.

Just what part the Ku Klux Klan has played in these ghastly orgies in recent years there is no means of knowing. It works in secrecy and only its moron supporters can give answer. But it is significant that a secr[et] terrorist organization of this type can its activities, that it can usurp the police powers of various communiti[es] disturbing the Department of J[ustice] department, however, can get v[ery] cited over a meeting of a hand[ful] nists in the Michigan woods, o[r]

Lynchings - 1922.
N.A.A.C.P - Reports 1132

NEW YORK

N. Y. C. POST
APRIL 8, 1922

Exploits of a Colored Investigator of Race Riots and Lynchings

By Walter F. White

Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

WHAT sort of a looking man is a lyncher? How does he differ from the man you meet on Broadway or Michigan Avenue or Boston Common? How do you make an investigation? Do you use a disguise? How do you get away with it? Isn't there danger in it if you should be discovered?

These and a score or more of similar questions have been asked me during the past five years, during which I have personally investigated some thirty-six lynchings and eight race riots. In most of the cases I reached the scene within from ten to twenty-four hours of the lynching. They occurred in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Kentucky, thirty-three of the victims being men and three women. Among the race riots investigated while they were yet in progress are the Phillips County, Ark., battle between black peons and white mobs in 1919, the Chicago race riots of the same year, and the Tulsa, Okla., riots of May-June, 1921.

It would probably surprise many people to know how often lynching mobs are composed to a considerable extent of men (and women) who would be ordinarily classed as good citizens. Does this always mean that some particularly horrible crime has stirred them to deeds unthinkable in calmer and more dispassionate moments? By no means. The spirit of mob violence has degenerated, if such a thing can degenerate lower than the point at which it starts, to a stage where the most trivial incident can pierce the wall of soap-bubble thickness which divides law from anarchy in many States of the South. As H. L. Mencken declared in one of his essays, lynching takes the place of the merry-go-round, and offers a periodic relief from the tension of drab existence in Southern towns.

I well remember an investigation that I made in the extreme southern part of Georgia in 1918. A white farmer was getting wealthy through the operation of a large plantation on which his labor cost him practically nothing, as he practiced peonage. This man's brutality made it impossible for him to hire negro hands, with the result that he formed the habit of paying the fines of negroes arrested for petty offences in the county and making them work out their fines on his place. One of the negroes, after working two years to pay off a fine of $30, demanded a settlement. The farmer beat him.

That night the farmer was shot. A mob formed to avenge his death, although he was exceedingly unpopular, even with the white people of the community, but the mob members told me later that they had to let negroes know that a white man, no matter how low, must not be touched by a negro. The negro got away. The mob, determined not to be cheated of its fun, lynched, in three days of search for the man suspected of the killing, eleven other negroes who knew or were thought to be friendly with the escaped one. Among the victims was an eight-months pregnant woman who had no connection with the shooting other than that her husband was known to be a friend of the supposed murderer—for which crime he also was killed. Her execution was most brutal, the most revolting ever known in the long record.

Taken for a Federal Agent

I reached the scene soon after the event and while excitement yet ran high. The scene was in the heart of a prosperous community, with broad, fertile farms surrrounding the small towns clustered together that did most of the trading of the section. The main streets were well paved. The stores were well stocked. Most of the inhabitants could properly be classed as Georgia "crackers"—long, lanky, slow of movement and of speech, long-necked, skin tanned to a reddish-yellow hue, eyes small and set close together.

My own accent is sufficiently Southern to enable me to ask questions without being thought an outsider. I could thus freely ask any I chose, so long as I did not incur the suspicion of being a "Federal agent," that most feared and hated of all creatures.

On the morning of my arrival in town I casually dropped into the store of one of these general merchants who, I had been informed, was one of the leaders of the mob. At the time the store was free of customers. After making some small purchase I engaged him in conversation, gradually winning his confidence by telling him how much I admired the manly spirit of the men of that town for teaching those niggers a lesson. Mentioning the newspaper accounts of the lynching I had read and confessing, somewhat shamefacedly, that I had never been lucky enough to be in a lynching, I led the way up to the recent affair in his own town. He opened up almost immediately, offered me a box to sit on, and a bottle of soft drink, and then gave me a painstakingly minute account of the trouble from beginning to end.

To my inquiries how the colored woman had met her death, he slapped his thign and declared it "the best show I ever did see, Mister—you oughter seen that nigger wench fight and heard her howl when we strung her up." When I expressed a desire to meet personally and congratulate some of the other brave and fearless men who had conquered this fiercely fighting woman, he offered to have them come to the store that afternoon, or, if I didn't want that done, he would tell me who they were.

After two days of this, they began to get suspicious in the town. I had let it become known that I was representing a realty corporation in Atlanta, but when pressed for details I had been vague. One morning I dropped in again to see the merchant I first talked with. His air was not so friendly this time, and the moment I entered the store he fired at me:

"You're a Government man, ain't you?"

"Who said so?" I countered.

"Never mind who told me; I know 'em when I see 'em." I then resorted to strategy, as I did not know what had happened since last I had talked with him, and I knew my own life was worth little if they found out who and what I was. Leaning over close to him, I whispered:

"Don't tell anybody about it. You're the only one who knows it." I knew that within an hour at most everybody in town would know it; I also knew that fear of Federal action was the most effective protection I could have.

An hour later I started back to the hotel where I was staying. As I was about to enter the door a colored man came up and asked to speak to me. With an air of great mystery he told me that he didn't know who I was, but he had just overheard some white men down at the store saying that if I was in town that night something was going to happen to me.

Out-bluffing the Bluffers

Having been born and raised in the South, I knew instinctively two things: First, no negro living in such an atmosphere of oppression and racial antipathy would have come to me so soon after such a terrible lynching bee without having been sent by somebody; second, the persons who sent him were white, wanted to get me out of town at once, but did not dare lay hands on me for some reason. For if they had felt there was no power behind me they would have disposed of me if they had thought I was dangerous to them.

My best move seemed to be a little bluffing of my own. I had no weapon of any sort with me. I eyed the man, and, in as convincing a voice as I could muster, said:

"You go back to the folks that sent you and tell them that the only thing I have to say is this—I have a damned good automatic and I know how to use it. If anybody tries to bother me tonight, somebody is going to get hurt."

That night I did not take off my clothes nor did I sleep much. Ordinarily in such small places everybody is asleep at 8 or 9 o'clock, but on this night there was much passing and repassing of the hotel. But nothing happened. I found out afterwards that my grocer friend had spread word, just as I had expected, that I was an agent of the Department of Justice. They wanted to get me out of town before I secured any evidence against members of the mob, but they dared not harm me, as they feared dire consequences from Washington.

I remained in town two days more, was watched closely wherever I went, but got the facts I went after and was unmolested. When I published the account of my findings after placing the evidence in the hands of Gov. Dorsey, who was unable to secure action because of restrictive laws which tied his hands, I was invited back to the county to be lynched—especially when it was learned that I was connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is not particularly popular in the locality of a lynching after it has revealed the facts about it.

Last May I went to Tulsa, Okla., as a newspaper correspondent, to secure the facts regarding the race riots which resulted in the loss of a number of lives and the destruction of much property owned largely by colored people. It will be remembered that the trouble which started the riot was the alleged attack on a white girl by a colored youth. After the damage had been done, it was discovered that the charge had no foundation in fact and the boy was acquitted in the Magistrate's Court.

I reached the city from New York while the excitement was yet at fever heat. Soon after my arrival I met a photographer, who had worked for five years on the staff of a New York daily, and who welcomed me with open arms when he found that I represented a New York paper. They were swearing in special deputies to guard the town from attack, and it occurred to me to get myself sworn in and thus get the inside story. This was easy. Only three questions did I have to answer—my name, my age, and city of residence. I might have been an escaped convict, a murderer, a thug, one of the members of the mob that had laid a section of the city waste; my skin was white, and that was enough, apparently.

While we were waiting for assignment to one of the cars which would do patrol duty during the night one of my fellow deputy sheriffs made the remark, "Now you can go out and shoot any nigger you see and the law will be behind you."

A Ku Klux Threat in Tulsa

As we stood in the corridor just before leaving the City Hall another deputy sheriff in the uniform of a captain of the A. E. F., who had been watching me rather closely, called me aside. It looked to me as though he felt he had seen me before, but was not sure where. I was rather afraid he might recognize me as the Advancement Association's investigator of lynchings and riots in other places. Such recognition would not conduce to longevity or good health.

However, I strolled over to him and found that four others had followed me and had surrounded me in a deserted corner of the hall. I kept my knees from shaking and my teeth from chattering, or at least tried to. He began without introduction or apology, putting his face close to mine and looking straight at me with steely, unfriendly eye.

"You say your name is White?" I answered affirmatively.

"You say you are a newspaper man?"

"Yes, I am representing the New York ———. Do you want to see my credentials?"

"No, but I want to tell you something. There's an organization in the South that has branches everywhere, that doesn't love niggers very well. Don't ask me the name of it, I can't tell you. But it has come back into existence to fight this damned nigger Advancement Association. We've got branches all over the country. We watch every movement of the officers of this nigger society and we know where every one of them is all the time."

I knew he referred to the Ku Klux Klan, and I also knew that he thought I was an officer of the "damned association."

As coolly as I could, I took out a cigarette, while he was talking, lit it, trying to keep my hand from trembling, and answered:

"This is all very interesting, but what has it got to do with the story I have been sent here to get?"

For a full minute we looked straight into each other's eyes. Then his fell. With a shrug of his shoulders and a half apologetic smile he said he only wanted to let me know what was behind the riot and his questions. Needless to say, that I watched him and his four companions closely, as we drove through the desolate, burned area throughout the night.

"There's a Dam' Yaller Nigger—"

My narrowest escape was in Phillips County, Arkansas, in October, 1919. I was there as a representative of a Chicago newspaper to get the facts regarding what was declared to be an armed uprising by negro farmers working as tenants and sharecroppers. Going first to Little Rock, I talked with the Governor, Charles H. Brough, and other State and county officials. Then I went to the

1132

scene of the trouble at Elaine, the county seat of Phillips County.

As I stepped off the train I was closely eyed by a crowd which made a rather poor job of scrutinizing all arrivals with pretence of casual interest. Within half an hour after arrival I had been asked by two shopkeepers, a restaurant waiter, and a ticket agent what my business was, why I had come to Elaine, how long I expected to stay, and what I thought of the recent rioting. When I said I was in sympathy with the mob the tension relaxed, and I had little difficulty in getting the truth about the riots, which was simply that negro share-croppers had become tired of being robbed year after year by dishonest landlords, merchants, and bankers, backed up by the mob whenever any negro dared protest against economic exploitation. They had formed an organization to make a test case, in the local courts, of one of the contracts, which they hoped would result in relief for all negro farmers in the community.

The landlords and others had carefully spread the report that this organization was one to "massacre all the white people and seize the land," had thus worked up the ever present mob spirit to fever pitch, and had sent several deputy sheriffs to break up a meeting of the farmers' organization in a little colored church; a fight had followed, mobs had formed, and a widespread slaughter of all negroes had begun.

I was carefully shown "evidence" that the story of a negro massacre plot was true and well founded, and carefully guided away from all evidence of the real causes of the trouble. Suspicion of me arose when I pressed my inquiries about the share-cropping system and about the stories of exploitation of negro and poor white farmers. The suspicion became acute when word came from Little Rock that it had been found that I was a colored man. Gov. Brough and others had talked to me freely because they thought I was a white man, and a Southern white man at that.

A short time after I arrived knowing nothing of this report of me that had been sent from Little Rock, I was walking down West Cherry Street, the main thoroughfare of Elaine, when a tall, heavy-set negro walked rapidly past me and, under his breath, told me to turn to the right at the next corner, as he wanted to tell me something. I did. When we had get out of sight of passers-by, he said he did not know who I was, but the white people of the town seemed to be greatly incensed against me, that after what happened to the colored people of the town he felt that this must mean that I was friendly towards colored people; he advised me not to go up to the jail but to get away as soon as possible because "they" were planning to do me harm.

As I was unarmed, had secured the facts, and knew that the colored man would not warn me unless there had been grounds for it, I decided to take his advice. I went down and caught the train just leaving for Memphis (the next train out left late that night). When I explained to the conductor that an important engagement in Memphis and delays in Elaine hadn't left me time enough to buy a ticket, he exclaimed, "Why, you're leaving just when the fun is going to start!" and explained, "There's a damned yaller nigger down here passing for white, and investigating the trouble the boys've been having. They're going to get him and fix him. He won't pass for white any more when they get through with him." It would probably be a shock to that conductor even to-day if he knew that he was talking about the "yaller nigger" to that individual himself.

Why News Stories Often Lie

It is practically impossible for the outside world to get the truth regarding lynchings and race conflicts in isolated communities, for local newspaper men are usually the correspondents of the news service organizations, and in many cases they are members of the mob, or their friends and relatives are members and must be protected. If, as in rare instances, the local newspaper man happens to be bitterly opposed to the lynching, he knows that if he should send out the true story he himself might feel the hand of the mob.

Thus there have been many new stories in which "a burly negro was lynched here last night, accused of attacking a white woman," about cases in which actually there was not even a suspicion of such attack. In one case in Florida, which I investigated, I asked a man who boasted of being the leader of the mob that had killed an aged negro and his son, a returned overseas soldier, in a dispute over the sake of some land, why the story of attempted rape had been sent out. His reply was, "Folks won't do anything about it if we tell 'em that the nigger raped a white woman."

Is it any wonder that the Federal Government has been asked to take a hand in stopping lynching?

municipal psychopathic laboratory, in an address gave as his opinion that the criminal wave now so prevalent was directly attributive to mental delinquency and mental deficiency on the parts of the perpetrators. He advocated a state law permitting the authorities to maintain a farm or a colony for those so deficient or delinquent.

Mr. Johnson, who followed Dr. Hickson, read a few clippings from Southern newspapers, dealing with the lynching of members of the Race. The particular incidents referred to by Mr. Johnson were especially brutal ones, and detailed the chaining to the stake, the setting of the fire, the searing of the victim with hot irons, and all the attendant horrible bestialities generally indulged in by Southern mobs on such occasions.

According to the theory set forth by Dr. Hickson, then, here was a whole community afflicted with mental deficiency. Mr. Johnson stated that these were not isolated cases, but a few of the number of like cases. All present admitted that the situation is indeed grave, and expressed their determination to find and apply a remedy as soon as possible.

N. A. A. C. P. NOT FAZED BY ALABAMA FLOGGERS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to-day made public a letter from the Birmingahm, Alabama branch showing that the work of organization was going forward there despite flogging of colored citizens by the Ku Klux Klan. The letter says in part:

"But in spite of discouragement and sometimes risk of a flogging at the hands of the K. K. K., we have started our drive and we are determined to roll up a respectable number.

"Of late there is a flogging in our city of some colored and sometimes a white, once or twice a week. Our branch is aware of four such cases of colored people now.

"We are holding membership meetings every Sunday."

Tells Legal Lights About Lynch Evil

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., is in Chicago attending the meetings of the law enforcement committee of the American Bar association. The committee, which is studying criminals and criminal conditions, is composed of some of the nation's best criminologists.

The discussions at the opening session mainly consisted of outlines of criminal tendencies, and suggested remedies for them. Judge Marcus Kavanagh's chambers, where the meetings are being held, were filled with notables from every section of the country.

Dr. William Hickson, head of the

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS THE N. A. A. C. P. DISBURSED NEARLY $120,000 LAST YEAR

New York, July 5.—The twelfth Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shows that the national organization alone spent quite $120,000 in its work last year.

Of this amount $65,831 was spent in editing and publishing the Crisis, the official organ of the Association which has an average monthly circulation of 49,750. According to Dr. DuBois this is a loss of nearly 25,000 average monthly circulation in the past two years, due to the industrial depression and due also to the "spiritual reaction of the war and the demand for radical, striking and unusual programs and remedies such as the N. A. A. C. P. and the Crisis do not advocate." The publication earned a profit of nearly $4,000 last year.

During the year, five paid secretaries addressed 616 public meetings in every section of the country. The number of paid-up members is not given, but the report declares that 52 new branches were formed during the year and memberships increased 67 per cent.

The Association spent in addition $61,000 in its fight to secure the enactment of the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill, investigation of the 64 cases of lynchings last year, exposure of the Ku Klux Klan, holding of the Pan African Conferences, maintenance of publicity offices, and legal defense in a number of nationally prominent criminal cases where discrimination was involved. Time and money were also spent in the effort to secure pardon for the soldiers of the 24th Infantry imprisoned on charges growing out of the Houston riot, and to secure the removal of the U. S. marines from Haiti.

51 LYNCHINGS SO FAR THIS YEAR; TEXAS AT HEAD OF LIST WITH 14

OCTOBER 6, 1922

Lynchings in the United States so far this year have reached a total in excess of the number committed in the same period in 1921, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue. The lynching of John Brown, fireman, in Montgomery, Ala., on October 3 brings the number of mob murders for this year to 51.

Texas leads in this particular sort of savagery, with 14 mob murders. Georgia is second with 11, and Mississippi third with 8. No lynchings have occurred in 1922 in any northern state.

N. A. A. C. P. Secretary Addresses Nashville Law Enforcement Conference Compares Lynching Horrors To Turkish Atrocities.

Declaring that Turkish atrocities were no worse than excesses committed by the lynching mobs in America, James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancelent of Colored People, addressed the Law Enforcement Conference, being held October 3rd to 6th, under the auspices of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Phblic Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Nashville, Tenn.

"In horror there is nothing to choose between the worst excesses attributed to the Turk and the torture of the victims of lynching mobs in America." Said Mr. Johnson. "Have not 83 women been lynched in the Christian United States between the years 1889 and 1921? Have not 3,436 known lynchings taken place in our country from 1889 to January 1, 1922? And what is the alleged excuse for the horrors? It is that the Negro is a rapist. Certainly that charge is not justified against the 83 women who were murdered by mobs. Of the 3,436 known lynching to which I have referred, only 570 or 16 5-10 per cent were even attributed to the crime of rape, and it should be borne in mind that accusing a man of rape is far from establishing his guilt. I have with, me figures showing that in one year, in one of the five counties comprising greater New York more white persons, were indicted for rape in the first degree than there were Negroes accused of it and lynched for it thruout the United States in a five-year period including that year. The year is 1917 in which 37 white persons were indicted for rape in the first degree in New York county. In the five-year period 1914-1918, only 28 Negroes out of 2[illegible] lynched were accursed of rape, and the figures are exclusive of the deaths in the East St. Louis riot of 1917.

Lynchings—1922

Georgia

1133

Near Lynching in which the Law did not Interfere.

MOB STORMS JAIL AND SEIZES NEGRO

Atlanta Constitution

Kite, Ga., March 18.—A mob stormed the jail at Kite at 1:30 o'clock this morning, taking Jim Drisdom, negro prisoner, started toward the country.

3/18/22

It is believed that two other negroes, a man and woman, brought here from Wrightsville, are also in the hands of the mob.

Jim Drisdom was placed in jail late yesterday as the person suspected of pouring gasoline over a young white woman and then setting her afire, last Tuesday, because she refused his demand for money.

Will Drisdom, brother of Jim, arrested Thursday night, confessed, according to the authorities, that it was Jim Drisdom who attacked the woman and that Steve Snell, who has been mentioned as the assailant, was a myth.

The officers soon found Jim Drisdom. They say that he has a fresh scar on his face. The woman says she struck her assailant in the face with a butcher knife.

MOB RETURNS NEGRO

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 3/19/22

Replaces Him in Jail When He Is Found to Be Wrong Man.

KITE, Ga., March 18.—Jim Dresden, negro, suspected of pouring kerosene on a young woman near Wrightsville several days ago, and applying a lighted match, was taken from the jail here early today by a mob, only to be placed in the Wrightsville jail later when word came from the woman that he was not the man sought.

One thousand men had been searching for the young woman's assailant for several days. Dresden was arrested on information furnished by his brother, Will Dresden, charging him with the crime. The negro maintained his innocence.

Both are now held for investigation.

LYNCHINGS - 1922 LOUISIANA 1134

Near LYNCHING IN which the Law did NOT Interfere.

Telegraphs Lynchers to Get Ready

#12,9 '22

Chicago Defender

Monroe, La., April 28.—Even Uncle Sam's mail clerks are not inviolate from the fury of a mob in Louisiana.

Earnest Thomas, a railway mail clerk, was taken from his train at Rayville and narrowly escaped being lynched. His crime was that he had dared talk back to a white man.

This man, whose name could not be learned, objected to something that Thomas was doing and expressed the fact that he never had seen a "d—— nigger that was worth anything." Naturally Thomas made an effort to placate him, but it was of no use.

He continued to abuse the clerk, applying all sorts of vile epithets to him, and even made an effort to strike him. During all this time Thomas had not said a word, and had in some manner managed to keep from within striking distance. After a while the white man used an epithet more vile than any of the rest, at which the unoffending postal employe took umbrage. He then remarked that "Whatever you call me, you are two of them."

This enraged the white to such an extent that at the next stop of the train he telegraphed ahead to Rayville, where he had friends, that he had been "sassed by the nigger mail clerk," and for them to meet the train on its arrival.

When the train pulled into Rayville the mob was on hand, also a goodly number of citizens, all curious to glimpse the "nigger who had sassed a white man." Thomas was without any ceremony dragged from his car and severely beaten. Some of the members of the mob were in favor of lynching him, but it was decided by the leaders that a "damn good beating and jail sentence would fix him up proper."

So after the mob had administered the beating the unfortunate man was thrown into the jail here.

Lynchings—1922 Prevented

Alabama.

1104

NEGRO BOY RUSHED AWAY FROM MOB

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Gadsden, Ala., January 21.—I. B. Berry, 19-year-old negro boy was rushed to Anniston for safe keeping tonight to escape a mob which is reported to have been forming after the negro stabbed to death Claude Sissons, 12-year-old white newsboy, on the street here this afternoon. The stabbing occurred during a fight between the two after they had figured in a bicycle collision in the streets.

MOB IS FOILED.

Sought Anniston Negro Who Stabbed Young Child to Death.

GADSDEN, Ala., Jan. 22.—I. B. Berry, 19-year-old negro boy, was rushed to Anniston for safe keeping tonight to escape a mob which is reported to have been forming after the negro stabbed to death Claude Sissons, 12-year-old white newsboy, on the street here this afternoon. The stabbing occurred during a fight between the two after they had figured in a bicycle collision in the streets.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED AFTER DEATH VERDICT

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Alabama Court Recognizes Mob Influence Claim.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 4.—Holding that a "maddened mob" was active during the trial and that he did not receive that fair, impartial consideration at the hands of the court which is guaranteed by the constitution, the supreme court Thursday reversed the judgment of death imposed on F. Whitt Seay, for the murder of his wife, in Lauderdale County, and returned the case to the Lauderdale circuit court for another trial.

Chief Justice John C. Anderson wrote the opinion in the case which was approved by every member of the supreme court. Seay was convicted late last year at a trial which attracted attention throughout the state and which caused the formation of crowds on the streets of Florence. At one time, according to evidence, a mob attempted to break the lock on the jail in which Seay was incarcerated and Attorney-General Harwell G. Davis, who was attending a meeting of the American Legion, delivered an address in which he urged the mob not to interfere with the orderly administration of justice.

But Seay would have received another trial had not the mob been formed. The court found that a reversible error was committed by the trial court when it refused to permit the defense to cross-examine and propound hypothetical questions to a Dr. Jackson who had testified for the state that he believed Seay to be a sane person. The court held that since the state received the benefit of Dr. Jackson's testimony, the defense should have been accorded the right to obtain such other information from him as might be permissable under the law.

It is an unusual thing for the supreme court to write an opinion such as the one handed down in the Seay case. Not only did it hold that reversible error was committed by the trial court in not permitting the defense to cross-examine Dr. Jackson, but it held that the trial court erred in not granting the motion for a new trial because the defendant did not have a fair and impartial trial.

"The formulation of a mob for the purpose of intimidating the court of jury and thereby using the machinery of the law as an instrumentality for wreaking its vengeance upon the accused is as unjustifiable as a direct resort to violence. The former is perhaps more reprehensible than the latter as it is but an attempt to conceal the outrage with the cloak of a trial and judgment of a legal tribunal."

"The evidence not only discloses such conduct on the part of the mob as would overawe the average jury, but indicates that the entire atmosphere during the trial, from start to finish, was permeated with excitement, feeling and general determination to condemn and punish this defendant regardless of his mental responsibility at the time of the unfortunate homicide.

"Indeed, it appears that the mob, during the progress of the trial, attempted to break the jail lock and get to the accused, being restrained by the valor and vigilance of the sheriff, and did not disperse, even after an admonition by several high officials, including the attorney general, and after being assured that the trial would proceed the next morning and much of this was seen or heard by the jury."

Judge Curtis Enjoined.

Sensational charges of Attorney General Harwell G. Davis that Judge J. J. Curtis, Republican judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, was acting in the interest of his own brother, Judge John S. Curtis of Winston County, when he directed the jury commission, April 25, to remove all names from the jury box for the Double Springs division and establish a new jury list, caused the supreme court late Thursday to direct Judge J. J. Curtis to appear May 18 and show why his order should not be vacated.

At the same time the supreme court issued an injunction preventing Judge J. J. Curtis from enforcing the order and another injunction preventing the jury commission of Winston County from complying with it.

Judge J. J. Curtis' brother, Probate Judge John S. Curtis, has been indicted on charges of permitting irregularities in his offices. The attorney general, at the command of the grand jury, has also filed impeachment proceedings against him and they are scheduled to come before the supreme court May 23.

In his petition against Judge J. J. Curtis, Attorney General Davis charged that he had ordered the jury box emptied and a new jury list placed within, despite the fact that the jury box is not empty and will not be for some time.

He further charged that Judge Curtis was acting ostensibly in the interest of Sim Alexander, who is under indictment for a capital offense, but that Alexander, although indicted, has never been arrested, and that in truth and fact Judge Curtis was acting in the interest of his own brother.

Attorney General Davis charged that compliance with Judge J. J. Curtis' order for the refilling of the jury box will be void and that the trial of numerous criminal cases in Winston County will be rendered illegal if juries are drawn from a jury box which has been illegally filled.

Teague Cunningham, convicted of murder in Talladega County, must go to his death on the gallows, June 16, under a decision of the supreme court. The court affirmed the sentence imposed by a jury several months ago. Cunningham was convicted of the murder of Eugene Hobbs.

Jake Crenshaw, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Laura Gafford in Butler County, and Emory Smith, sentenced to death in Jefferson County for highway robbery, were granted new trials. In each case the supreme court found that trial court committed reversible errors.

It was the second time Crenshaw had been sentenced to death and had obtained a new trial. It is alleged that Crenshaw killed Mrs. Gafford when he found her alone in her farm house in Butler County. Crenshaw has denied from the beginning that he was involved in the crime in any way.

The case of Emory Smith attracted attention because it is one of the few in Alabama where the death penalty has been imposed for highway robbery. Smith was sentenced for the robbery of Benjamin F. Winford, whom he held up on a public highway. The court granted another trial because of remarks which tended to prejudice the jury, made by the trial judge in his charge to the jury.

HOUSTON NEGROES IN MONTGOMERY'S JAIL

Sheriff Spirits Them Away on Account of Fear of Lynching.

Montgomery Advertiser

Marion Jackson and Jesse Lynn, negroes, were lodged in the Montgomery county jail early Tuesday night, having been brought here from Dothan for safe keeping. The Jackson negro was placed in jail at Jakin, Georgia, Sunday evening, after an exciting chase between sheriff's forces and a citizen posse said to have been bent on lynching. The negro was quietly transferred to the Houston county jail at Dothan during Monday night, and Tuesday morning the fact became noised around among the citizens of Dothan and feeling was said to have run high. Fearing a lynching, the sheriff secretly removed the negro, along with Jesse Lynn, and placed him on a train headed for Montgomery about 1:30 Tuesday afternoon.

The negroes were delivered to the sheriff of Montgomery county early Tuesday evening and landed in jail.

Marion Jackson is charged with having criminally assaulted a prominent young white girl near Gordon, in Houston county Saturday night, and was chased across the Chattahoochee river into Georgia. He was finally captured by the sheriff's force and was taken from them while en route to jail by a posse of citizens said to have been bent on lynching, and later was retaken by the sheriff's forces when the automobile in which the citizens were riding broke down. The negro was finally landed in jail at akin, Georgia, where he remained until Monday night, when he is said to have been secretly transferred to the Houston county jail at Dothan.

Jesse Lynn was arrested by the sheriff's forces after he is said to have shot and killed Wyatt Harris, a prominent furniture dealer of Dothan Sunday morning, in a dispute over the possession of a stove and frying pan. The negro was shot once in the fleshy part of the right arm. His wound was dressed Tuesday night by Dr. Kirkpatrick at the jail.

breaks of the citizens would endanger the lives of both of the negroes, and transferred them to the Montgomery jail for safe keeping. They were brought to Montgomery by Deputy Sheriff W. T. Justice and W. J. Adams, a special agent of the Atlantic Coast Line.

DOTHAN NEGROES ARE SENT BACK FOR TRIAL

Montgomery Advertiser

Marion Jackson Charged With an Assault Near Gordon, Alabama

Marion Jackson, negro, charged with attempted criminal assault upon a white girl near Gordon, Ala., and Jesse Lynn, another negro, charged with murder in connection with the fatal shooting of a Dothan furniture dealer, were delivered to Sheriff May of Houston County, late Wednesday for return to Dothan. The two negroes had been held in the Montgomery county jail since Tuesday night, May 9.

The negroes were delivered to Sheriff May on an order signed by Judge H. A. Pearce of the twentieth judicial circuit. It is presumed they will be placed on trial at Dothan soon.

Jackson was captured in Georgia after a spirited chase. The negro is alleged to have attempted to assault a young girl near Gordon on Saturday night, May 6. He fled and was pursued by a posse. Jackson was apprehended after he had succeeded in crossing the Chattahoochee river.

Lynn is alleged to have shot a furniture dealer of Dothan on Sunday, May 7.

GOVERNOR KILBY SAVES BLACK MAN'S LIFE

Birmingham 9-16-22

Governor Kilby has been unjustly critised for commuting the death of Charles Studemeyer, a Negro, to life imprisonment. Regardless of strong pressure which was brought to bear to break this Negro's neck, he reviewed the evidence impartially, and with a sense of justice that does him credit he held that it was not sufficient to warrant the death penalty.

Studemeyer killed a white man. When a Negro is charged with that offense in the South there is a tendency in the type of jurors we too often have in our courts to disregard mitigating circumstances. The age-old prejudice against a black skin crops out. If the more enlightened and intelligent class of citizens would accept jury duty faithfully and not evade it, this might not happen, but that it does occur every southern man knows.

The man Studemeyer killed, according to evidence submitted by the defence, and brought out after the trial, to which Governor Kilby calls attention, was not free from blame.

In view of these facts made public by Governor Kilby he did right in granting clemency. It is a regretable thing to say, but if Studmeyer had been a white man and McDowell a Negro, the same testimony had been offered during his trial, he would have had a good chance to be acquitted on the plea of self-defense.—Birmingham Age Herald, September, 10, 1922.

The Age-Herald has said all that is necessary and certainly what should have been said in support of Governor Kilby. The governor could not have done other than he did under the circumstances, and he will be remembered as one governor who saw his duty and had the moral courage to do it.

1104

YOUNG TUSKEGEE WHITE MAN STABBED TO DEATH BY NEGRO MONDAY; LYNCHING IS AVERTED

Montgomery Advertiser

Frank Bagley, Son of Presbyterian Minister, Is Slain by Aaron Howard; Sheriff Succeeds in Eluding Enraged Citizens Bent on Revenge

8-29-22

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 28.—**Frank Bagley, 20, a young white man of Tuskegee, is dead, Aaron Howard, Jr., a negro, is in the Lee county jail at Opelika, and his uncle, Lip Howard, is not expected to live, following a difficulty which occurred here about noon today.**

While young Bagley, who is a son of Rev. S. E. Bagley, pastor of the Presbyterian church here, was en route to his home from work, Aaron stepped from behind a tree and a dispute over an amount owed Mr. Bagley by Aaron, and ended in Aaron attacking Mr. Bagley, with a knife, cutting jugular vein and also stabbing him in the region of the heart, from which he died a short while later.

Aaron took refuge in the home of his father, Aaron Howard, Sr., recently paroled while serving two years for grand larceny. When an effort was made to arrest him, Lip Howard, an uncle of the young negro, attempted to interfere, it is said, and was shot down.

Sheriff C. M. Daniels and his brother-in-law, C. H. Thrasher, after capturing the negro, started for Opelika to place their prisoner in the Lee county jail for safe keeping, but were advised that about eight hundred armed men were awaiting them at Notasulga, so they detoured and finally landed their man safely in Sheriff Betts' boarding house at Opelika and returned to Tuskegee.

Feeling is running very high here and it is freely asserted that only the quick, prompt action of the sheriff prevented a swift punishment being meted out to the slayer of one of Tuskegee's most prominent young men.

According to information received from Sheriff Betts over long distance telephone at one o'clock this morning, everything was quiet at Opelika and he had no fear of trouble. As an extra precaution, additional special deputies were placed on guard duty by Sheriff Betts.

GOV. KILBY TAKES FINAL ACTION IN STUDEMEYER CASE AND HE IS SAVED FOR THE FOURTH TIME: GIVEN LIFE

Birmingham Post

Governor Thomas E. Kilby Thursday night, September 7th, intervened for the fourth time in the case o Charlie Studemeyer, colored, convicted on the charge of shooting and killing James McDowell, white salesman, who was shot early in the spring at the Chero Cola plant. The incident occurred in 1920. Studemeyer escaped the prison and was captured a year afterward in Cincinnati, Ohio. Because of the many respites, quite a bit of interest and concern was centered at the jail and on this particular prisoner. 9/16/22

Apparently fearing mob violence, the action of the Governor was not made public after the arrival of the Governor's representative at 10 o'clock Thursday and Studemeyer had been quickly removed from the county jail at 10:20 to Camp Kilby.

The first respite was granted by Governor Kilby the day preceding two weeks being granted by the chief executive. On August 1, the second respite was issued, setting the date of the execution for Friday, August 18. The third intervention occurred on August 16, when Governor Kilby granted three weeks' additional respite.

Meanwhile, friends of the slain man circulated petitions throughout the city asking that the sentence of the court be carried out. These petitions were completed shortly after the third respite had been granted and were promptly forwarded to Governor Kilby at Montgomery.

The commutation of Studemeyer's sentence was decided upon late Thursday afternoon when the papers authorizing his immediate delivery to Camp Kilby and the official commutation papers, were presented by Carl Wilson, special state officer, who arrived in Birmingham a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

Studemeyer was admitted to the Kil-

by prison early Friday morning and began serving a life sentence.

Local county officials were plainly surprised by the action of Governor Kilby, in view of the strong sentiment existing in Birmingham since the previous reprieves that had been granted.

"It's hell,' said Solicitor J. R. Tate, Friday morning. "What's the use of convicting them, anyhow?"

Palmer Bell, who was appointed by the state to defend Studemeyer, has conducted an active campaign in behalf of his client. The young attorney was in Montgomery throughout the day Thursday, and his appeal to the governor for mercy is believed to have been instrumental in obtaining the commutation.

After delivering the prisoner to Wilson, the utmost secrecy was maintained, because of a fear of violence if news of the commutation was made public. Studemeyer was quietly removed to the Louisville and Nashville station immediately after being released from the county jail and was placed aboard the Pan-American at 10:10, arriving in Montgomery shortly after midnight.

Relatives of the slain man had arrived from Talladega Thursday afternoon and were not advised of the governor's action until after the prisoner had been removed from Birmingham.

Lynchings - 1922

Arkansas.

1114

Prevented

ALLEGED SLAYERS OF TWO KEEPING SILENT

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn

Fears of Mob Violence Abate at Clarendon.

3/13/22

CLARENDON, Ark., March 12.—The two young white men, giving their names as J. E. Young and H. C. Miller, arrested at Snail Spur yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Malone and his deputies for the killing of Deputy Sheriffs James Ryals and Jack Camp, were still being held in jail here tonight with former fears of possible mob violence entirely dissipated.

The men, both of whom are well dressed, have steadfastly refused to talk. Young, who gives his age as 21 and his home at St. Paul, Minn., is believed to have been the one who did the shooting. William Camp, father of Jack Camp, who was also wounded when his son was killed, tonight was believed to have an excellent chance to recover.

The men were being sought as suspects in the robbery of a hardware store at Wheatley, when they opened fire upon the officers as they approached them near Monroe. Miller, after his arrest, gave his age as 19 and said his home was in Detroit.

The date for the preliminary hearing of the two youths has not yet been set, but it is believed that this will be held early this week.

MOB IS OUTWITTED IN JAIL ATTACK

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Clarendon, Ark., March 13.—An attempt by a mob late last night to storm the Monroe county jail to secure J. D. Young, 20, confessed slayer of two county officers, and H. C. Miller, his youthful companion, failed when officers escaped with the prisoners. The men were returned to the jail after spending the night in hiding.

3/14/22

According to officers Young confessed he killed the two deputies and wounded a third. The youths were charged with burglarizing a store at Wheatley, Ark. When the officers attempted to stop them as they passed through Monroe Saturday morning in an automobile, Young is said to have shot his way through.

MURDER JOHN PYLES HELD WITHOUT BOND

Commercial Appeal

Night Watchman's Alleged Slayer Taken to Little Rock.

Memphis, Tenn.

8-4-22

JONESBORO, Ark., Aug. 3.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of A. C. Johnson, who was assassinated Sunday night while nightwatching at the Pierce-Williams Basket Factory, completed its labors last night at 11 o'clock, after examining a number of witnesses behind closed doors and just what the evidence was has not been given out, but the verdict was that John Pyles did the killing and that he be held without bond to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Sheriff Walter Johnson, Chief of Police Craig and Mayor Basler left here last night with the prisoner for Newport, where they caught a train for Little Rock, placing him in the state penitentiary for safe keeping. It was not thought by many that mob violence would take place, but the officers did not want to run any risk, as it was known that there was much feeling against the defendant.

The wife of Pyles, who was arrested yesterday afternoon and placed in the county jail, is charged with accessory to the murder, also with threatening a witness. It is alleged that Mrs. Pyles told C. R. Russell, who testified at the coroner's jury last night, that if he told anything that might convict her husband, she would kill him.

Her case was called today before Justice of the Peace J. D. Rives, and she was admitted to bail in the sum of $750. The hearing was continued until next Monday.

Senator T. A. Turner, who has been retained by Pyles, stated today that he would likely make application for bail for Pyles under a writ of habeas corpus.

LYNCHING PREVENTED.

Sheriff Removes Negro Prisoner to Little Rock.

9/28/22 Commercial

CAMDEN, Ark., Sept. 27.—Sheriff Ed Harper yesterday frustrated a probable effort to lynch George Washington, negro, who has been confined in the Ouachita County jail, on a charge of being implicated in the murder of Joe Daniels, which occurred about 12 miles west of Camden some weeks ago, when he took the negro to Little Rock for safe keeping. The plan of the leaders of the mob, it was reported to officers, was to phone Sheriff Harper that a government officer had a prisoner to be placed in jail, and when the sheriff opened the door of the jail they intended to rush him, secure the keys and get their man. Some one tipped Sheriff Harper off to the proposed plan and he carried the negro to Little Rock.

SAME CASKET FOR FATHER AND HIS BABE

Commercial Appeal

Man Killed in Oklahoma Buried at Hardy.

Memphis, Tenn.

11-18-22

HARDY, Ark., Nov. 17.—The body of Floyd Russell, who was killed near Bristow, Okla., Sunday and brought here for burial, together with his four-weeks-old baby, who died here Tuesday night, was buried in the Hardy Cemetery Wednesday afternoon. The two bodies were buried in the same casket. Funeral services were conducted at the Union Church by the Rev. M. F. Johnson, the Methodist pastor, who also conducted the burial service at the cemetery. The funeral and burial were attended by a good crowd of friends and there was a pretty floral offering. His remains were accompanied home by his wife and two small children, one of whom died after arriving, and his brother, Paul. He is survived by his widow, a three-year-old daughter, his mother, Mrs. Sallie Russell, and three brothers, Ivan, Paul and Noel, all of near Hardy. He is the son of the late R. E. Russell, who was a prominent district organizer of the W. O. W. Lodge.

Russell met his death at the hands of a restaurant keeper at an oil town 18 miles from Bristow, Okla., where he had been working in the oil fields since in the summer. Saturday night Russell asked the proprietor of the restaurant to cash a $10 check, which he refused to do, and a few words followed. Sunday morning, accompanied by another party, and not expecting any trouble, he returned to the restaurant for breakfast and while seated at the counter was shot in the side of the face by the proprietor, who used a double-barrel shotgun. The party who entered with Russell escaped injury by secreting himself behind a counter. Reports say that the proprietor of the restaurant called all witnesses from the room and then secreted himself behind a petition wall before firing the fatal shot. Russell left the house after being shot, followed by the proprietor, whose intentions were to shoot him again, but was stopped by shouts from the crowd which had gathered that he was already killed. Russell lived eight hours after being shot and was conscious up to the last moment.

The party who did the killing was taken to Bristow, Okla., and placed in jail, but the crowd got angry and officers, fearing mob violence, afterwards took him to Sapulpa for safe keeping. Russell was unarmed when he entered the restaurant Sunday morning. He was a man of 25 years. He made his home on a farm a few miles northwest of Hardy. The body arrived here Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by his widow and brother, who was also working in the oil fields.

Colorado

1116

Lynchings-1922

Prevented.

MOB MENACES ~~NEGRO~~ ON DENVER STREET

DENVER COE FORD

AUGUST 18, 1922

Only the timely arrival of Patrolman Agnew saved Ed Grice, Negro, 35 years old, of 2535 Glenarm place, from the infuriated members of a mob at Seventeenth street and Tremont place Friday, after Grice is alleged to have insulted waitresses in the Colorado restaurant.

Agnew rescued the Negro from the mob, pushed him into a passing automobile and had the driver take them to the central police station.

Grice is being held for investigation.

Lynchings - 1922.

Connecticut.

1117

Prevented.

N. Y. C. MAIL
AUGUST 3, 1922

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH NEGRO WHO SHOT PICKETS

New Haven, Today.—David Boland, colored, of Morrison, Va., was seriously wounded and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of a crowd of about 500 citizens near the Cedar Hill yards of the New Haven road early last night, after he had shot and wounded John J. Daley, a striking railroad shopman doing picket duty, and fired half a doezn shots at a constable and two men who tried to arrest him.

The timely arrival of the local police prevented the crowd from carrying out its purpose and the negro is now at the New Haven Hospital with three bullet wounds in his body. He is under arrest on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Lynchings - 1922.
Prevented

D C

1115

STATUTORY OFFENSE CHARGED TO SOLDIER

Lynching Is Narrowly Averted Following Alleged Attack on Nine-Year-Old Girl

Montgomery Ala.

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Lynching of Alfred Lawrence, aged 37, of Troop E., 3rd cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, Va., accused of a statutory offense against a nine-year-old white girl of Washington, was narrowly averted here late today, according to police. The child, lured by the offer of an Easter rabbit to the stable where, it is alleged, she was attacked, is in a critical condition. Lawrence is held on a charge of rape, which in the District of Columbia carries the death penalty in the discretion of the jury.

Advertiser 4/3/22

The little girl was missed this morning and her father notified the police that her playmates had informed him they had seen her going toward a stable with a soldier. A searching party including the father, several policemen and about 20 other men, was quickly organized. Two negroes told of hearing cries issuing from the stable. They broke down the door, found the child suffering on the floor and seized Lawrence. Extra police escorted the soldier to the station.

Lynchings - 1922

Florida

1118

Prevented +

ALLEGED SLAYER OF ECHOLS IS ARRESTED

Montgomery Advertiser

Florida Sheriff Works Clever Strategy and Prevents Ala. Lynching Party

2/21/22 ✓

(Special to The Advertiser)

BREWTON, ALA., Feb. 26.—Albert Thomas, the negro who is alleged to have shot and killed Sam Echols, a white man residing near Jay, Fla., was captured yesterday, and by a clever bit of strategy on the part of Sheriff Mitchell of Santa Rosa county, was saved from the hands of the mob and spirited to Pensacola, where he was safely lodged in the county jail.

The tragedy occurred Friday morning, and from that time until the capture, a relentless search has been in progress by officers and deputies of two counties and a great number of men living in the community where the killing occurred. Yesterday the whereabouts of the negro was located by Sheriff Mitchell, and realizing that the accused would receive violent treatment should the horde of pursuers gain possession of him, directed the posse along a different route. Another negro was then dispatched by the sheriff to Thomas to inform him that an escape could be made by a certain route. Sheriff Mitchell, as planned, lay in his path, took the prisoner in charge and hurried him to Pensacola.

An intense feeling has been prevailing in the neighborhood where the murder took place. The reports received here indicate that the shooting was unprovoked and the many friends of the dead man took up the pursuit with a vengeance. Friday night further trouble developed and one negro was killed and another wounded. Later reports state that the men have returned to their homes and quiet again prevails.

WHITE COP SHOT; LYNCHING AVERTED

The Cleveland Call

Splendid Police Control Prevents Usual Happening in Tampa

10/21/22

(By A. N. P.)

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 15—Last Sunday morning H. R. Lett, a white policeman, was killed here by Jesse Glenn after a sensational gun battle, during which Glenn received a flesh wound. The feeling in the city was intense.

"It was realized that the killing of this officer in the southern community would ordinarily have meant a lynching," writes Jesse Thomas of the Urban League, who was an eye witness of the events following the trouble. "But," says Mr. Thomas, "the main factors that usually contribute most definitely toward a 'lynching bee' were absent. First, a jelly-beck Sheriff, and second, newspapers to fan the flames of racial hatred and racial prejudice.

LYNCHING PREVENTED BY RESOLUTE FLORIDA SHERIFF.

Dallas Express

Dallas, Texas 10/21/22

(By A. N. P.)

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 19.—Last Sunday morning H. R. Lett, a white policeman, was killed here by Jesse Glenn after a sensational gun battle, during which the Colored man received a flesh wound. The feeling in the city was intense.

"It was realized that the killing of this officer in the southern community would ordinarily have meant a lynching," writes Jesse Thomas of the Urban League, who was an eye witness of the events following the trouble. "But," says Mr. Thomas, "the main factors that usually contribute most definitely toward a 'lynching bee' were absent. First: a jelly-back Sheriff, and second: newspapers to fan the flames of racial hatred and racial prejudice.

Particular credit is given Chief Deputy Sheriff Givens who had charge of the situation in the absence of the Sheriff. Deputy Givens in rehearsing the incident said:

"At 8:30 o'clock in the evening I was called on the telephone by police Lieut. D. B. York, He said to me, "There are mutterings among the police about lynching that Negro. I don't like the situation. I wish you would come and get him.'

"I immediately got Deputy Sheriffs L. B. Lennon and B. H. Stephens and went down to the city jail. There I met Lieut. York and asked him how things looked. He replied, 'Oh, so-so.' I told him that I was ready to take the Negro to the County Jail, but that I was going through the City Hall corridor to the Lafayette Street side of the City Hall, and from there take him to the County Jail in my automobile. Lieut. York told me that could not be done, because Glenn was wounded and had to be carried on a stretcher, and suggested that he be carried to the County Jail in the Patrol Wagon. I did not like that. I have traveled from the Court House to the County Jail a good many times, and I have often carefully watched the street in making investigations at night, but never before have I seen as many automobiles filled with white men as I saw Sunday night. They were parked along side streets. I went all the way to the Jail and there found the Jail keeper, Dommerhuizen at the Jail door talking with Berry, who is acting as Constable. Dommerhuizen told me that Berry said he had heard mutterings of lynching. I told him there would be no lynching tonight and ordered him to lock the Jail door. I also told him that the first man that pops his head over that wall KILL HIM. There were over seventy-five guards stationed there around the Jail all night with instruction to SHOOT TO KILL. The usual thing did not happen.'

"The two daily newspapers referred to the killing in the most dispassionate manner. It is now five days after the occurrence and things here seem perfectly normal.

Lynchings - 1922

Prevented.

Georgia

1105

ALLEGED SLAYER REMOVED TO CHATHAM

Atlanta Constitution

Waycross, Ga., February 15.—(Special.)—Luke Middleton, alleged slayer of Orin Guy, and his brother, Rap Middleton, both colored, were carried to Savannah last night by representatives of the sheriff's office and lodged in the Chatham county jail for safekeeping. Clayborn Harris, held in the local jail in connection with the shooting of Policeman Sam Walker several years ago, also was carried to Savannah.

Rumors of a lynching became so persistent yesterday that Sheriff Sweat thought it best to place his prisoners in a place of safety.

When arrested Luke Middlebrooks is said to have confessed to the shooting, although he said he did not know he had killed Guy.

Funeral services for Guy were held this morning and interment was made at High Bluff cemetery. He is survived by his wife, two children, his mother and father and seven sisters and three brothers.

One Man Halts Mobs in Efforts To Lynch Slayers

3/20/22

Heroic Role Played by Young Man After Deputy Sheriff Is Shot Down.

Atlanta Constitution

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 19.—According to citizens of Durham, Ga., D. W. Williams, young manager of the commissary at the Durham coal mines on Lookout mountain, played a heroic role in the stirring episodes that followed the killing of J. W. Morton, deputy sheriff, by the Baker boys at Durham yesterday, having almost single-handed on two different occasions and at different places prevented lynching of the accused. The story related by witnesses in substance follows:

When the Central of Georgia train rolled up to the little loading station of the mining company yesterday at noon Ralph and George Baker, scarcely out of their teens, stepped from a car near which Morton, who was 67 years of age, was waiting to assist his invalid daughter, Mrs. Gordon Phillips, who had come to the mining town to be treated by the company doctor. One of the Bakers placed himself in front of the officer and said:

"Well, you got a warrant for us, have you?"

Morton replied: "No, boys, I have no warrant for you."

Open Fire on Officer.

Then without further words the two brothers opened fire and the aged man pitched forward with his body riddled with bullets, but fired one shot as he fell dead.

The fifty or more men standing around the station were stunned by the suddenness of the tragedy, but not so with Williams, who was in the commissary some distance away, and who immediately ran to the scene, following the roar of the guns.

Unarmed, but taking in the situation at once, he secured a revolver from a bystander, and calling two other young men to his assistance, started in pursuit of the fleeing gunmen. George Baker was soon run down and captured, when a mob of men, who had gathered, threw a rope around his neck and were threatening to hang him. Williams boldly told the crowd that Baker was his prisoner, and that he intended to protect him, finally persuading the angry citizens to disperse.

Second Posse Formed.

Meantime another posse was trailing Ralph Baker and finally found him in the loft of a farm house several miles from Durham. He was dragged out, a chain thrown around his neck and plans made to string him up to a tree. Williams had joined the searchers by this time, and along with a few other men, protested against the lynching, but some of the citizens were determined to wreak vengeance. One of the leaders then drew a line on the ground and asked all favoring hanging Baker to step across, declaring with an oath that a majority should rule. Immediately nearly all of the hundred men present stepped across the dead line, but Williams again took a firm stand for law and order, and again prevented a lynching the second time within a few hours.

The prisoner was then taken to Durham and turned over, with his brother, to Sheriff Harmon, who had hurried to the scene from Lafayette in a car, and both of the accused were placed in jail.

That the killing of Deputy Morton was deliberately planned was indicated by the fact that the Baker boys are said to have had cut the telephone wires before boarding the train at Flintstone for Durham. The affair, coming on the heels of several other killings of officers by moonshiners and liquor runners, has created a tense feeling throughout the county.

PRISONERS TAKEN TO ROME JAIL.

La Fayette, Ga., March 19.—Learning of the gathering of a mob to storm the jail and Lynch George and Ralph Baker, alleged slayers of Special Deputy Sheriff J. W. Morton, at Durham Saturday, Sheriff Harmon last night slipped the prisoners away to Rome. On account of the death of four officers at the hands of alleged moonshiners and whisky runners recently, the people of this county have become greatly incensed and are threatening to take the law into their own hands.

According to Sheriff Harmon, Ralph Baker, who is only 17 years old, admits shooting Morton while the other brother, George, 22, denies that he fired a shot, declaring that he was unarmed. According to witnesses to the killing, both of the boys used their revolvers.

Citizens here are demanding that a special session of court be called to try the defendants.

TWO ALLEGED SLAYERS HELD IN ROME JAIL

Commercial Appeal

Removed From Durham Prison to Prevent Lynching.

Memphis Tenn.

3/21/22

ROME, Ga., March 20.—George and Ralph Baker, alleged slayers of J. W. Morton, special deputy sheriff at Durham, Ga., are in jail here, having been removed from the jail at Durham following alleged threats of lynching by infuriated citizens of that county.

The killing of Morton makes the death of four officers recently at the hands of alleged moonshiners and whisky runners in that section and reports received here indicate a tense feeling prevails.

Reports from Durham state that the Baker boys shot Morton without warning after one of them had asked the officer if he had a warrant for them and had received a negative reply. D. W. Williams, manager of a commissary at the Durham coal mines, immediately started in pursuit of the brothers, who fled after the shooting. George Baker was captured first and when members of the mob threw a rope about his neck and demanded that he be lynched, Williams claimed him as his prisoner and persuaded the crowd to disperse.

Ralph Baker was captured later in a barn near Durham and efforts again were made to lynch him, according to reports. Williams again succeeded in preventing drastic action and both prisoners were placed in jail at Durham.

A. P. & C. GLOBE

MARCH 18, 1922

WOMAN SAVES NEGRO FROM BEING LYNCHED

KITE, Ga., March 18.—Jim Drisdom, the Negro taken from the jail here early this morning for the purpose of lynching, it was believed, was taken to the plantation of J. L. Harrison, the scene of the alleged attack on Mrs. Ida May Fortner last Tuesday, and was declared by Mrs. Fortner not to be the right Negro.

Drisdom was then removed to the jail at Wrightsville and the mob dispersed.

LYNCHING IS FEARED.

Three Held in Connection With Shooting of Police Chief.

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

3/19/22

MACON, Ga., April 18.—Felder Cauley and two brothers, W. L. and Vance Cauley, arrested in connection with the shooting of W. Rock Willis, chief of police at Milan, in a street battle there Sunday, were placed in the Bibb County jail this morning for safekeeping.

Sheriff Williams, who brought the prisoners here, declared that feeling was running high in Milan against the three men. Willis is in a local hospital and attending doctors report there is little chance for his recovery.

Felder Cauley stated that neither of his two brothers was with him during the shooting.

WILL HANG NEGROES MAY 19 FOR ASSAULT

Atlanta Constitution

4/21/22

Jesup, Ga., April 20.—(Special.)—J. E. Jordan and James Harvey, negroes, were re-sentenced today by Judge J. P. Highsmith, to hang on May 19, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, for assault on a white woman in the county last August.

It will be remembered that two negroes committed assault on a relative of Sheriff Rogers, living near Fairfield in this county, last August, and were indicted, sentenced to hang on September 20, but their case was appealed for new trial by attorneys, which was refused by Judge Highsmith and then carried to the supreme court. This court sustained the verdict of the lower courts, and the negroes were re-sentenced today in Wayne county.

The negroes have been kept in the Chatham county jail for safekeeping since their capture.

GUARDSMEN CALLED TO FORESTALL MOB AT JACKSONVILLE

Montgomery Advertiser

Seven Negroes Held in Florida Prison in Connection With Attack on White Woman

4/21/22

(Associated Press)

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 20.—Approximately 100 National Guardsmen surrounded the Duval county jail here tonight to forestall any effort at violence towards seven negroes held in connection with an attack on a white woman in the Grand Park section of the city yesterday morning.

The guardsmen were called into service upon orders of Governor Hardee at Tallahassee who acted in response to appeals by Sheriff Merritt, of this county.

At the sheriff's office tonight, it was said the request had been made more as a precautionary move than in anticipation of any trouble. Reports had come to his office, he said, that a mob was planning to form in that section of the city in an effort to take the negroes in hand tonight. While minimizing the growth of the situation the sheriff said he had changed his plans to take the negroes before the woman this afternoon to enable her to identify her assailant. He also expressed the opinion that the negro who committeed the crime was not among his prisoners. Reports from the Grand Park section were to the effect that there had been several instances of firing by disorderly parties throughout last night.

The victim of the attack had recovered from her experiences today enough to warrant the prediction that she was out of danger. It had been at first believed that she would die. According to her story, the attack occurred when the negro had asked for food and as she opened the door to accommodate him. She was unconscious for an hour after the attack and then crawled to a neighbor's house.

N. Y. C. MAIL.

MARCH 18, 1922

X(3)

LYNCHERS FREE NEGRO EXONERATED BY WOMAN

Kite, Ga., Today.—Jim Drisdom, the negro taken from the jail here early this morning for the purpose of lynching, it was believed, was taken to the plantation of J. L. Harrison, scene of the alleged attack on Mrs. Ida May Fortner last Tuesday, and was declared by Mrs. Fortner not to be the right negro.

Drisdom was then removed to the jail at Wrightsville and the mob dispersed.

Negro Is Moved From Hawkinsville Jail to Foil Mob

Atlanta Constitution

Hawkinsville, Ga., August 15.—Upon the advice of Judge W. E. H. Searcy, of Griffin, Ga., and Governor T. W. Hardwick, a negro believed to be John Henry Mercherson, who is alleged to have shot and instantly killed John Huff, a young farmer near Barnesville, on Sunday, was hurried in automobiles to seize the prisoner. late today. 8-16-22

The decision to move the negro came after a report that a mob was forming and was enroute to this city in automobiles to sieze the prisoner.

The negro is said to answer the description of the one wanted at Barnesville, Ga.

SHERIFF'S SLAYER GETS NEW TRIAL IN PIERCE COURT

Atlanta Constitution

10/4/22

Savannah, Ga., October 2.—Maje Carter, a young man from Pierce county, held in Chatham county jail for safekeeping and under sentence of death, has been advised that a new trial has been granted him by the judge of the superior court of Pierce county. The young man killed Sheriff Roberson of Pierce county, and was originally sentenced to hang October 28, 1921.

Here's Story Of First-Class Lynching Party That Failed To Do Any Lynching

Birmingham News

IRVINTON, Ga., May 24.—This is the story of a first class lynching party that didn't do any lynching, and personally concerns Jim Denson, 20-year-old negro who was to have been the lynchee, according to beholders of the almost tragic comedy. 5/25/22

Jim had been convicted of an assault on an aged white woman near Irvinton. Various appeals had been made in his behalf, attorneys even attempting to get an opinion from the supreme court of the United States. Last January the temper of the neighborhood wherein Jim was accused, began to stray and Jim was removed to Macon for safe keeping.

Last Monday Jim was taken back to Irvinton and confined in the jail there after he had been sentenced to die on the scaffold and that night a mob broke into the jail, wounded one of the guards and led Jim away, a rope around his neck. That, apparently, was the last of Jim.

The supposed lynchers, however, were in too big a hurry, and were too painstaking. They wanted Jim to suffer in the neighborhood where he had supposedly committed his crime, and thither the party with Jim sped, Jim and his personal guards leading the parade in an automobile. Some distance from the end of the ride the automobile containing Jim slapped head-on into another automobile. Men were plunged through the windshield. All were stunned, but Jim, who landed on his head. And in the excitement Jim fled.

Wednesday the negro was recaptured by a posse which turned him over to the sheriff, who went back to the Macon jail with him.

NEGROES REMOVED TO BIBB JAIL FOR SAFE KEEPING

Atlanta Constitution

5/10/22

Macon, Ga., May 9.—(Special.)—Jim and Will Drisdom, negroes, who were in the hands of a Jefferson county mob several weeks ago following the attempted robbery of a prominent woman, failing in which her clothing was set on fire, were delivered to the Bibb county jail late today for safekeeping.

DEFENDS SELF FROM MOB--INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Indianapolis Star

The Freeman

10/7/22

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5 — An indictment charging involuntary manslaughter was returned last Tuesday afternoon against Marion Richardson a Negro strike-breaker, in connection with the death of Floyd A. Smith, white striker, who died last August as the result of wound which it is alleged he received at the hands of Richardson in a strike disorder on August 5th, in the Georgia railroad yards.

Following the encounter, Richardson was taken into custody and charged with having shot Smith. At the preliminary hearing, testimony indicated that a crowd of white men gathered around Richardson and threatened him with violence. It is alleged that Smith started toward Richardson, calling him all sorts of names and as the crowd advanced toward Richardson, he drew a revolver and fired. Smith fell mortally wounded, dying a few days later.

Lynchings - 1922. Illinois

Prevented

1120

ABUSIVE COP IS STABBED BY MAN SEEKING LICENSE

Argument That Follows Civil Question Causes Stabbing and Near Riot

Chicago Defender 5-12-22

Due to an argument, Clarence Smith, 30, 114 West 134th street, stabbed Policeman Lawrence J. Walsh (white) twice with a penknife Thursday, Aug. 3, on the third floor of the offices of the State Automobile Bureau at 65th street and Broadway, where Smith was getting a renewal of license for the nephew of his employer, John Manbar, 538 Broadway, Astoria, L. I.

There are several different departments of the bureau and hundreds were in lines leading to the various windows. Smith, being confused as to what line he should be in, sought to locate the officer who was on duty in the building to secure the desired information. The officer, noticing Smith shifting about, roughly ordered him to get back in line. At this point Smith asked where he belonged and he was told "back in line" and to "get back d—— quick," or he would find out what would happen. To this Smith took offense and an argument started. After the altercation had reached such a heated stage that Smith feared the outcome he drew a penknife and stabbed the policeman.

The officer grappled with Smith for the possession of the knife. In the meantime the cry for violence became general, and men in line ran for Smith yelling "Kill him!" Policeman Thomas McMann, who was on duty on another floor, ran to Walsh's assistance and the two officers saved Smith from being beaten to death by several hundred angry license seekers. Drawing their weapons, the two bluecoats backed away with their prisoner. They had some difficulty in getting Smith past the long lines on the second floor, where hundreds were seeking licenses for other vehicles, and were successful only by freely displaying their revolvers. They commandeered an automobile and took Smith to the 68th street station. Walsh then went to the Flower hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

According to John Manbar, 538 Broadway, Astoria, Smith's employer, he is a trustworthy employee, having been in his employ for years with a splendid record.

FIGHT OFF MOB OF 4000 IN LINCOLN PARK

The Chicago Whip

Assyrians Provoke Ball Players Causing Cutting Scrape and Near-Riot

9-9-22

John and David Benjamin, white, were fined $100 and costs each by Judge John Richardson in the Chicago Ave. court Tuesday when evidence proved they were the instigators of Monday's riot. Oliver Green was discharged.

Oliver Green, 3700 Ellis avenue, aided by six employes in the Lincoln Park refectory, withstood a howling mob of nearly 4000 rabid whites Monday afternoon until they could be rescued by police reserves from the Hudson Avenue station.

Only the timely arrival of the police saved the men from further violence, as the mob of whites was crying for a lynching.

Ball Game Causes Trouble.

The trouble started when white picnickers began interfering with a Labor Day baseball game in which Oliver was participating.

The ball bounded into a party of white picnickers headed by Joseph and John Davis, white, 545 Wells street. They demanded that the ball players move away, a thing which would have broken up the baseball game. Green in his turn suggested that the picnickers could move with less inconvenience than the ball players. The ball was knocked among the whites again. This time John Davis jumped to his feet and cursing Green, started to attack him.

Green then drew a knife and slashed Davis across the face. The fight was on, all in the vicinity rushing to the scene. The ball players, outnumbered, scattered in all directions. Green fled toward the park refectory, seeking aid from several men of his own race who were employed there. The crowd backed them into an areaway near the kitchen, where they held the mob at bay.

By the time Park Policeman Frank Lewis, white, reached the scene, Green and his comrades were in imminent danger of being lynched. Lewis was savagely attacked by the whites when he attempted to save the boy from violence. In the jostling crowd someone snatched his revolver from his holster and pressed it to his stomach, but the weapon missed fire. In the meantime the rioters were hurling sticks and stones at the besieged men.

At this point Captain Charles Shaw arrived with the Lincoln Park reserves Lewis then turned his attention from the crowd to Green and began beating him over the head with his club. Failing to beat him into unconsciousness, he next took his revolver and broke it over the boy's head, which, however, withstood the pummeling.

Riot squads then arrived and finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Green and the two brothers who started the attack were taken to the Sheffield Avenue station.

4,000 IN RACE RIOT

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES

SEPTEMBER 5, 1922

Scores Hurt in Labor Day Battle in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Scores of Labor Day picknickers were recovering today from injuries received in a clash between whites and negroes at Lincoln Park yesterday.

Police reserves were called out after Frank Lewis, negro, was alleged to have made an insulting remark to a white girl.

The riot started when a baseball belonging to colored picnickers struck a girl member of John Benjamin's party. The girl remonstrated and the negro made a remark.

Benjamin jumped at the negro, who slashed him in the face with a knife.

More than 4,000 picnickers joined in the chase and only the arrival of riot squads prevented further bloodshed.

Another "Narrow Escape" From Lynching In Chicago

St. Louis Argus St. Louis, Mo. 10/20/22

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Only the timely arrival of the Maxwell street police prevented the lynching last Tuesday of Joseph Lewis, colored, 543 West 13th St. The Negro, drunk with moonshine, had created a panic at South Jefferson and West 13th Street by firing into a crowd of men, women and children. When his revolver was emptied he was set upon by a mob of men, who were beating him and crying, "Lynch him!" when the police arrived and placed the Negro under arrest. Moral: Moonshine drunks are bad for the system.

Lynchings - 1922

Iowa

1119

Prevented

Remove Slayer of Iowa Girl for Fear of Mob

Chicago Daily Tribune 2/23/22

Mason City, Ia., May 2.—[Special.]—Ervin Bonker, confessed murderer of Rebecca Nelson, school teacher who was to have become his bride, according to his story, was brought to the Cerro Gordo county jail today because mob violence was feared. Bonker, dressed in the khaki soldier suit in which he killed his former sweetheart at her school near Manly yesterday morning, identified Will Redeker, Mason City taxi driver, as the man who had sold him the liquor which he asserts maddened him.

LYNCHINGS - 1922 - Kansas

Prevented

1121

NEGRO UNDER ARREST.

Bank Porter Charged With Attack on Young Woman.

PRATT, Kan., March 20.—Ludus Smith, a negro bank porter, alleged to have attacked a white girl here yesterday, is in custody in a nearby town. Sheriff Joe McCool declared today. The sheriff denied reports of an attempt to lynch Smith and said no crowds formed in front of the jail. Smith was taken from Pratt merely as a precaution, he added.

MOB JUST TOO LATE FOR ITS LYNCHING BEE

Columbus, Kas., May 24.—One hour after Sheriff William Harvey had sped out of Columbus with Walter Rice this afternoon a mob of [illegible] men motored into town equipped with [illegible] and let is be known they intended to lynch Rice for the murder of James Barlow.

Sheriff Harvey returned to Columbus at 3:20 o'clock. He said Rice had been started to the Lansing, Kas., penitentiary to begin serving the life sentence which Judge F. W. Boss imposed following Rice's plea of guilty.

Rice said he shot Barlow in the back of the head, dragged his body through a fence, and placed it in a ditch, where it was found by searchers, covered with hay. He said the motive for the crime was the theft of Barlow's team and wagon.

Lynchings — 1922

Kentucky

1122

Prevented.

ARMED DEPUTIES SAVE PRISONER FROM MOB

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Accused Kills Slayer of His Father Upon Acquittal.

12-10-22

CROWD DEMANDS YOUTH

Surrounding Counties Are Asked to Send Aid So That Sheriff Can Spirit Man to Safer Place Until Excitement Dies Down.

GRAYSON, Ky., Dec. 1.—Extra sheriff's deputies, armed with sawed-off shotguns, guarded the Carter County jail tonight as a mob of 500 demanded the life of Harrison Blanton, 24.

Blanton shot and killed Paul Herron, 34, late this afternoon as the latter stepped from the courthouse, acquitted of murdering Blanton's father.

Arrested and Indicted.

Blanton was arrested, jailed and immediately indicted for first degree murder by the grand jury, which was in session.

Blanton had waited outside the courthouse for the verdict in Herron's trial.

When Herron came onto the street, receiving congratulations from the huge crowd that had swarmed the courtroom during the trial, Blanton was standing near. Drawing a revolver, he fired three shots into Herron's back.

"Courts don't know how to give justice, but I do," Blanton yelled as he fired. Herron died instantly.

Crowd Demands Youth.

The crowd jostled Sheriff W. A. Burchett when he placed Blanton under arrest. They followed the sheriff and his prisoner to the jail and, milling in the yard, shouted demands that the youth be turned over to them "for a lesson in justice."

One of the bullets, after passing through Herron's body, wounded Merle Huggins, a spectator.

Sheriff Burchett sent out a call for authorities in the three surrounding counties to rush to Grayson to assist in case the mob stormed the jail.

Burchett was making every effort to disperse the crowd long enough to spirit Blanton away to Catlettsburg.

Lynchings - 1922 — Louisiana — 1123

Prevented

LOUISIANA JAIL IS SEARCHED BY MOB

Seek Alleged Slayers of W. F. Rodgers.

Memphis

HOMER, La., April 14.—A mob of 500, composed principally of men from the Haynesville oil field, broke into the Claiborne Parish jail at Homer last night in a fruitless search for Bill Alexander and Joe D. Sherron, white men, alleged murderer and accomplice, in connection with the death of W. F. ("Charlie") Rodgers, slain along the Claiborne-Webster Parish line, Wednesday night, and whose body was unearthed yesterday from a shallow grave in sight of a still, said to have been operated by Alexander.

Neither of the men wanted by the mob was in the prison. Four held on suspicion of complicity in the murder, Charles Josey, Maggie Rodgers, wife of the slain man; Mrs. G. L. Blount, wife of a victim of an assault on the night of Rodgers' murder, and Claud Sherron, brother of Joe Sherron, were not molested.

4/15/22

Bill Alexander had not been arrested and still is a fugitive. Sherron, however, was in the custody of Sheriff John W. Coleman of Claiborne, who was en route from Haynesville to Homer with the prisoner when he learned of the mob. The sheriff safely transferred Sherron out of the path of the mob. Where he took the prisoner has not been revealed.

Members of the mob began to arrive in Homer about 10:30. An hour later about 500 men were in the crowd. They then went to the jail, in charge of Town Marshal J. G. Oakes, and several deputies. Sheriff Coleman and most of his deputies had gone to Haynesville to investigate the Rodgers murder. Marshal Oakes assured the mob that neither Alexander nor Sherron was in the jail. Members of the mob secured an ax and dug out brick from the side of the jail. A squad entered through this hole and searched the jail.

were fired upon and three were reported slightly injured, the crowd broke up and at an early hour this morning comparative quiet prevailed.

The shooting occurred when negroes were being run out of one of the houses in the negro section. Nobody was seriously hurt, but three members of the mob were reported to have been grazed by buckshot, fired from a gun in the hands of an unknown party.

As the mob marched down Main Street, Patrolman Joe Burley attempted to argue with the leaders and a fight resulted, only fists being used.

Principal credit for persuading the mob, estimated to number 1,000, to disperse, is given Dr. J. D. Baucum, who attended Pierce. The latter had claimed that while en route home he was held up, struck on the head and robbed of $100. When found, Pierce was unconscious. Several citizens, including Dr. Baucum, Luther Beene, Police Chief Smith and Rev. A. J. Smith, pastor of a local church, addressed the crowd, arguing against violence.

Kills One in Defense of Wife.

Dallas Express

Lafayette, La., July 6.—Emile Hurbert and wife, Colored, were attacked by a party of whites whose automobile became bogged while returning from Youngsville, Hurbert and his wife were riding in a buggy. As they were passing the party of whites the Negroes were commanded to stop and help in getting the car out of the mire. They halted.

7-6-22

But in some way a dispute arouse between the whites and the blacks, during which the sheriff struck the woman with a spade. Hurbert was not willing to see his wife beaten up, thereupon he opened fire in defense of his wife, killing one and wounding the sheriff and another. The Negro fired two shots, the first killing Loudry and the second struck the sheriff and a man named Broussard.

Hurbert was arrested in Lafayette parish. The Negro was spirited away to another parish, it is said, in the attempt to prevent a lynching. Much excitement prevails in the neighborhood. Hurbert declares that he shot in self-protection and defense.

HAYNESVILLE MOB HOT AFTER WHITE MAN

Finally Learn Action Directed Against Wrong Individual.

Commercial Appeal

HAYNESVILLE, La., April 17.—For several hours last night Haynesville was virtually at the mercy of a mob of several hundred persons formed for the purpose of "getting" Ralph Coleman, a white man arrested by the police on suspicion of having assaulted and robbed Tony Pierce, 20-year-old restaurant waiter, but dispersed after Pierce declared the prisoner was not his assailant.

Memphis Press

4/17/22

The greater portion of the mob invaded certain sections of the community, including those occupied by negro quarters, gamblers and undesirable women and warned them to close up shop and leave.

Following Coleman's release, which took place after memb of the mob lynching. The prisoner maintains that he shot in defense of himself of himself and wife.

KILLS IN DEFENSE OF HIS WIFE

Baltimore Herald

Lafayette, La.—While returning from Youngsville, riding in a buggy, Emile Hubert and his wife attempted to pass a party of white people whose automobile had become stalled in the mire. The automobile party commanded Hubert to get down out of the buggy and help them to get their car out of the bog.

7-19-22

The buggy halted, but in some way a dispute arose during which one of the party of whites struck Mrs. Hubert with a spade. Hubert immediately opened fire in defense of his wife, killing one of the party and wounding another.

Hubert was arrested in Lafayette parish. He was spirited away to another parish, it is said to prevent a

Lynchings - 1922
Prevented

Maryland.

1124

MOB PREVENTS LYNCHING AT ELLICOTT CITY

Baltimore Md

Thirty Colored Men Surround Jail When Armed Whites Fetch A Rope

SHERIFF TAKES ACTION

Fearing Race Riot, Authorities Bring Prisoner To Baltimore

Ellicott City, Md., Sept. 6.—A race riot was narrowly averted at the county seat here when rival mobs surrounded the county jail last Thursday night.

An armed mob of whites carrying a rope was first on the scene, threatening to break into jail and lynch Lawrence Wallace, a farmer, on the charge of shooting and wounding Chief of Police, Julius Wosch, white.

Rumor has been that an unknown colored man was with the group of the white mob. Determined to defend Wallace, thirty colored men, some of whom were armed also, appeared at the jail. Authorities scenting trouble, appealed to Baltimore City police. Three city detectives arrived after midnight and spirited Wallace away to the Baltimore city jail.

Wallace was wanted on the charge of stealing a watch from Henry Brown, white, a storekeeper, near Columbia. Policeman Wosch went to arrest him and received a pistol wound in the thigh. Wallace was blamed for the shooting, but it is common talk that Wosch shot himself while trying to place Wallace under arrest.

MOB VS MOB; ROPE PARTY IS FOILED

9-14-22
Chicago Whip

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., Sept. 16.—While the Senate was marking time on an anti-lynch bill in Washington, a mob of whites was busily preparing to lynch a man a few miles away in Ellicott City, Md., Thursday night. The man was Lawrence Wallace, a farmer, lodged in the county jail on a charge of shooting and wounding Chief of Police Julius Wosch, white.

An armed mob of whites was first on the scene with a long rope. Shortly afterward an armed party of men who were not white appeared on the scene. They are said to have been determined to prevent a lynching.

Police Get Busy

Authorities, scenting trouble, wired to Baltimore for reinforcements. They feared a race riot, they said. Detectives from Baltimore appeared and succeeded in spiriting the prisoner out of jail at midnight.

Wallace was wanted on a charge of stealing a watch from a storekeeper near Columbia. The policeman went to arrest him and received a wound in the thigh.

Massachusetts.

Lynchings - 1922
Prevented.

1125

N. Y. C. MAIL
SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

Try to Lynch Negro

Hinsdale, Mass., Today [redacted] sticks and stones, forty laborers employed by the Turners' Falls Power and Electric Company, several of them natives of southern states, last night threatened to kill William Taul, a nineteen-year-old negro of this town, who is alleged to have called their foreman foul names. The negro was saved from serious injury by the timely intervention of the State constabulary stationed at Lee.

1125

Lynchings — 1922. Michigan

1126

Prevented.

MOB FOILED SLAYER IS HIDDEN

Tear-Gas Is Used To Blind Would-Be Lynchers At Jackson, Mich.

(By International News Service.)

JACKSON, Mich., June 14.—Harry L. Hulburt, warden of the state prison, denied Wednesday that John Straub, confessed slayer of Miss Alice Mallet, was in custody there.

It was learned he had been spirited out of Jackson to escape Tuesday night's mob and placed in the Ingham County jail at Mason. Wednesday he was removed to a point still farther from Jackson, probably Lansing.

County authorities said Straub had enlarged on his confession and had implicated a fellow prisoner.

Tear gas—the kind that makes the eye-balls feel like they are floating in a lake of fire—was the only thing that saved the jail from being burned down with the prisoners in it.

Just before the prisoner was spirited out of the rear and while the mob was surging toward the barred doors, a squad of deputy sheriffs let loose a charge of the powerful chemical full into the faces of the rioters.

BROTHER LEADS MOB.

The mob was led by the dead woman's brother, Harold Mallet, of Ontario, Ore., who came here Monday to take the body of his sister home.

Straub, former Jackson prison inmate, is said to have admitted attacking Miss Mallet with an ax, almost beheading her as she neared the Florence Crittenden Home, at which she was a matron, late Thursday night.

First reports of the confession were circulated at 9 p. m. Within half hour fully 1000 persons were about the jail, held from the building by half a dozen state troopers with drawn automatics.

Then Mrs. Helen Reill, mother of three children, entered the crowd. Elbowing her way to the front, she cried:

"Come on, boys! Have you no mothers or sisters? You know what to do, don't you?"

SHERIFF MAKES PLEA.

The pack pressed forward, pushing its leader before it. Sheriff Larrabee, emerging from the building, spoke to the crowd. He told them the prisoner was not in the jail and begged them to go home.

For more than an hour the mob, re-enforced by several hundred, surged back and forth, being beaten back by armed troopers on the steps. Nobody saw the Coroner's car slide from the alley in the rear of the jail with three passengers.

Finally deputy sheriffs met the onslaught of the would-be lynchers with a cloud of tear gas. The attackers fell back.

At this moment Harold Mallet, brother of Miss Mallet, appeared and assumed leadership. He arrived here Monday from Ontario, Ore.

"Boys," he shouted, "out where I come from justice travels fast.

"I am Alice's brother. I'd like about 20 men to follow me—" His speech was interrupted when a hundred stepped forward. The troopers beat them back with clubs, while deputies again brought the tear gas into play.

BLINDED BY FUMES.

For a few moments it appeared certain the men would overrun the building. Then the front ranks, blind by the fumes, fell back into those behind, dropped off the porch into the arms of the crowd and recommenced the endless surging.

A renewed onslaught carried the besiegers upon the porch. It was evident the officers could not cope longer with the mob. The siege had gone on for two hours. Sheriff Larrabee appeared and addressed the crown again.

"The prisoner is not here," he announced. "I will permit a committee to inspect the jail."

Finally a committee of seven ransacked the jail and the Sheriff's residence. The committee, crestfallen, reappeared.

"He's gone," they announced.

"John Mills went down Main Street an hour ago, a mile a minute," a young man yelled. "Then we'll get Mills," was the angry response. A dozen cars were on their way within a minute and others joined in the chase. The rest of the mob slowly disappeared.

The officers admittedly had spirited Straub out in the guise of a fireman. They would not divulge the direction in which he had gone.

MICHIGAN SHERIFF OUTWITS ANGRY MOB

(Associated Press)

JACKSON, MICH., June 13.—George Straub, ex-convict and confessed slayer of Miss Alice Mallett, a welfare worker, was saved from a threatening crowd surrounding the county jail here tonight when Sheriff Erwin Larrabee disguised the prisoner as a city fireman, removed him from the building by a rear entrance and whisked him out of the city in an automobile.

The crowd began to gather about the jail soon after Straub confessed. A number of attempts were made to storm the doors, an aged woman leading the angry citizens, but they were repelled by the use of tear gas bombs. National guardsmen were ordered from Lansing.

N Y C TIMES

SEPTEMBER 10, 1922

EVADES MICHIGAN LYNCHERS

Sheriff Hides Negro Who Confessed Murdering a Student.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 9.—Fear that Earl King, a negro, 21 years old, of Chicago, who confessed that he shot to death Farrand Reghard, a University of Michigan student, at New Buffalo Friday, would be dragged from the county jail here and lynched, led the Sheriff to remove him to a secret hiding place today.

The arrest of King brought to a close one of the greatest man hunts ever made in the county. A posse of thirty-five deputy sheriffs and railroad detectives closed around the negro and seized him a few minutes after he had left his hiding place in the sand dunes.

Grilled for two hours by the Sheriff at the county jail, King broke down and confessed, telling how he shot down young Reghard while the latter's elder brother, John, looked on, powerless to give aid.

Lynchings - 1922
Prevented

Mississippi

1103

LYNCHING AVERTED.

Wesson Officers Take White Man to Hazelhurst Jail.

10/11/22
Commercial Appeal

WESSON, Miss., Oct. 10.—Much excitement and talk of lynching was raging here from early this morning until late in the day. A white man, whose name is said to be Cox, was arrested here at the Douglass House last night on the charge of entering the room of two young ladies and attempting to chloroform them. It is said one of the young ladies happened to be awake, and screamed. Clare Douglass, an uncle of one of the girls, and other men in the house promptly rushed to the rescue and took the man in charge and turned him over to the town marshal, B. F. Talbert, who lodged him in jail.

Early this morning crowds began to gather and talk of lynching was heard. Conservative citizens pleaded and in the meantime Marshal Talbert, assisted by Constable Tom Butler, rushed through a crowd gathered at the pail, took the prisoner out and rushed him into a taxi to the Copiah County jail at Hazlehurst.

One of the exciting moments was while the marshal was taking the prisoner out of jail. Crowds were coming from all directions and minutes were worth hours, and it looked as if the man might ve taken from the officers any second. It was reported that the father of one of the girls, who had come in from the country, had gone after a gun and was going to kill the man, and just as the man was loaded into the taxi the parent was seen coming around a corner, but someone stopped him to ask a question and the parent was not aware the man had been hurried away until some time later. The man Cox has been making Wesson for some months peddling spectacles. He is said to be an Englishman. He had a room at the Douglass House, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Clem Douglass and Mrs. S. J. Douglass, and took his meals at a restaurant. It is said his room was on the first floor across the hall from the room of the girls, Misses Ruby Douglass, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Douglass of Bogalusa, La., and Miss Hazle Ferguson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ferguson, who reside three miles west of here.

Lynchings - 1922
Prevented

Missouri

1127

NEGRO BOUND OVER.

Held Without Bail for Murder of Man at Poplar Bluff.

Commercial Appeal
March 13, 1922

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., March 13.—Sank Robinson, negro slayer of Orville Farmer, was today bound over without bond for the murder charge, charged with first degree murder.

The hearing before Justice J. D. Hendrickson was held in the circuit courtroom at the courthouse. A large corps of deputies was scattered about the courtroom to insure order or prevent any attempt at violence to the prisoner.

A great throng packed the room.

Robinson was represented by the law firm of Walker & Mulloy. He did not take the stand in his own defense.

Robinson was returned to the jail at Ironton for safe keeping.

Lynchings - 1922. Nebraska. 1128

Lynchings Prevented.

Officials Act Quickly to Prevent Nebraska Lynching

Chicago Tribune 5/21/22

Butte, Neb., May 20.—Fearing mob violence to Walter Simmons, arrested in connection with the murder of Frank Paul, automobile dealer of Spencer, Neb., court action here was swift. Simmons was charged with premeditated murder, bound over to the District court, and was rushed to O'Neill, where he was held under guard until an early hour this morning, and then taken to Lincoln for safe keeping. Sheriffs were notified that bridges and stations between Butte and O'Neill were guarded by Spencer people who wanted to lynch Simmons.

Lynchings - 1922

New Jersey.

1129

Prevented.

N. Y. SUN
JUNE 10 1922

NEGRO SPIRITED AWAY AFTER LYNCH THREATS

Confession at Hightstown, N. J., of Attack on N. Y. Woman.

TRENTON, June 10.—George Hill, 21, a negro farmhand, was brought here last night by the county authorities from Hightstown after threats had been made to lynch him because of his alleged attempt to assault Mrs. Stewart S. Crater of New York.

The negro is said to have confessed that he went Friday night to the room where Mrs. Crater was staying during her visit to Hightstown. He tried to force open the side window, but finding that difficult, he went to a window which was partly open and which had a screen across it. He broke through this, according to his confession, and choked Mrs. Crater, who was in bed. She screamed and the negro was frightened away.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUNE 10, 1922

NEGRO SPIRITED AWAY AFTER LYNCH THREATS

Confession at Hightstown, N. J., of Attack on N. Y. Woman.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TRENTON, June 9.—George Hill, 21, a negro farmhand, was brought here tonight by the county authorities from Hightstown after threats had been made to lynch him because of his alleged attempt to assault Mrs. Stewart S. Crater of New York.

The negro is said to have confessed that he went last night to the room where Mrs. Crater was staying during her visit to Hightstown. He tried to force open the side window, but finding that difficult, he went to a window which was partly open and which had a screen across it. He broke through this, according to his confession, and choked Mrs. Crater, who was in bed. She screamed and the negro was frightened away.

Lynchings — 1922 New York

Prevented

SPIRIT STRIKER AWAY IN FEAR OF RACE ROW

Negro Accused of Assaulting White Barge Captain Moved From Haverstraw.

New York Times

ARREST BY STATE POLICE

5/15/22

Prisoner Said to Have Organized Brick Yard Strike and Villagers Feared a Jail Break.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., May 14.—A negro striker was arrested here today on the charge of being the leader of a band of negroes who attacked Michael Natalie, a white barge Captain, at one of the river front bricyards last Thursday morning. Natalie was badly beaten with clubs, but the State police, who have charge of the strike situation, kept secret the fact that here had been a conflict between negroes and a white man.

Fear that the hundreds of negroes on strike here might storm the small village jail and release the prisoner caused his immediate transfer to the county jail at New City. The State police, who made the arrest, called in Sheriff George L. Brown of Rockland County and turned the negro over to him. Heavily guarded by armed undersheriffs and State police, the prisoner was rushed to the county seat by automobile.

He will be held there until Tuesday night, when he will be returned here under heavy guard, and tried before Police Judge John Champeau on the charge of assault in the third degree.

1,500 Recruited for Strike.

The prisoner is Michael McGee, about 40 years old. He is one of the negroes "imported" from Philadelphia within the last few weeks to meet the annual Spring demand for labor in the local brickyards. According to the authorities, McGee has been one of the ringleaders in the agitation which resulted in the strike.

It is alleged that McGee was one of the group of new men employed at the De Noynelles brickyard who started the strike on Thursday morning and then went from one yard to another getting recruits in the five-mile stretch of brick-making plants between here and Stony-point. The men paraded through the various brickyards, their numbers swelling as they went, until finally all of the 1,500 brickyard employes, mostly negroes, had joined the strike.

After canvassing the other wards the strikers returned to the De Noynelles yard and found that Natalie, a white man about 35 years old, was still at work. They found him smoking a pipe on the barge of which he was in charge. With a mob of about 300 negroes at his back, according to the authorities, the negro McGee and four or five of his lieutenants marched on board the barge and accosted the captain.

Captain Refuses to Leave Barge.

"Why haven't you walked out?" McGee is alleged to have asked the white man.

"I'm not working in the yards," Natalie replied, puffing his pipe. "I'm going to stay on the barge and stick to the job."

Threats of violence from the negroes failed to intimidate the barge captain. It was then, according to the authorities, that McGee and four or five negroes with him set upon the white man with clubs, beating him severely while the mob of negroes on shore yelled their approval. The barge Captain was unable to protect himself and heavy blows rained upon his head and body. He was staggering under successive blows when somebody in the mob yelled that the police were coming, and the negroes scattered.

After being patched up by physicians, the barge captain has accompanied the State troopers in some of their patrols of the village and the brickyards, looking for the men who attacked him. Today, while he was with several troopers, he saw a group of negroes some distance down the road and exclaimed that they were the men who had attacked him. The troopers pursued the negroes, who broke and ran. All escaped except McGee.

The police said two or three other negroes had been identified as McGee's companions and would be arrested within a short time. McGee was taken before Judge Champeau, who committed him to the county jail until Tuesday night.

Villagers Fear Trouble.

Citizens of Haverstraw are pleased with the transfer of the negro to New City, because they are vitally afraid of trouble between the striking negroes and white men. The villagers are doing everything possible to minimize the extent of the trouble here and the village police are co-operating with the State police in suppressing information about the strike.

Precautions are being taken against trouble tomorrow, when an effort will be made by the operators to open their brickyards. They say they have not and will not bring in any strikebreakers, but expect most of the men now out to return to work. According to the employers, most of the men struck because they were intimidated by the "imported" agitators, and will return to work if they are protected against attacks by the small group of negroes who started the strike.

The State Police will give ample protection tomorrow. In addition to the men now patrolling the village and the brickyards, an additional number of State Police are now at various points in Rockland County, and can be brought here quickly in an emergency.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 4, 1922

Policeman, Stabbed By Negro, Protects ~~Assailant From Mob~~

With 2 Knife Wounds Near Heart Patrolman Holds Off Crowd and Takes His Prisoner to Police Station

Patrolman Lawrence J. Walsh, of the West 100th Street police station, not only arrested a negro who stabbed him twice in the left side yesterday, but protected his prisoner from a mob. As he was arraigning the negro, Clarence Smith, of 114 West 134th Street, in the West Sixty-eighth Street police station, Walsh fainted from loss of blood.

Walsh was assigned to help handle the crowd applying for licenses at the automobile license bureau of the State Tax Commission, in West Sixty-fifth Street. Finding Smith in line in the wrong office, the patrolman directed him to the one where he should apply.

The negro refused to heed his advice, and in the dispute which ensued Walsh seized him by the arm. At this Smith whipped a knife from his pocket, flicked it open in the same motion and drove it twice into the patrolman's left side near his heart.

A dozen white men flung themselves at Smith, but Walsh placed himself in front of the negro and stood them off with his nightstick. The crowd was pressing close upon the pair and several blows already had reached Smith when two detectives and a uniformed patrolman came to Walsh's assistance.

They got Smith to the police station and were questioning him in front of the desk when Walsh sank to the floor unconscious. An ambulance surgeon found that the knife blade had gone close to his heart and took him to Flower Hospital. On recovering consciousness Walsh insisted upon returning to his home, at 353 East Eighty-seventh Street.

As an X-ray examination showed that the wounds were not so serious as had been feared at first, he was permitted to go home. He has been a policeman three years and was married three weeks ago.

CROWDS THREATEN TO LYNCH KILLERS

N. Y. C. SUN
SEPTEMBER 25, 1922

Police in Brooklyn and the Bronx Save Two.

Rescued by the police from mobs bent on lynching them for killings in widely separated sections of the city yesterday, Charles Brench, a negro, and Vincenzo Pisano, a Brooklyn coffee house proprietor, are locked up to-day charged with homicide.

Branch, who is 25 years old and lives at 226 West Eighteenth street, is charged with hitting and killing Wlady Konop, 54, o f416 Wolcott avenue, the Bronx.

Pisano, who is 37 and conducts his coffee house at 15 Bergen streeet, Brooklyn, is charged with shooting and killing Francisco Somma, 47, of 22 President street, Brooklyn.

A mob of 200 men and women made a partiularly determined effort to get at Pisano, even after he was in custody of the police, and two detachments of reserves from the Hamilton avenue station were rushed into President street before the disorder was quelled.

Mob Becomes Threatening.

Policeman Thomas Dowling of the Hamilton avenue station was on Van Brunt street when he heard several shots apparently from the direction of President street. As he ran into the latter street he met Pisano, revolver in hand, running rapidly in the opposite direction. The policeman knocked the weapon from the coffee house proprietor's hand with his nightstick and subdued him.

In the house at 22 President street, from which Pisano had emerged, Dowling found the body of Somma, who had been shot through the heart. As the policeman started for the statin ohouse with Pisano a crowd followed. For a few moments the mob contented itself with marching along beside the prisoner and reviling him, but when it became apparent that an effort to lynch the man was to be made Dowling took him back to 22 President street and shouted to an acquaintance on the outskirts of the gathering to telephone for the reserves. Dowling waited with his prisoner behind locked dors until the reserves arrived.

Attacked on Subway Platform.

At the Hamilton avenue station, it is alleged, Pisano admitted he had a grudge against Somma for annoying him in business, but denied killing him. He was charged with homicide after questioning by Detective McCarthy and Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson.

Branch is charged with having tried to rob Konop, who was head of the Konop Iron Works, while the latter was dozing on a bench on the subway platform at 149th street. Konop woke up, it is alleged, and pursued the negro who is accused of having knocked him down, fracturing his skull, in order to get away. The negro was caught as he fled across Third avenue, at 149th street, and was placed in a telephone booth pending the arrival of the ambulance, when the mob became threatening. Konop died shortly afterward.

THE HOME NEWS
Harlem, Heights & Yorkville Edition
James O'Flaherty, Proprietor.
371 E. 148th St., N. Y.
Phone Mott Haven 5200

HARLEM N Y HOME NEWS:
SEPTEMBER 20, 1922

In a western town recently, a white man, crazed by moonshine whiskey, deliberately shot and killed a colored girl. He then leaped onto the running board of a passing motor and ordered the driver to take him from the neighborhood. After a short run, however, the driver recovered sufficient presence of mind to outwit the murderer and managed to throw him from the car into the road where he was found some time later by his infuriated persuers.

It is at this point that the narrative becomes startling. The murder had been committed in the town's colored district and the policeman who headed the mob was a Negro. Upon finding the object of their search, in a helpless condition, the policeman stilled the clamor of the mob with a few words and persuaded them that justice would be done by the courts. The mob almost immediately quieted down and permitted the patrolman to take his charge to the court house.

It seems hardly necessary to say that had the situation been reversed—had a white girl been slain by a drunken Negro—the mob of so-called white men would not have hesitated to lynch the murderer. And yet time and time again we claim to be more law-abiding and law-respecting than are the colored citizens.

1113

Deputy Sheriff Instructs Guards To Shoot to Kill

By JESSIE O. THOMAS

Tampa, Fla.—Tampa, Florida, is situated in the Southwestern part of the state near the Gulf of Mexico. There are several racial elements represented in its population.

Sunday morning, September 24, 1922, a Negro by the name of Jesse Glenn killed a policeman by the name of H. H. Lott. The Negro himself receievd a flesh wound during the gun battle. The killing of this officer would have resulted in a lynching in the average Southern community. Two of the main factors that contributed most definitely toward a "lynching bee" were absent. The first: a jelly-back sheriff and deputy sheriff. The second. newspapers to fan the flames of racial natred and racial prejudice.

The following statement from the chief deputy sheriff, who had charge of the situation in the absence of the sheriff, shows real backbone.

"At 8:30 o'clock in the evening (Sunday), "Chief Deputy Sheriff Givens says, "I was called on the telephone by Police Lieut. D. B. York. He said to me, there are mutterings among the police about lynching that Negro. I don't like the situation: I wish you would come and get him.' I immediately got Deputy Sheriffs L. B. Lennon and B. H. Sthephens, and went down to the city jail. There I met Lieut. York and asked him how things looked. He replied! Oh, so, so. I told him that I was ready to take the Negro to county jail, but that I was going to take him my way. I first wanted to have the Negro taken through the City Hall corridor to the Lafayette street side of the city hall, and from there take him to the county jail in my automobile. Lieut. York told me that could not be done, because the Negro was wounded and had to be carried on a stretcher, and suggested that he be carried to the county jail in the patrol wagon.

"I did not like that, and I told him that I would send Stephens and Lennon over to the city jail, and went across to our office. I sent the deputies over to the city jail to prepare for the Negro's reception. I have traveled rom the court house to the county jail a good many times, and I have making investigations at night, but often carefully watched the street in making investigations at night, but never before have I seen as many automobiles filled with white men as I saw Sunday night. There were parked along the sides of Florida avenue, facing North, and were also parked along side streets. I went all the way to the jail and there found the jail keeper Dommerhuizen at the jail door, talking with Berry, who is acting as constable. Dommerhuizen told me that Berry said he had heard mutterings of lynching. I told him there would be no lynching tonight, and ordered him back to lock the jail door. I also told him that the first man that pops his head over that wall, KILL HIM. There were 75 guards stationed there around the jail all night with instructions to SHOOT TO KILL."

The usual thing did not happen.

The two daily newspapers referred to the killing in the most dispasionate manner. It is now five days after the occurrence and things here seem perfectly normal.

Lynchings — 1922

New York

1106

Prevented

BOY KILLED, DRIVER IS SAVED FROM MOB

New York Times

Bronx Police Are Compelled to Draw Pistols to Protect Negro Truck Chauffeur.

New York
11-11-22

STEAM SHOVEL RIPS AUTO

Tears Off Top of Car, Stunning Owner, Who Is Badly Hurt When Machine Hits Tree.

A crowd of several hundred men and women menaced Morton Van Allan, a negro truck chauffeur, when he ran down and killed Daniel Canhan, 11 years old, of 764 East 182d Street, last night at Hawthorne Avenue and 187th Street, the Bronx. Van Allan, who is 23 and lives at 1,002 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, was driving a coal truck along Hawthorne Avenue when a touring car coming out of a side street made it necessary to swerve toward the curb to avoid a collision. The front wheel of the truck passed over the boy, who was playing in the street.

The child died a few minutes later. His cries aroused the feelings of a crowd which gathered, and only the timely arrival of Patrolmen McGrady and Stearn of the Bronx Park precinct saved Van Allan from harm. When cries of lynching were heard, the patrolmen drew their revolvers and forced a way for Van Allan. He was taken to the station. Witnesses of the accident said that he was in no way to blame for the accident.

Mrs. Henrietta Wentenfield, 32 years old, of 249 East 126th Street, was struck and seriously injured last night at Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street by Hook and Ladder Company 16, which was returning to its quarters from a fire. Mrs. Wentenfield, apparently not hearing the siren of the fire truck, stepped from behind a Third Avenue car into its path. She was taken to the Lenox Hill Hospital, where it was said she was suffering from internal injuries.

Theodore Kimball, proprietor of the Gobel Inn, Sussex, N. J., is dying and his wife is suffering from fractures and injuries as a result of one of the strangest automobile accidents that has come to the attention of the authorities. Kimball and his wife were driving along the Sussex-Unionville Road yesterday morning, when a steam shovel scoop, operated in connection with a road-repairing job, descended on the automobile, tearing away the top and stunning Kimball.

Kimball lost control of the car and it swerved down a hill, continuing for a distance of about 2,500 feet, when t struck an apple tree. The machne overturned, pinning Kimball and his wife beneath. It was with difficulty that workmen extracted the couple. Kimball was unconscious when he was taken to the Linn Hospital at Sussex, and little hope for his recovery was entertained. Mrs. Kimball fractured both arms. She was badly cut about the face.

Lynchings - 1922 Prevented

North Carolina

1107

NORTH CAROLINA GIRL IDENTIFIES ASSAILANT

(Associated Press)

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 6.—Will D[illegible], negro, arrested as a suspect in connection with an attempt attack on an [illegible]-year old girl near High Point yesterday, was taken to her home today and, according to officers, identified by the young woman as her assailant.

The negro was later taken to Raleigh for safekeeping.

High Point, where crowds of angry citizens had threatened to storm the jail last night, was reported quiet tonight.

SHERIFF EVADES MOB WITH NEGRO PRISONER

(Associated Press)

HIGH POINT, N. C., June 5.—Evading a mob of almost 1,000 men surrounding the jail here, Chief of Police Blackwelder left here shortly after 8 o'clock tonight for Greensboro with an unknown negro suspected of having attempted to attack a young woman near Thomasville late today. Two other negro suspects arrested at Thomasville were brought to High Point jail.

Negro Prisoner Saved From Mob By Police Chief

High Point, N. C., June 5.—Evading a mob of nearly 1,000 men surrounding the jail here, Chief of Police Blackwelder left here shortly after 8 o'clock tonight for Greensboro with an unknown negro suspected of having attempted to assault a young woman near Thomasville late today. Two other negro suspects arrested at Thomasville were brought to High Point jail.

NOT SEEN AT GREENSBORO.

Greensboro, N. C., June 5.—At 10:30 o'clock tonight Chief Blackwelder with his negro prisoner, had not arrived in Greensboro. At that hour, however, a car filled with men from near the home of the victim of the negro's attack reached the county jail. It is reported that Chief Blackwelder escaped from the pursuing cars somewhere along the road from High Point to Grensboro and is making for another city.

Assault Suspect is Moved For Safety

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.—McIver Burnett, alleged assailant of Mrs. L. D. McGhee, was taken to Greensboro by county officials when strange persons gathered in menacing numbers around the county courthouse Saturday night.

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 5, 1922

North Carolina Troopers Guard 3 Negro Prisoners

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 4.—As a matter of precaution, the Durham machine gun company of the North Carolina National Guard has been ordered to Raleigh to guard three negro prisoners who were rushed to state prison here after their arrest in connection with the attack on a white woman and the shooting of her husband near Southern Pines, N. C., this morning.

A. E. Ketchen, of Miami, Fla., who was seriously wounded while attempting to defend his wife from attack, was taken to the Carthage Hospital, where it was said he would recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Ketchen, who were en route by automobile from Miami to New York, had encamped on the road near Southern Pines. Their tent was invaded early to-day by three negroes, who demanded money, and when Mr. Ketchen reached for his pistol one of the intruders opened fire. Ketchen was wounded and was unable to defend his wife when she was pursued by the negroes.

A score of automobiles, apparently from the district where the outrage occurred, arrived in the capital this afternoon. The authorities decided that it would be best to have the state troops on hand to supplement the prison force.

N Y C TIMES
AUGUST 5, 1922

SHOT AS HE DEFENDS WIFE.

Negroes Attack Miami Auto Tourists Encamped in North Carolina.

CARTHAGE, N. C., Aug. 4.—A. E. Ketchen of Miami, Fla., was shot and perhaps fatally wounded early this morning while defending his wife from an attack by three negroes near Southern Pines.

Two of the negroes, who attacked the Ketchens' automobile, have confessed, according to Sheriff Blue, and all three have been placed in the State penitentiary for safekeeping.

Sheriff Blue said Mr. and Mrs. Ketchen and their child were camping along the road on their way to New York when three negroes entered their tent and demanded money. When Ketchen tried to reach for his pistol one of the negroes opened fire, a bullet striking Ketchen in the breast and going through his body.

Mrs. Ketchen seized the child and ran out of the tent, but was overtaken by two of the negroes, who attacked her. The negroes then returned to the tent and robbed Ketchen of all valuables, including money, a pistol and jewelry.

A watch belonging to Mrs. Ketchen was found on one of the negroes under arrest and money and other things in possession of another. All three were identified, according to Sheriff Blue, by the Ketchens. Two of the negroes, the Sheriff said, made a complete confession, but the other prisoner declared he was innocent. The Ketchens are in a hospital at Southern Pines.

TAR HEEL GUARDSMEN TO PROTECT NEGROES

New York Times 8-5-22

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 4.—The Durham Machine Gun Company left tonight for Raleigh under orders from the state adjutant general. Officers of the company were informed that they were wanted to guard the state penitentiary, reported as being stormed by a mob intent upon lynching three negroes held [illegible]

GUARD OUT IN RALEIGH TO SAVE THREE NEGROES FROM MOB VIOLENCE

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 5, 1922

RALEIGH N. C., Aug. 4.—As a matter of precaution, the Durham Machine Gun Company of the North Carolina National Guard has been ordered to Raleigh to guard three Negro prisoners who were rushed to State Prison here following their arrest in connection with the attack on a white woman and the shooting of her husband near Southern Pines, N. C., this morning.

A. E. Ketchen of Miami, Fla., the husband, was taken to the Carthage Hospital, where it was said his chances for recovery were good.

Mr. and Mrs. Ketchen, who were en route by automobile from Miami to New York, had camped last night on the road near Southern Pines. Their tent was invaded by three Negroes, who demanded money. Ketchen reached for his pistol and one of the intruders fired, wounding Ketchen in the breast. He was unable to assist his wife when she was pursued by the Negroes.

Twenty minutes after Sheriff Blue arrived here with his prisoners seven dusty automobiles drove up to the gates of the State Penitentiary, filled with men, who asked if the Sheriff had arrived. During the afternoon other automobiles arrived and the authorities decided to have the State troops on hand to prevent trouble.

TAR HEEL JUSTICE

Regular old Tar Heel justice was swiftly meted out to the two negroes Angus Murphy and Jasper Thomas, who criminally assaulted Mrs. E. A. Ketchen, of Miami, Fla., a little over a week ago, near Carthage. It will be recalled that Mr. and Mrs. Ketchen were passing through the state from Miami to some northern point, traveling by automobile, and that while they were camping by the roadside near Carthage, these negroes committed this unmentionable crime and also shot and seriously wounded Mr. Ketchen. The negroes were immediately taken into custody of the law and it was only through the vigilance of the sheriff of Moore county that they escaped lynching. After being tried by a jury, with all the privileges guaranteed by the constitution of North Carolina, they were convicted on last Tuesday and sentenced to be electrocuted on September 15. "So mote it be."

Let the world know that the tourists from other states traveling through North Carolina must have the same protection while breathing this free North Carolina air that native citizens enjoy, and that those who unlawfully raise their hand against such tourists and travelers shall be forced to realize that the majesty of the law in North Carolina is not to be tampered with.—Stanly News-Herald.

Lynchings—1922 Prevented

Oklahoma

1108

SHERIFF CHEATS MOB.

Find Prisoner Spirited Away When Searching Jail.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 7-21-22

ATOKA, Okla., Feb. 11.—A mob of more than 200 masked and heavily armed men were cheated out of their prey late last night when, after six of their representatives had been shown through the county jail, they found that Sheriff J. W. Phillips had removed to a place of safety Samuel Watkins, a farmer, who is said by officials to have confessed yesterday to beating to death Mrs. Cora Jones, wife of a neighbor, at her home near Caney Thursday.

2 NEGROES STORM JAIL

Attempt to Lynch Black Who Kill[ed] Little Girl.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 7-21-22

M'ALESTER, Okla., July 20.—A mo[b] of several hundred negroes last nigh[t] stormed the county jail here in an u[n]successful attempt to take from th[e] authorities Levy Webster, 49 year[s] old, negro, who a few hours earlie[r] had been arrested on a charge of mur[-] dering a 10-year-old negro girl.

NEW YORK HERALD
JULY 21, 1922

NEGRO MOB STORMS JAIL TO LY[N]CH NEGRO

Oklahoma [S]heriff Foils Attempt to [L]ize Prisoner.

McALESTER Okla., July 20.—A mob of several hundred negroes last night stormed the county jail here in an unsuccessful attempt to lynch Levy Webster, 49 years old, negro, who a few hours earlier had been arrested on a charge of murdering a ten-year-old negro girl.

The child's body was found in a creek. She had been brutally assaulted, officers said, before being thrown into the water. The news spread rapidly and soon a mob gathered. When it reached the jail Sheriff Sanders warned the crowd that no one could approach the door without being shot. Apparently lacking leadership the crowd howled and shrieked for three hours in the vicinity of the jail and then gradually thinned out.

NEW YORK WORLD
JULY 21, 1922

SEEKS SLAYER.

[M]ob Jail to Avenge Attack on a Child.

M'ALESTER, Okla., July 21.—A mob of several hundred Negroes last night stormed the County Jail here in an unsuccessful attempt to take from the authorities Levy Webster, a Negro, aged forty-nine, arrested a few hours earlier on a charge of murdering a ten-year-old Negro girl.

The child's body was found in a creek. She had been brutally assaulted, officers said. The news spread and soon a mob gathered. When the angry Negroes reached the jail Sheriff Sanders warned them no one could approach without being shot. The crowd created bedlam with howls and shrieks for three hours and then gradually thinned out.

ADDITIONAL GUARD TO PROTECT NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser 8-11-22

VINITA, OKLA., Aug. 9.—Additional guards tonight were thrown around the Craig county court house here, following rumors of a fresh attempt to storm the jail on the fourth floor and seize Elias Ridge, negro, held for the murder of Mrs. George Adair, white woman, yesterday, in the adjoining county. An attempt last night by a mob of 800 to take the prisoner, was frustrated by the sheriff and armed deputies, after the courthouse had been invaded.

Negro Is Saved From Angry Mob By Sheriff's Ruse

Atlanta Constitution 8-11-22

Vinita, Okla., August 10.—When members of a mob that sought Elias Ridge, young negro whom officials say confessed to the murder of a white woman, entered the Craig county jail here last night on invitation of Sheriff Ridenour to "see for themselves that he was not there," Ridge was standing behind the door which was opened to admit them. When the searchers had passed into the building, Ridge, a straw hat pulled over his eyes, sauntered out with two deputy sheriffs, walking unconcernedly near him. Three blocks down the street the three entered a motor car and sped to Claremore, where the prisoner was placed in the Rogers county jail.

Sheriff Ridenour made known the details of the ruse today in announcing that the negro was safe from threats of a mob of about 800 persons who had kept the jail under surveillance for nearly 24 hours, and which was repulsed Tuesday night by riot guns while storming the building. Armed patrols, which guarded every outlet of the city, were thrown off their guard by a false report carried to them that the negro was being lynched, Ridenour said, and the road was unguarded as the deputies left town with Ridge.

The negro is charged with the murder of Mrs. George Adair, white, wife of a Mayes county farmer. The killing occurred in the presence of her two young children.

THOMPSON IS SAVED FROM MOB VIOLENCE BY SERIOUS WOUNDS

Montgomery Advertiser

Oklahoma Man Expected to Die From Effects of Gun Battle With Sheriff

(Associated Press) 8-15-22

IDABEL, OKLA., Aug. 14.—Only [the] wounds, which are expected to prove [fa]tal, saved Clayton Thompson from [t]he hands of a mob today after a gun [b]attle on the principal street of Wright City, near here, in which he slew Sheriff Felker, of McCurtain county and dangerously wounded Cleveland Christian, of Mountain View, both of whom were attempting to arrest him for killing two men near Wright City.

According to officers, a mob at Wright City prepared for an attempt to lynch Thompson, but when it was learned that attending physicians said he probably would not live through the night, talk of violence subsided.

The series of tragedies began late yesterday, when Thompson, while intoxicated, it is said, shot and killed John Anderson, ranch foreman. Thompson then started for Wright City and overtook Clifford Pruett, 18. He shot the youth to death in a quarrel.

Christian, owner of a ranch adjoining the one where Anderson was killed, joined Sheriff Felker and Deputy Sheriff Richard Jones in a search for Thompson. They trailed him to Wright City this morning and met him on the main street. When Felker commanded Thompson to surrender, he brought a rifle into play and shot Christian between the shoulders.

A second shot struck Felker in the back of the head, killing him.

Thompson then sought refuge in a restaurant. Jones calle don him to surrender and when he did not obey the deputy shot him twice in the abdomen with a rifle.

Christian was taken to a hospital at Broken Bow, where it was said he is not expected to live.

Thompson was brought to jail here and attending physicians say he cannot survive.

All of Thompson's victims except Pruett were married men with families.

Lynchings-1922

Pennsylvania

1109

Prevented

LYNCHING PARTY THWARTED

WEST CHESTER, PA., Jan. 4.—Charles Ford, 52 years old, Negro, was hurried to Chester county prison here today to save him from a large party of infuriated citizens of Oxford, who were after the man with guns and ropes, bent upon lynching.

Ford is alleged to have attacked Miss Ethel Boyd, of Oxford. When the news of his arrest became known, a mob quickly formed and started after the Negro, who was whisked away from Oxford and held here for a further hearing.

Troops Guard Jail To Prevent Lynching

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 12.—The Fayette County Jail here was guarded Wednesday by State troops and a large number of special deputy sheriffs to prevent a possible triple lynching. Two negroes and a negress are held as suspects in connection with the murder and robbery of Paul Newcomer, a taxi driver, Saturday night.

The sheriff posted deputies at every window, armed with rifles, and a machine gun is also said to have been mounted.

WILKESBARRE INDEPENDENT
JULY 9, 1922

Gas For the Mob

A mob attempting to storm a southern jail and lynch a prisoner was quickly dispersed when officers hurled tear-bombs in their midst. Mustard gas may find its mission, after all, in the breaking up of mobs and unlawful gatherings. Nothing will change the temper of a crowd as quickly as a flood of one of these tormenting gases loosed on the air they breathe. Safety first then becomes the first law of nature.

Lynchings—1922
Prevented

South Carolina

Negro Is Removed From Aiken Jail For Safe Keeping

about Columbia, S. C.

Aiken, S. C., October 21.—Murray Quattlebaum, the negro who yesterday shot and probably fatally wounded Chief of Police Doc Rogers, of Wagener, S. C., and who was surrendered early last night by his brothers, who feared mob violence if he was caught by posses, was spirited away from Aiken at 2:30 o'clock this morning and taken to the state penitentiary at Columbia.

Lynchings - 1922
Prevented

Tennessee

1110

BROTHERS REMOVED TO CHATTANOOGA JAIL

(Associated Press)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 15.—Ira and Arthur Henley, brothers, aged 17 and 24, charged with the attempted assassination of Lon Parrish, a railroad detective, at Tracey City, Tenn., some months ago, were placed in jail here today for safe keeping, Grundy county officers fearing mob violence. The prisoners were arrested in Oklahoma after they had revealed the shooting during a conversation with an acquaintance.

Lynchings—1922.

Prevented.

TEXAS OFFICERS SHOW MOB LEADERS THRU JAIL

St. Louis Argus Mo. 2/10/22

Special

EASTLAND, Texas., Feb. 9.—The officers at the county jail here now-ledged their inability to prevent members of a mob, which demanded a prisoner, from searching for their intended victim.. A crowd of men, estimated at about two hundred, marched on the jail and demanded that they be allowed to search for Newt Mahaney taxi driver of Cisco, against whom a charge of assault to murder was filed here. Three of the party were escorted thru the jail by county officials but it is stated that Mahaney was not found.

Mahaney was brought here from Cisco following an affray in which L. J. Starkey, another taxi driver, was slashed about the legs and body. The whereabouts of Mahaney remained a secret late tonight.

Negroes Admit Slaying 3 Persons Near Waco

Houston Post Tex. 2/23/22

Associated Press Report.

WACO, Texas, Feb. 20.—The mystery surrounding the slaying of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barker and Homer Turner, 12 years old, at the Barker home at Concord, near here, on the night of February 11 was solved Monday with the confessions of Leslie Johnson and Cooper Young, negroes, arrested on the Waco city square by Constable Leslie Stegall. An hour after their arrest the negroes signed statements assuming all guilt for the crimes, officers say.

Sheriff Bob Buchanan has left Waco with the negroes in an automobile headed for the Dallas county jail, it was said, because there was reason to fear mob violence here.

Negro Confesses to Killing Young Woman

Houston Dispatch Houston Post Special. 3/15/22

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, March 14. The mystery surrounding the murder of Miss Blanche Lefrigue here three weeks ago, was cleared Tuesday when Luther Jamison, negro, following his arrest, confessed the crime. He was taken to San Antonio Tuesday for safe keeping. Officers feared he would be lynched.

REMOVED TO SAFETY.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 5-29-22

Negro, Accused of Attacking Girl, Saved from Mob.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Aug. 28.—Electra is reported quiet this morning following the excitement there Sunday night when a small shack occupied as a negro restaurant was burned. The negro has been removed to some other point for safe-keeping. He is thought to be in jail at Vernon. The negro Baptist Church also caught fire while services were being held Sunday night, but reports differ as to the source of the blaze.

The negro, who was arrested about 8 p.m. Sunday, was charged with having attacked a white girl. Shortly after he was taken into custody a crowd gathered, but no effort was made to storm the jail.

Mob Violence Feared When Woman Is Shot

Houston Dec. Post 5/23/22

Houston Post Special.

DALLAS, Texas, May 22.—Lynn Wade and R. N. Wade, brothers, were brought to Dallas from Hillsboro today, following the fatal shooting at Hillsboro of Mrs. Wade. A rumor that a mob was gathering near the county jail caused the transfer. Mrs. Wade was shot down with buckshot and died on the steps of the court house about five o'clock Saturday afternoon. Lynn Wade surrendered shortly afterwards.

NEGRO TAKEN BY POSSE IN SEARCH OF GIRL'S SLAYER

Houston Dex. Post

Airplane Takes Hounds From Penitentiary to Aid Hunt

5/6/22

Houston Post Special.

WORTHAM, Texas, May 5.—Following a man hunt in which an airplane was used to transport bloodhounds more than 100 miles to the scene of the murder of a young girl, a negro was arrested late Friday night 10 miles from Kirvin, near where the crime was committee.

The negro was brought here. Soon after his arrival a mob of more than 1000 men formed and in order to insure the safety of the prisoner the sheriff, H. M. Mayo, spirited him away. In an automobile with one deputy the sheriff sped with the negro in the direction of Corsicana. Following the sheriff's car were a number of other cars, into which members of the mob jumped and gave chase when it was learned that the negro accused of the crime was being rushed from the city.

Eula King, 17 years old, was found dead at 8 o'clock Friday morning. The girl was attending school at Kirvin, nine miles north of Teague. She was to have graduated Friday. She lived two miles from Kirvin with her grandfather, John King, one of the wealthiest farmers of the county.

She stayed at the school later than usual Thursday evening, preparing for her graduation the following day. It was about 5:30 p. m. when she left for home. Not returning home as usual, her grandfather telephoned neighbors. Search was begun and at 8 Friday morning the body was found, with evidence of a terrible struggle. The crime was of a character to arouse the whole county. Search started. Bloodhounds were wanted. There were none nearer than the State penitentiary at Huntsville.

H. L. Kindred, former aviator overseas, who had a plane at Mexia, telephoned the governor at Austin offering to fly from Mexia to Huntsville and back with the dogs, if permission to use them would be given. The permission was given. Kindred left Mexia at 3:15 p. m. and arrived at Huntsville at 4:50 p. m. He loaded Dog Sergeant W. O. Simmons with two of the best dogs of the penitentiary into the cockpit and took off for the scene of the crime. He arrived before dark.

In the meantime posses had been following trails and one caught the negro suspect. When arrested he was confronted with the evidence against him, but denied complicity in the crime. In a statement he said other negroes several days ago told him that they intended to murder the King girl.

One white boy, 18 years old, was arrested and his brother was being searched for during the day on the suspicion that they might know something of the crime. The two live near Kirvin.

NEGRO BROUGHT HERE TO AVOID BEING LYNCHED

Houston Tex. Post

Said to Have Assaulted White Girl at Leonidas

5/20/22

Rudolph Manning, 19-year-old negro was rushed to the Harris county jail at 10 p. m. Friday, to escape mob violence following an attempted criminal assaults on a 17-year-old white girl at Leonidas, Montgomery county, earlier in the evening.

According to information obtained from the men who brought the negro to Houston, the girl had started to town from her home and was met by the negro on a lonely road.

The girl, an orphan, who made her home with an uncle, is said to be in a serious condition.

Soon after the news of the attack spread, hundreds of men gathered in Leonidas for the avowed purpose of lynching the black.

The negro was employed by the Trinity Saw Mill company, and it was through the clever ruse of W. H. Biggers, manager of the concern, that he escaped the mob. Soon after the news spread, Biggers went to the negro's home, where he was joined by M. A. Anderson, former sheriff of Montgomery county, and J. W. Baker, a merchant of Conroe.

Biggers and his companions sent word to the mob that they were going to Huntsville for hounds and then placing the negro in the bottom of an automobile, passed through the center of the crowd of enraged men and came to Houston.

The negro denied his guilt, but was positively identified by the girl, according to the statements of the men who brought him to Houston. Feeling is intense at Montgomery county, it is reported.

1112

MARSHALL SETS WORTHY EXAMPLE.

Houston Informer 5/6/22

The Informer takes this method to compliment the authorities of Harrison County, Texas, especially Sheriff John Sanders, District Judge Beard and the grand jury empaneled to investigate the recent rape charge against two colored boys.

For once the editor felt proud of his old home town, Marshall, for while other communities were in a neck-and-neck race for the lynching honors, and despite the fact that a mob had gathered in this East Texas city to treat these two colored youths to a dose of America's famous and celebrated concoction, there was no lynching bee.

Sheriff Sanders, one of the bravest, most intrepid and fearless peace officers that ever wore a badge in Texas, told the mob that they would never lynch a prisoner in his custody and when the accused boys were arrested playing ball in the country, the sheriff immediately spirited them to another city for safe keeping.

Here is one of the grave dangers of mob violence: in its fury and wild orgy of crime and brutality those composing the mobs never give the accused a chance to prove their innocence and "any old nigger" suits their mobocratic fancy and heathenish and hellish appetites.

But the Marshall authorities made an unbiased, unprejudiced and impartial investigation of the alleged offense committed by these two colored youths and upon the special grand jury's report, the boys were ordered released, for they were found innocent of any crime and did not even know at the time of their apprehension the nature of the crime charged at their hands.

Now, suppose the sheriff of Harrison County, like countless others in various sections of the South and even his predecessors in that county, had turned over these two unfortunate colored youths to the howling and hungry mob, two innocent lives would have been snuffed out just to appease the anger and appetite of the exponents of the peculiar species of American "Hunnish kultur."

In this connection, there have been countless lynchings, recorded and not recorded, in the South where victims of the mobs' spleen, savagery and barbarism were innocent of the crimes of which they were accused, but since the mob must have blood and destroy life to satisfy its desires, whims and passions, any black man fits the bill for such heathenish and hellish horrors.

In the Marshall case it is being rumored that a white man committed the crime and when this fact was discovered the authorities exonerated the accused colored boys and dropped the matter like it was a hot brick.

Whether this is true or untrue The Informer does not essay to say, but the innocence and consequent exoneration of the two colored youths prove conclusively another grave danger lurking in Judge Lynch's infernal, infamous and iniquitous court.

What Marshall did other communities can do, if a few men with "guts" were serving in official capacities; but the seeds of moral cowardice and mobocracy have been deeply planted in this part of the moral vineyard and the Marshall incident is a rare and excep-

AUGUST 29, 1922

Mob Frustrated in Attempt to Lynch Alleged Assaulter

ELECTRA, Texas, Aug. 28.—John Lowe, 25, Negro, was in jail at Wichita Falls today for safe keeping following a narrow escape from lynching by a mob here during the night. Lowe was alleged to have assaulted a white girl at a hotel here, where he was a porter.

When a mob of 200 to 300 men gathered outside the jail here, Mayor William Calvert deputized 15 special officers and stood them off until Lowe could be spirited away.

Later the mob is alleged to have burned a Negro restaurant nad set fire to a Negro church. The latter fire was extinguished after small damage.

WACO TAKES STEPS TO PREVENT MOB CAPTURING NEGRO

Houston Post
Houston Press

Posses Surround Jail Seeking Murderer of Grady Shipworth

11-22-22

Associated Press Report.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 21.—Despite the fact that city and county officials both declared early tonight that no arrest had been made in the Shipworth killing, Texas national guardsmen with 37 millimeter machine guns were placed at the city hall and county court house tonight. The local Howitzer company of the Texas National Guard has been mobilized and is in readiness to combat any mob movement. "We are going to fight the mob spirit with white lead," declared Mayor Ben C. Richards tonight, after a conference with Governor Neff, by long distance telephone.

Twenty Texas rangers are here at orders of Governor Neff to keep order, under command of Captain Shumate, and it is understood that others are en route, including Captain Frank Hamer.

Mayor Richards also announced that 200 men of the American Legion who organized to combat mobs following the burning of a negro here last spring, are available for service.

The mayor has taken charge of the situation and declares that there will be no repetition of last spring's occurrence. Ten soldiers from the Howitzer company, 143rd infantry, T. N. G., are on guard wtih full equipment at the city hall, a like number are at the court house and 61 others are mobilized at the local armory under command of Captain W. H. Martin.

Lynchings - 1922
Prevented

Virginia.

1111

ATTORNEY THANKED FOR SAVING NEGRO

Montgomery Monitor

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Former President Wilson, "as an American citizen and as a native of Virginia," has written Thomas H. Lyon, commonwealth attorney of Manassas, Va., it became known tonight, thanking him for the part he took recently in saving Alvin Harris, a negro, from a mob.

7-30-22

Harris shot and killed an officer who was attempting to arrest him. Fearing that Harris would be lynched if captured by the mob, Mr. Lyon induced his surrender by promises to protect him from violence. He put the negro in his automobile and avoiding the mob, placed him in jail in Alexandria, Va., from which he was later removed to Richmond.

Wanted for Killing Justice of Peace, Negro Surrenders

Atlanta Constitution

7-24-22

Alexandria, Va., July 23.—Alvin W. Harris, negro, 22, wanted for shooting and killing Thomas S. Meredith, a justice of the peace of Gainesville, Prince William county, Tuesday afternoon, surrendered himself to Commonwealth's Attorney Thomas H. Lyon, of Manassas, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and was brought to the Alexandria city jail for safekeeping until shortly before 5 o'clock, when he was taken to Richmond, where he will be held until he is tried in October.

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD

JUNE 24, 1922

MAN ATTACKED BY NEGRO DIES HOSPITAL HERE

Talk of Lynching Rife and Mack Tabb, Negro, Is In Jail Under Heavy Guard — Responsible Citizens Say Anything Likely to Happen There Now.

Henry B. James of Mathews county, died at 5 o'clock this morning at the Elizabeth Buxton hospital as a result of a blow on the head at the hands of a negro at Twig's ferry, Mathews county, yesterday afternoon.

Mack Tabb, negro, is in the Mathews county jail today charged with murder. Because of last night's reported attempts to take him out and lynch him, it is believed that he will be whirled away to safer quarters before another night closes down, with the serious charge of cold blooded murder now against him.

The body of Mr. James will be shipped to his home in Mathews for interment.

Doctors last night were of the opinion that he had small chance to live. One side of his head was broken off by the oar said to have been wielded by Mack Tabb, all because he happened to curse the negro during an altercation at the wharf.

Those who have talked with witnesses to the alleged crime say the tragedy was one of the most brutal in the history of Mathews, and that being true, the entire citizenry of the country is irate. Mobs milled about the jail last night it was said by some. Extra heavy guards were caelld to the protecion of he law's possession. There was no serious disurbance.

This morning the Times-Herald kept long distance lines into Mathews busy. Several people were interviewed. Friends of Mr. James in this city contributed what information they had. The total amounts to this:

Mr. James was about to cross the Piankatank river at Twig's ferry. Mack Tabb, it is alleged, almost pushed him off the wharf in an effort to get on the ferry first. Mr. James turned on the negro and cursed him.

Thinking the episode closed, Mr. James prepared to go aboard the boat. The negro, however, it is reported, seized an oar and creeping up behind the white man, blazed away with all his force at the white man's head. One side of his head was knocked loose.

Realizing he had probably killed somebody, the negro is reported to have run away. Other whites ran to the assistance of Mr. James. Dr. R. R. Hoskins was called. He rendered first aid, and brought Mr. James in a hurry to the Buxton hospital, where last night at 10 o'clock Dr. J. T. Buxton operated. He died at 5 o'clock this morning without regaining consciousness.

Last night it was reported that some young white boys captured Tabb a few minutes after the tragedy, and that they were getting ready to snuff out the life of the negro with the aid of a convenient rope when older men intervened and saved the negro for the law. This morning it was reported authoritatively from Mathews court house that Sheriff Thurston, of Mathews, captured Tabb, and imediately took him to jail leading him by a rope around the arms and neck.

It is generally admitted, however, hat parts of Mathews were in lynching mood last night. The negro slept none in the jail. All through the night his teeth chattered while he paced the floor of his cell. For outside he could hear the low murmur of voices, and know what the murmur might mean.

Mr. James was travelling salesman for the Gulf Refining Company and was well known here. He is survived by a widow and children.

Lynchings-1922. 1391
Rape-Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

NEGRO WAITER ATTEMPTS TO ASSAULT GIRL

Young Montgomery Woman Is Attacked in Rest Room on Louisville and Nashville Train by W. E. Hayes, According to Report

CONDUCTOR ARRIVES AND PREVENTS CRIME

Alleged Assailant Forced Self Into Compartment by Throwing Body Against Door; Was Scuffling With Passenger When Help Arrived

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 2.—Conquered at the hands of H. S. Cook, Pullman conductor, after he is alleged to have attempted to criminally assault a prominent young Montgomery woman on L. & N. train No. 3, en route from Nashville to Birmingham, W. E. Hayes, negro waiter, was taken from the passenger train shortly after noon Sunday, when it reached Birmingham, and placed in the city jail. 7-8-22

The negro was removed from the train at the station by Officer J. A. Bryant after telegraphic instructions had been wired ahead from Cullman, where the alleged crime was said to have been attempted. 7-3-22

Closely guarded at the city prison at central headquarters, the accused black is denied all callers and newspapermen were denied admission to his cell and any information except that he is being held for authorities of Cullman, who are expected to arrive tomorrow to take him back for trial.

According to Conductor Cook, Hayes, who was serving patrons of the dining car at lunch, was clearing off the tables just before the train pulled out of Cullman. Being the last person to leave the diner, the young woman was followed by the black to the rest room. Just as the passenger closed the door behind her, the waiter forced himself into the compartment, but was repulsed.

After being repulsed by the woman's physical strength, the infuriated black retreated only to make a second attempt to force his attentions upon the young woman, the second time pounding himself through the door by throwing his body against it. Undaunted and determined, apparently, despite the cries of help from his victim, the attacker seized the young woman and was scuffling with her in his arms when Conductor Cook, by fistic encounter, subdued him and freed the woman from his grasp.

Women passengers on the train consoled the young victim and hurried her into another part of the fast train as male passengers crowded into the diner section, where the assault would have perhaps been consummated but for the timely arrival of Conductor Cook.

Feeling ran high while the train was making its way to Birmingham and it was thought for a while that the assaulter would be summarily dealt with.

Hayes, a black, brutal appearing mass of giant structure when brought before officials of the Central Station declared that he did not lay his hand on the woman, but admitted forcing his way into the rest chamber after the passenger had left the diner. He gave no reason for his enforced attentions.

Humiliated and overcome with nervousness, the young woman, who was returning home to Montgomery from a visit to relatives, was unable, due to her condition because of the ordeal which she went through to make a statement except to say that she would appear whenever summoned to press the charges against the negro.

Shortly after the news of the rash deed went out from headquarters, feeling ran high and officers are apprehensive over the safety of the prisoner.

Chief of Police Fred H. McDuff issued instructions to guard the negro closely and refuse admission of anyone to his cell and Assisant Chief Tom Christian would make no statment later except to state that the negro was held for Cullman authorities.

Alabama. 1391

HAYES DENIES ATTACK ON YOUNG WHITE WOMAN; SURPRISED AND STUNNED AT NEWSPAPER REPORT AND COOK'S STATEMENT; WHITE TRAINMEN WILL TESTIFY

Birmingham Reporter

FACTS WERE AVAILABLE IF NEWSPAPERS DESIRED THEM. TRAIN CREW IS OPEN IN THEIR DENIAL OF THE CHARGE. H. S. COOK HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED OR DISMISSED ENTIRELY IS REPORTED.

7-8-22

Walter E. Hayes, reared in Decatur, Alabama, who resides now in Nashville, Tenn., a waiter on the southbound L. and N. train Number 3 from Nashville, Tennessee, was arrested here Sunday on the charge of attempted criminal assault on a white woman of Montgomery, Alabama. Hayes was held in jail here until Monday when he was carried to Cullman, Ala., in which county the act is alleged to have been committed. Hayes was arrested Sunday afternoon when the train reached the Louisville and Nashville station at four o'clock by Officer J. B. Bryant, patrolman at the station, when he was delivered to him by a member of the train.

According to an alleged statement of the steward, H. S. Cook, who has been heralded in newspapers as the conductor on the train, Hayes was serving a patron in the dining car at lunch, was clearing off the table just before the train pulled out of Cullman, being the last person to leave the diner, the young white woman was followed by Hayes to the rest room and just as the passenger closed the door behind her, the waiter forced his way into the compartment, but was repulsed.

Boston Post, 4 pa

Negro Assaults Woman; Sentenced to Death

10/26/22

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 25.—Julius Keith, negro, was convicted of criminal assault upon a young white woman and sentenced to death by a jury verdict returned late this afternoon in Judge Harrington P. Heffin, division of the criminal court.

being repulsed by the woman's physical strength, the infuriated Negro retreated only to make a second attempt to force his attention upon the young woman, the second time pounding himself through the door by throwing himself bodily against it, undaunted and determined, despite the cries for help from his victim, the attacker seized the young woman and was scuffling with her in his arms when Conductor Cook, by fistic encounter, subdued him and freed the woman from his grasp. Continuing the Age-Herald says:

Women passengers on the train consoled the young victim and hurried her into another part of the fast moving train as male passengers crowded into the diner section.

Feeling ran high while the train was making its way to Birmingham, and it was though for a while that the assaulter would be summarily dealt with.

The Age-Herald also announces that feeling ran high in Cullman among citizens and for that reason Hayes was returned to Birmingham for safekeeping.

Young Hayes, the Negro man spoken of and charged by The Birmingham Age-Herald and H. S. Cook, a steward on Number 3 passenger train, makes the statement that none of the things charged against him as reported in the Age-Herald by H. S. Cook, the steward, are correct; they are all false. He has not insinuated himself upon any white woman, nor has he had trouble with any white woman and has had no trouble with the conductor on train Number 3 Sunday or any time previous, nor has he had any kind of association or familiarity with any white woman on the train or elsewhere.

That there has been no scuffle between him and a white woman Sunday or any other time and that he has been a waiter on the train for a number of years and has never had any business in the sleeping department of the train and on this particular day he had not entered the sleeping apartmetn or the coaches where passengers travel. "The first time I heard of any attack, was when the train reached the station here. I do not recollect seeing any woman in the dining room. The last people I waited on were three women and a baby who were the last persons on the dining car. When the train passed through Cullman I was working on the table putting them away for the meal. I am a southerner, I was born in Decatur, Alabama, have lived here all of my life; have never put foot in a northern state and have never been further west than St. Louis. I have too much sense for any such foolishness; am twenty-six years of age, my parents reside in Decatur, my wife and I live in Nashville, the end of my run. H. S. Cook or no one else has struck me or attempted to strike me. I have had no trouble with anyone. There was a lady on the car who refused to pay her bill. I reported it to my steward and he insisted on my collecting it. I told him I could not, she refused to pay the full bill, complaining against a cantaloupe which she stated was not quite ripe enough, the steward came in, spoke to the lady about the bill. She stated what she was complaining about and he asked me why I did not mark the

Negro Gets Death for Attack on Young Woman

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. 10/27/22 1 page

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 26.—Julius Keith, negro, was convicted of criminal assualt upon a young white woman and sentenced to death by a jury verdict returned late this afternoon in Judge Harington P. Heflin's division of the criminal court. The attack on the young woman was said to have been made on the night of July 14, when Keith is alleged to have lured her from her home and assaulted her.

charge off. I said to him that I did not have the authority since the lady ate the cantaloupe and stated to him that had she returned the cantaloupe I would have been permitted to mark the charge off. Then he ordered me to mark it off. I acted accordingly and thought no more of it, as many times I have marked charges off on the order of the steward. I don't say this is the cause for this trouble, but this is the only thing that occurred where Steward Cook, myself and any white woman was involved. The lady showed no feeling toward me and stated there that she was not holding me responsible for the charge and invited me to have the steward come in, and according to the foregoing, I thought the matter was entirely settled. As for my following the woman or asking her anything regarding her location or taking a ride with her is all untrue and not the slightest of the charge came to me until I was in the city jail at Birmingham, Alabama. I was not assaulted by any conductor and was asleep when my train reached Birmingham and at the time the office awoke me to make his arrest."

The Hayes family are old citizens of Decatur, Alabama, and the entire train crew, white and colored, disown any knowledge of any woman being disturbed on that train by Hayes or anyone else, and the conductor on the train and the flagman, both white, offer their assistance to show that there was no disturbance and no attack and the conductor claims to know Hayes very well and is very certain that he had disturbed no passenger en route to Birmingham, and none of the disturbances as shown by the Age-Herald report are true.

It is reported upon very good authority that H. S. Cook, the steward on train ..umber 3, has been removed to another run or removed from the service entirely because of his attack upon Hayes and the untruthful and unmanly position taken to arouse racial feeling and destroy the passengers' respect for Negro porters and waiters.

Hayes' father met him at the train in Cullman when he was delivered there by the sheriff and upon his request to the Judge his son was returned to Birmingham, and it is reported that there is no such a thing as high feeling or bad spirit agains Hayes in Cullman, as he and his family are well known to officers and instead of high feeling of resentment, there seems to be a general feeling that the whole thing is a put up job by the Cook man and there is no reason to fear that justice will not be done. Mr. Hayes claims that he was most beautifully treated in Cullman and he never was impressed that his life was in danger and in coming in on the train the conductor talked freely with him and was frank in his utterances that no disturbances had been on his train with a woman or anybody else and there was no rest room on his train and therefore no door to be pushed open to enter it.

Facts are available for newspapers if they desire them. Train crew passing trough the city regularly.

NEGRO IS CARRIED TO CULLMAN BY DEPUTIES

Montgomery Advertiser

Alleged Assailant of Woman Passenger on L. & N. Train Denies Guilt

7/4/22

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 3.—Sheriff J. W. Lambert and deputy W. T. Willoughby of Cullman, left here today with W. E. Hayes, a negro dining car waiter of the L. & N. who faces a charge of an attempted criminal assault. It was at first stated in Birmingham that the negro assauted a prominent Montgomery girl, bu it later develops that the women in the case is or was a married woman of Toledo, Ohio, who is stopping at a small hotel in Montgomery and that she is not a Montgomery woman at al.

Local officials of the Louisville and Nashville seem very much surprised at the report sent out from Birmingham of the arrest of the Hayes negro. They state that the negro has been in the service of the company a number of years and that no complaint has ever been lodged against him and that he has been known as one of the most polite waiters in the service. According to local officials ,the waiter states that he has no recollection of ever seeing the lady alleged to have been assaulted.

STATUTORY CRIME CHARGED TO MINISTER

Montgomery Advertiser

12-2-22

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 30.—G. W. Davis, alias "Ollie Davis," claiming to be a Baptist minister, was arrested by a deputy sheriff today on a charge of carnal knowledge and is held at the county jail without the benefit of bail. A fourteen year old white girl residing near Oak Grove is the alleged victim. Davis gave his age as 29 years.

SEARCH MADE FOR BIRMINGHAM NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser

9-6-22

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 5.—A thorough search is being made for a negro reported to have accosted a white woman, living in North Birmingham, within a few blocks of her home Sunday afternoon.

The negro suddenly seized the woman, when they met, without any kind of remark or exclamation, and hugged and kissed her, according to the officers who conducted an investigation within fifteen minutes after the attack was made.

The woman was uninjured in the flight that followed and the negro ran away cursing her. The negro was said to have been of unusual height. No arrests have been made.

SAYS INTRUDER WAS COLORED

N. Y. Assterdan

9-13-22

But French Line Steamship "Lorraine" Woman Passenger Is Surprised When Told No Colored Are Employed on Ship.

New York

One of the peculiar statements made by passengers who arrived on the French Line Steampship, "Lorraine," which arrived Monday from Havre was by Mrs. N. A. Davidson, who says she had been insulted during the voyage by a Negro when there are no colored employees whatsoever on any of the passenger boats of the French Line.

Mrs. Davidson reported the loss of a pearl necklace worth $10,000 to $20,000, and the indecent behavior of a Negro supposedly a member of the crew whom she said used language to her that was "very bad indeed."

"My husband would have killed him," said Mrs. Davidson who said the man thrust his head and arms through the porthole of her stateroom.

Mrs. Davidson, who formerly lived in Indianapolis but has been in Paris most of the last two years is the wife of an Englishman in British Government service. She said when she went to bed last Monday night she put the necklace, with other valuables in a reticule on her bureau.

She did not lock her door, and when she arose next morning the necklace was missing, but none of the other jewelry.

Officers of the French Line denied any member of the crew showed any discourtesy to Mrs. Davidson. They further said La Lorraine has no Negro in the crew and none of their ships employs Negroes, all seamen and other employees being white Frenchmen.

NEGRO IS SENTENCED

Julius Keith Will Hang For Attack on Woman

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 16.—Julius Keith, negro, was today sentenced in circuit court to be hanged on January 26. He was convicted several weeks ago on a charge of attacking a woman resident of a small hotel. Sentence was deferred pending motions in the case.

12/17/22

NEGRO ALLEGED TO HAVE ATTACKED MRS GRAMMAR IN JAIL

TUSCALOOSA ALA NEWS

OCTOBER 8, 1922

Following a search lasting for two days and nights, Joe Shannon, colored, was lodged in the county jail about 3:30 o'clock this morning on a charge of attacking and robbing Mrs. Riley Grammar at her home near Searles Thursday afternoon.

Headed by Deputy Sheriff Will Lee, a large posse surrounded a negro boarding house at Kellerman, where it was understood Shannon was staying; the men surrounded the house, while Lee kicked in the door of the negro's room and found him in bed. When questioned, the negro denied any knowledge of the crime, but later when the shot gun taken from the house, was found under the boarding house and shown him, he stated that he swapped a thirty-two pistol to another negro named Joe Mims fot it.

Shannon's mining clothes were found on the ground, below the window to his room.

The negro stated Saturday, at the county jail, that he was from Columbus, Ga., and had only been at Kellerman about three weeks, coming there from Marbury, Ala. He claimed that he was on his way back to Columbus and had quit work at the Kellerman Coal Company Wednesday evening. He steadfastly denies his guilt.

The arrest was made by Deputy Lee, following a tip as to the negro's identity and his actions since quitting work last Wednesday. As soon as the arrest was made, all searching parties, comprising a number of officers, aided by civilians, were notified and the negro was hurried to the county jail at once for safe keeping.

Mrs. Grammar, and several other witnesses were brought here Saturday to identify the negro, who answers the description furnished by her, and a small school boy. Officers stated that they have no doubt that Shannon is the man they want, and that they have the necessary evidence to prove it.

Quiet prevailed throughout the Kellerman and Searles district Saturday following the man hunt and arrest, Sheriff Hughes stating he does not anticipate any trouble.

NEGRO ENTERS ROOM

Montgomery Advertiser

Lewis Moved From Selma to Local Jail

12/28/22

(Associated Press)

SELMA, ALA., Dec. 27.—To avert threatened trouble, officers today removed Will Lewis, negro, to Montgomery for safe keeping. He was charged with entering the room of a young woman about 5:30 o'clock this morning. The woman screams alarmed the family and the intruder escaped through a window.

Lewis who is employed at a cotton mill, was arrested some time later and authorities stated that the young woman identified him as the man who entered her room. He was hurried out of town in automobile.

Lewis was brought to Montgomery and placed in the county jail yesterday morning.

Lynchings — 1922 Arkansas
Rape — Alleged Attacks by Negroes

1408

HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Negro Charged With Attack on 13-Year-Old Girl.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
3/20/22

TEXARKANA, Ark., March 19.—Leon Moseley, a young negro, was held to the Miller County (Ark.) grand jury without bail here on a charge of criminally assaulting a 13-year-old girl of his own race, following a hearing before Judge Barney in the Arkansas side municipal court today.

The girl lived on the outskirts of the town and was passing through a wooded section, en route to school, when the attack is alleged to have been made. A large number of negroes attended the hearing. The injured girl was the principal witness.

Lynchings — 1922
Rape — Alleged Attacks by Negroes

Florida

1392

FOUR NEGROES HELD AFTER GIRL'S DEATH

Atlanta Constitution

Sheriff Still Searching for Clues to Brutal Murder, However

12-4-22

Perry, Fla., December 3.—Four negroes were held on suspicion tonight in connection with the death yesterday of Miss Ruby Hendry, pretty young school teacher. The body of the young woman was found with her throat cut and body bruised, lying alongside a railroad track several hundred yards outside the town yesterday afternoon.

A coroner's inquest into her death was not considered necessary by the authorities who concluded after a brief examination that the young woman was murdered. The official investigation promptly resolved into a countrywide search for her assailant. The investigation has not stopped with the arrest of the four negroes, Sheriff Lipscomb said tonight. He spent most of the day out in the country side running down the slightest hope of a clue.

The community turned out en masse today to attend the funeral of the young victim. Services were conducted from the Methodist church here, where the young woman had attended from the time she wore ginghams and ribbons to Sunday school, through her womanhood to the time of her death. Floral offerings abounded.

Lynchings 1922 Georgia
Rape — Alleged Attacks by Negroes

1397

Appeal of Georgia Negro Is Dismissed

(By International News Service.)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Supreme Court Monday dismissed the appeal of Sam Denson, negro, sentenced to death in Georgia on the charge of criminally assaulting a white woman Jan. 19, 1920. The court held it had no jurisdiction.

It was claimed for Denson that he had been convicted largely on his own testimony, that the testimony of the woman was taken before a grand jury in secret and read in open court to the trial jury, that she could not identify her assailant because blindfolded at the time of the commission of the crime, and that Denson had been denied his right to be confronted in open court by the woman and be identified by her.

REFUSED NEW TRIAL.

Georgia Negro Convicted of Assault Hangs.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Jim Denson, a young negro, convicted in the Wilkinson, Ga., superior court, of rape committed Jan. 19, 1920, will not be granted a new trial, the supreme court announcing today it would dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction.

Contending that he had not been confronted by the victim but that her testimony, taken before the grand jury had been read at his trial, Denson, through his counsel, insisted that the death penalty should be set aside and a new trial ordered at which all the rights guaranteed the defendant could be obtained for him.

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO SEND TROOPS TO GUARD NEGRO

An appeal was made Friday by Judge Henry B. Strange, of Effingham county, to Governor Hardwick for a company of state militia to guard Joe Ruffin, a negro, charged with a statutory offense, who was placed on trial Friday at Springfield, Ga.

Fear of the possibility of violence to the prisoner was given by Judge Strange as the cause of his request. After investigating the situation and consulting the sheriff of Effingham county, who assured the governor that there was no need for apprehension, the governor declined to call out the troops.

Ruffin was granted a change of venue from Jenkins county, where the alleged crime was committed, and was acquitted in the Chatham superior court. He was reindicted in Jenkins county and again granted a change of venue to Effingham county.

ATTEMPTED TO BURN EMPLOYER'S DAUGHTER.

Macon, Ga., September 28.—Jim Johnson, who was lynched in Johnson county today, is known as Jim Drisdom, and is the same negro who was brought to the county jail here last May for safe-keeping. He had been rescued from mobs on two occasions, it was stated.

Drisdom, a farm hand employed by a prominent Johnson county farmer, attacked the daughter of his employer while she was cutting yard brooms near a branch last spring. In the struggle the woman slashed the negro across the face with a butcher knife. The assailant then poured gasoline over the woman's clothing and set her on fire. She jumped into the stream nearby, however, and extinguished the flames. The woman's little child, who was with her, was not harmed.

The hunt for the negro continued for several days, and after arrests had been made the jail was about to be stormed when officers rushed the accused negro to this city. Later he was transferred to Wrightsville, Ga., where again it was necessary to transfer him, this time to Sandersville, Georgia.

Youth Is Held For Attacking Woman

ROME, Ga., Sept. 28.—Charged with criminal assault on a 35-year-old woman of Seney, Howard Camp, 16-year-old white youth of Aragon, across the line in Polk County, was arrested Wednesday afternoon by Sheriff Wilson and Deputy C. L. Wright.

The woman charged the boy with assaulting her, using a razor. She said she talked with the youth for some time and escaped to a telephone.

SEEK NEGRO CHARGED WITH ATTACK ON GIRL

Moultrie, December 15.—(Special.) Officers here have been asked to join in the search for a negro, believed to be an escaped convict from Mitchell county, who Thursday afternoon made a criminal attack on a 12-year-old negro girl.

The crime was committed just below the line in Brooks county and it is believed the negro is in hiding somewhere in Colquitt. A large band of negroes, aided by a number of white men, began the hunt for the negro a few hours after he made the attack. The little negro girl was at home alone at the time.

POLICE ARE SEEKING NEGRO ASSAILANT

Atlanta and Fulton county police are searching for an unidentified negro, who DeKalb county authorities say, assaulted a young white woman near Decatur Thursday morning. The crime is said to have been committed on Ponce de Leon avenue.

The negro's victim is in a precarious condition and is under the care of physicians. She furnished the police with a description of the fiend.

J. A. McCurdy, sheriff of DeKalb county, asked for outside assistance when posses combing the Decatur vicinity failed to locate the negro. Authorities are working on the theory that the fugitive headed for Atlanta after committing the deed.

COMB TOCCOA SWAMP IN SEARCH OF NEGRO

Toccoa, Ga., December 12.—An unidentified negro is believed to be surrounded in a swamp near here, following an alleged attempted assault upon a young married woman this morning in the heart of Toccoa. His capture is hourly expected. A mob is searching the swamp and a posse of officers is bending every effort to make the arrest before violence is done.

The woman was attacked in the bedroom of her home by the negro, who had concealed himself there. She screamed and he fled.

At midnight the searchers were slowly closing in on the swamp and hoped to capture the negro before daybreak.

The scream of the woman attracted attention of a passer-by and the negro was seen to dash from the back door of the house and make for the swamp.

The attempted assault has not become generally known here and there was very little feeling evident. It is thought that not more than fifty people have learned of the case and most of these are in the party that surrounds the swamp.

ABANDON SEARCH FOR NEGRO FUGITIVE

Toccoa, Ga., December 23.—Officers and citizens have given up the search for an unidentified negro who is alleged to have attempted an assault upon a young married woman of Toccoa, fleeing afterward to the swamps.

When he seized her, the woman screamed and ran from the house, the alarm was spread and posses formed to chase the negro.

For hours he was tracked and finally it was believed he was surrounded in a swamp. Rain and sleet finally drove some of the watchers away. The mob of citizens that had gathered finally disintegrated and all search in that vicinity has been abandoned.

Lynchings – 1922

Rape – Alleged Attacks by Negroes

Kansas.

1405

COLLEGE GIRL ASSAULTED REFUSES TO PROSECUTE

Kansas City Sun. 2/25/22

SAYS SHE DREADS ATTENDING PUBLICITY

Mo.

Our People in Lawrence Owe It to the Race to Get This Girl's Story, Hunt Down this Brute and If Guilty, As Alleged, Prosecute Him to the Full Limit of the Law.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. FEB. 18.

On the night of January 14th, a Negro girl, a student at the University of Kansas had been studying at Spooner library, the main library of the University. Needing some paper, she started for the college book store, a block or two distant. As she neared the store, according to her story, a Negro man stepped from behind a tree saying: "I have been looking for you." The girl protested that she did not know him and tried to pass around him.

The man pulled a knife from his pocket, threatened the girl with bodily harm if she resisted and forced her to accompany him to a house several blocks distant. The girl was kept here until about ten o'clock when the man permitted her to leave. She made her way back to the library where she told me the story I have just related and asked me to accompany her home.

I tried to get the girl to take the matter to court, but she said she did not desire the publicity and that she was afraid of the man's wife. I, myself, took the matter up with Mayor Kreek of this city (Lawrence), who stated his perfect willingness to investigate secretly the case and asked me to come to his office. Wishing to obtain all the information possible, I called the girl up a few days later and asked her would she show me the house where the man took her.

The girl replied that she did not have time to go with me as she was preparing to go to Kansas City on the next interurban car. Three cars leave Lawrence every hour and this girl was going to Kansas City only to spend a holiday of almost a week. Her business was purely pleasure. If only the girl were concerned, indifferent as she is, I would not disconcert myself one bit. but she is not the only one concerned, all society is concerned. Who knows but that a degenerate of this type, if the girl tells the truth, will not bring a blot upon our race here in Lawrence, and consequently in America, by committing an attack upon some girl who will not suffer in silence?

The young Negro, the cultivated Negro, stands for law and order in all phases of our national life. We feel that this gorl should be forced to make a case of this in order the more speedily to eliminate from the racial group, degenerates of this type. Norval P. Barksdale.

BOY FIGHTS BRUTE.

Kansas Lad Saves Girl From Attack

by Negro

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

FLORENCE, Kan., April 1.—Joe Collins, negro, is in the county jail at Marion and this town is quiet today, following his arrest yesterday charged with attempting to attack a 13-year-old schoolgirl.

Dan McComb, 15, the girl's companion, is recovering from a severe injury to his skull received in a fight with the negro.

Lynchings- 1922
Rape — Alleged Attacks by Negroes
Kentucky

1406

White Girl Uses Old Stuff To Cover Wrong

Louisville Ky. News 4/29/22

Herald And Courier Swallow Ridiculous Story Because Black Man Was Accused

Katherine Anderson, age 14, a white girl, is a wise little girl. She is bright—right bright—and she has observed that "you can get by with murder" if you only cry "Nigger, Nigger." That one term has cloaked more crimes and has caused trouble for more human beings (black humans) than any other term in the history of the world. Katherine, who is fourteen, must be a great reader of the papers, for she knew this fact well. Now Katherine, or "Katty" as she might properly be called, had long flowing tresses, clear down to he rknees ,as the saying goes. But as beautiful as they weer and one would think as desirable, "Katty" was not satisfied. Fashion had decreed to be a flapper one must have short dresses and shorter hair—if that is possible. So "Katty" was unhappy. How to get rid of those beautiful long tresses worried "Katty's" mind. All at once the answer came by radio or something, "cut them off and lay it on a Negro—some Negro, any Negro,, all Negroes look alike." So it was Tuesday morning the Louisville Herald carried Katherine's picture and the following:

Negro Cuts Hair of Girl En Route Home From School.

While on her way from school yesterday afternoon, Katherine Anderson, 14, the adopted daughter of F. W. Alwes, 118 South Hancock tsreet, was attacked by a negro, and her beautiful light brown hair, which attracted attention wherever she went, cut off with a razor.

Kaetherine ,who is a studnt at the Louisville Vocational School, was walking down First street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, when a young negro walked out of an alley and asked her to "go back" with him. She refused and was dragged back twenty feet. The negro pulled out a razor and cut off her hair close to her head. The child's screams attracted a large crowd, her assailant escaping by running west in the alley.

Upon reaching home, Katherine was in such a nervous condition that he rfather was unable to get the true story until 5:30 o'clock, when he notified the police.

She described the negro as 25, of light brow complexion, five feet ten inhces tall ,and weighing about 160 pounds.

And the staid old Courier-Journal pulled the following:

The long dar khair of Katherine Anderson, 14 years old, which reached almost to her knees, was stolen at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a negor who grabbed her at the mouth of an alley between Walnut and Chestnut streets, on First street.

She was returning from the Vocatoinal Shcool to the home of her mother, Mrs. F. W. Alwes, Sr., 118 South Hancock street, when the negro cut off her hir. tI is not known whether he used a razor or a pair of shears.

The negro forced the girl into the alley, but she escaped. She described him to the police.

Please note neither paper says the girl "accused," the girl "alleged." No it was a Negro and therefore it was true. No doubt was expressed, just a plain avowal and declaration that a Negro robbed a white girl of he rhair. Nobody but a lunatic wolud attack a girl on a well- traversed street at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Nobody but a lunatic would believe such a story and nothing but a newspaper crazy for news and prejudiced sensation would publish it without investigation and without doubt. But the police were not going to exert themselves unduly without a clew and they could find no neighbors or passers-by who heard any screams or saw any commotion. So when "aKtty" got over her fright and her nerves were rested she said she had to give some reason for getting rid of her raven locks. So there.

Ananias was a piker beside some people.

Negro Held for Assault On Girl, 13, In Muhlenberg

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 16.—Raymond Deering, a negro, is held in the Greenville, Muhlenberg County, jail, on a charge of criminally assaulting Evelyn Deering, thirteen-year-old white girl, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The young girl was returning from school at Cleaton, Muhlenberg County, with her eight-year-old brother.

They were walking in the road when the negro, wearing a mask, rushed from a thicket and grabbed the girl. The boy ran for assistance, and when several men reached the scene the negro had disappeared.

He was caught by a posse of men a mile and a half from the scene of the alleged crime. He was turned over to Sheriff W. H. Matthews and rushed to the Greenville jail. The girl is a daughter of John Deering, a well known citizen of Muhlenberg County.

Lynchings - 1922

Louisiana.

1393

Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

WHITE WOMAN SAVES SELF FROM ASSAULT

(Associated Press)

SHREVEPORT, LA., Aug. 31.—A young white married woman is believed to have saved herself from assault by a negro today when she sprang at him on discovering him standing a few feet of where she sat sewing, while alone at the family home in the western part of the city. Neighbors chased the negro who fled without touching the woman, to a negro section, where officers and several hundred citizens are believed to have him surrounded.

Lynchings – 1922

Maryland.

1394

Rape - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

JURY UNABLE TO AGREE ON VERDICT IN CASE OF JACK RIDGLY CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ASSAULT

Baltimore Md. Herald and Commonwealth 1-11-22

Belair, Md., Dec. 23.—After deliberating five hours, the hours, the jury in the case of Jacob Ridgely, colored, charged with criminal assault upon Mrs. Lillie Singleton, failed to reach an agreement, and was discharged last night. The case was tried yesterday in the Harford County Circuit Court with Judge Harlan on the bench, and attracted a large crowd. The assault was committed at Mrs. Singleton's home near Aberdeen last June, and for several days a posse of enraged citizens scoured the neighborhood, threatening to lynch the assailant if caught. Mrs. Singleton exhibited considerable nervousness while on the witness stand. She identified the accused as her assailant. She testified that the assault was committed at her home on the Howard Mitchell farm by a Negro who came to the door and asked for a drink of water. When she turned away to get the water, the Negro struck her over the head with a club and criminally assaulted her before she regained consciousness.

The defense brought out the fact that Mrs. Singleton had accused a number of Negroes of the crime other than the prisoner, and had said she could identify them. The accused Negro stoutly maintained his innocence and testified he was at his home the entire day of the assault. In this he was corroborated by other witnesses.

It is rumored that the jury when dismissed stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

NEGRO ATTACKS WHITE WOMAN

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
FEBRUARY 24, 1922

Mrs. Freedman Reports To Police Attempted Assault

FRIGHTENED OFF BY HER CRIES

Mother And Child Were Walking Through Woods

Strolling through a stretch of woods with her 3-year-old daughter Helen, Mrs. Emma Freedman, 4505 St. George avenue, reported to the police that she was attacked by a young negro, who twice attempted to throw her to the ground. The attack occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and the negro was frightened off by the woman's screams.

Mrs. Freedman and her child entered the woods at Radnor avenue. They had only taken a few steps when a negro, about 30 years old, approached from the rear.

"You look good to me," Mrs. Freedman says the negro said to her, at the same time seizing her about the waist. She struggled with him and succeeded in freeing herself. The negro continued to address her insultingly and again seized her. The negro's actions and the screams of Mrs. Freedman caused little Helen to cry, and the negro released his hold and fled in the direction of Winston avenue.

Mrs. Freedman at once reported what had happened to a number of men in the neighborhood, who went in search of the negro, but no trace of him could be found.

HAGERSTOWN MD HERALD
JANUARY 24, 1922

NEGRO IDENTIFIED AS HER ASSAILANT

Hazel Johnson Says Monroe Payton Was the Man Who Attacked Her.

Martinsburg, Jan. 27.—Hazel Johnson, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, this city, has positively identified Monroe S. (Doc) Payton as the fiendish negro who assaulted her on the morning of Sunday, July 4.

The child is absolutely certain. At various times she has been brought before suspected negroes and quickly passed them up as not the man who attacked her. Possibly her assailant's features and general appearance were indelibly impressed upon her youthful memory, for she unhesitatingly pronounced Payton to be the man when taken before him for the purpose of identifying him.

Payton continues to insist he was not the man. He is kept under close guard at the local jail and all precautions taken to insure his presence at the trial which will probably come up next month before Judge J. M. Woods on the local circuit court.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
JULY 18, 1922

HELD FOR ASSAULTING GIRL

Two Negroes Are Accused Of Attack On Negress.

Upon the accusation of Katherine Sampson, a 17-year-old negress, of 1520 Carter street, who told the police she was overpowered Friday night by two negro men who assaulted her, Central district police made two arrests today.

The prisoners are McKinley Pratt, colored, 21 years old, Park avenue, and Nelson Price, colored, 20 years old, [illegible] Chase street. They were arrested by Lieutenant Davis and Sergeant Fergusson and charged with assaulting the girl.

Lynchings - 1922
Rape - Alleged Attacks by Negroes

Mississippi

1395

NEGRO ATTACKS WIFE OF FARMER--LYNCHED

Commercial Appeal

Mob Executes Him After He Makes Confession.

Memphis Tenn.
3 1922

CRAWFORD, Miss., March 18.—A mob of nearly 200 white citizens late yesterday lynched an unidentified negro, who, earlier in the day, had criminally assaulted the wife of a white farmer. She succeeded in fighting off the advances of the negro. When her husband arrived the woman told him of the attack. The farmer started for the black with a shotgun, but the negro saw him coming and started running. He made a getaway.

Bloodhounds were sent for and the pursuit started. Citizens from miles away joined in the hunt. The black was captured at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon about eight miles from the scene of the crime.

"I have no one to blame but myself," he declared to his captors. "No one aided me," he concluded after he had made a confession of his plans. He was disposed of later in the day. The mob dispersed in an orderly manner.

N Y C TRIBUNE
MARCH 20. 1922

200 Farmers Lynch Negro

CRAWFORD, Miss., March 19.—An unidentified negro was lynched by a mob of about 200 farmers near here Friday night, after an attack on the wife of a well-known farmer of this county. The young woman fought off the negro until her screams brought help. The negro escaped, but was run down with bloodhounds.

Commercial Appeal

DECLINES TO SAVE NEGRO.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8.—Fov. Russell this afternoon declined to interfere in the execution of Shelby McLaurin, a negro, who is to be hanged at Raleigh, Smith County, on the charge of criminal assault Aug. 11.

The governor granted respites to the following until Oct. 13 to give the pardoning board time to act: George Leavell, Minds County, murder; Ann Knight and Willis Gray, Greene Countyy, murder. All of the parties are negroes.

Lynchings - 1922

New Jersey

Rapes - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

1402

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
FEBRUARY 4, 1922

Negro Assaults Little Girl and Loots Home in South Orange

A Negro, about twenty-six years old, assaulted twelve-year old Caeda Ash, daughter of David M. Ash, a prominent New York business man, in their apartment, 5 Centre street, South Orange, N. J., last night and fled after ransacking the house and taking what valuables he could find.

The girl told the police the Negro was in the apartment about half an hour, during which time he held the revolver in one hand while he hunted for loot. Her parents found her when they returned

SEIZE GIANT NEGRO, HIDE HIM FOR SAFETY

new York Times

Man Accused of Assaulting Girl and Robbing Autoists Caught by Atlantic City Police.

12-24-22

NOW IN MAYS LANDING JAIL

Victims Identify Prisoner, Say Detectives—Captured in Act of Attempted Robbery.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—After being held without bail by Magistrate Joseph S. Paxson here today on charges of highway robbery, atrocious assault and attempted murder, Livingstone Drummond, a negro, 21, six feet four inches tall and weighing 215 pounds, of 220 North Carolina Avenue, was rushed to the county jail at Mays Landing, the authorities fearing mob violence.

Drummond, who is known as "Midnight Joe," has been terrorizing motorists on highways leading into Atlantic City for the last two weeks, according to the police. The culminating act attributed to him by the police was an assault on an 18-year-old white girl, after the negro had knocked her escort, Harry Chester, who was driving the automobile they were riding in, unconscious with a blackjack. Director of Public Safety William Cuthbert assigned twenty detectives to watch all roads leading into the city, in pairs, some of them dressed as women.

Early today two detectives boarded an automobile driven by Edward J. Ford, a contractor, returning home late. Soon after hiding in the back they noticed the shadow of a man, and the negro loomed up before the car, they said, and aimed a blow with a blackjack at Ford, who dodged it. The two detectives jumped for the negro, they said, tripped him, handcuffed him, and took him to Atlantic City Police Headquarters, where, they said, he was positively identified by three persons as having held them up.

Chester identified the negro at the jail this afternoon as the assailant of himself and the girl in the automobile with him. He said he got a good view of the negro when he lunged forward at him after the negro had demanded his money.

Lynchings—1922.

Rape—Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

New York.

1403

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 29, 1922

ENCOURAGING MURDER.

It is not strange that Judge Talley in Manhattan was moved to rebuke the jury that brought in a verdict of not guilty in his court. The man acquitted was a negro, who had been found at 5 o'clock in the morning in the room of a woman by the woman's father. When the father tried to put the intruder out of the house the latter shot him, having gone to the house armed. The jury accepted the negro's plea of self-defense.

Part of Judge Talley's remarks have application far outside that particular case or that jury. He said in part:

This kind of verdict makes ridiculous the efforts of the Police Department and prosecuting officers to protect the lives of law-abiding people.

Last year 8,500 homicides were committed in the United States, according to figures given out at the lawyers' meeting in San Francisco. No other country in the world has this record for shocking lawlessness. The reason we lead the world is because juries render verdicts of this kind.

The charge that the community from which jurors are drawn is shockingly indifferent to murder—although at the same time apparently sensitive to inflicting the death penalty in due process of law—is reinforced by the recent acquittal by a New Jersey jury in the Bergin murder trial, the jury being half men and half women. The acquittal of any attractive woman who has killed some man whom she wished to punish has become a matter of course. Prosecutions are practically hopeless in such cases. The New Jersey jury seems to have believed that a man is justified in taking his own injuries into his own hands. What quirk got into the minds of the jury before Judge Talley is not clear from the reports of the case. But it is clear that our national bad repute for savagery in encouraging homicides will not be lessened until we learn to do our duty as jurymen and jurywomen

Lynchings – 1922.

North Carolina

Rapes, Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

1398

DEATH CHAIR CONFESSION.

~~Commercial Appeal~~

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 12.—In the presence of the 19-year-old white girl he was convicted of attacking, McIver Burnett, a negro, was electrocuted today at the state pentitentiary here. Throughout his trial he had maintained his innocence, but as the jailors strapped him to the chair today he mumbled a confession.

"What is he saying?" asked the woman coming nearer. 10/13/22

"Tell them I'm guilty," murmured the negro. In all 10 women were among those who saw the execution. As she was leaving the death room the girl attacked was asked whether she approved what the law had done.

"Yes, yes," she replied, "certainly I do." Memphis – Tenn.

Lynchings — 1922

North Dakota.

Rape — Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

1404

HIDDEN away on the inside pages of ALL big newspapers last Sunday was this little item:

"Mandah, N. D., Oct. 21.—Thomas Mann, Negro, charged with having kidnaped Olive Odea, 15, from Flasher, N. D., is at liberty today, because the father of the girl had failed three times to appear against him." Chicago Defender 10/28/22

Go back and read that over. That "N. D." means North Dakota.

"At liberty" means that he was let loose by state authorities. The press, too, has many tricks of expression.

Do you not remember the big type with which Mann was described when he was arrested? Surely you do, although you are called on to remember a great deal that is unkind.

If Mann had been convicted of this charge you would have seen a line something like this:

"NEGRO GUILTY OF KIDNAPING WHITE GIRL."

The charge fails; the father finds, evidently, something he didn't expect and the young man is freed.

Hence just a few lines, hoping that they will find you well.

If our papers, written by our white people, printed in ordinary type ALL the news about the activities of their ladies and gentlemen the papers would have nothing else in them.

Lynchings - 1922

South Carolina

Rapes - Alleged Assaults by Negroes.

White Woman Of Prominent Family Assaulted By Negro At Antreville

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
FEBRUARY 13, 1922

Information was received here last night that a prominent young lady of Antreville, located 12 miles from Anderson, in Abbeville county was assaulted early early Saturday night by Maurice Thompson, negro, who had been surrounded, officers believed, some miles above Anderson. The force of Sheriff F. B. McLean of Abbeville county accompained by posses of both whites and negroes scoured the country all Saturday night and yesterday in an attempt to capture the alleged criminal but without success. Feeling, it is reported, is intense over the county and adjoining districts, and some believe that mob action might follow his capture, although Sheriff McLean was of the opinion that since no injury was inflicted on the victim that such an act could be prevented.

The alleged assault was committed when the young girl, who is unmarried, walked into the stock yard where the negro was feeding the animals. When she attracted the attention of her mother by her screams the negro, it is alleged released his grasp and fled into the woods. The news of the alleged attack spread quickly over the surrounding territory and posses led by Sheriff McLean gave pursuit.

Though the chase will be contined today by Sheriff McLean's force assisted by Sheriff Merritt of Anderson county, in case the negro is not captured early this morning, a reward of $50 has been offered by the Abbeville Sheriff for his arrest.

The negro is described by Sheriff McLean as being 6 feet high, weighing about 165 pounds, very black with a rough and bumpy face, thick lips, especially the lower lip, and with large eyes. The negro has been a wage hand of the family for a number of years. The officers are confident that his arrest can be effected within a short time.

ANDERSON S C MAIL
FEBRUARY 13, 1922

Big Crowd Spread Ove County in Hunt For Negro

AN ANTREVILLE GIRL

Was Subject of Attack— She Succeeded in Freeing Herself and Attracting Mother — Crowd Still Seeks Black.

Hundreds of infuriated men searched Anderson county in quest of Ward Thompson, a 25 year old negro man, who is charged with attempted assault upon a prominent young white woman of near Antreville. The search began Saturday evening and continued throughout Sunday, and this morning reports of the hunt being continued are still being heard.

The negro was a farm hand on the place of the father of his intended victim, and made his assault upon the woman about sun-down on Saturday evening. Reliable reports state that the young woman was milking and Thompson was feeding stock in the barn. The negro is alleged to have crept up behind the young woman and grasped her by the throat. Finger prints, it is said, were still to be seen upon close examination of the young woman's neck Sunday morning. The young woman screamed, and wrenched away from the negro and started running towards the home. Her mother, hearing the screams came toward the barn, and the negro took to his heels.

The news spread like wild-fire, and within an hour, a body of men had gathered for the purpose of hunting the negro. They are said to have succeeded in tracking the negro to a house about seven miles from Anderson, and from this point, the trail was lost. The crowd which swelled every hour was quickly spread over the county, and during the day several armed bands passed through Anderson.

So far, nothing more has been heard. The negro, it seems, has succeeded in escaping the crowd thus far, although it is reported that members of the crowd are still hunting the negro.

Whites and Blacks.

The crowds which came through and near Anderson yesterday were composed of both whites and blacks. The negroes in the community wherein the crime was attempted were just as much incensed over the attempt as were the white people, and were helping hunt down the negro.

der death sentence in the State penitentiary for an alleged attempt a criminal assault on a young white girl. 11-8-22

Barnum's case is said to be a curious one. He was convicted of criminal assault and sentenced by the lat Judge McIver to be electrocuted. Hi case was appealed, the appeal neve perfected and he has never been re sntenced. He was sent up in 1918.

In the lapse of time attention ha been brought to bear on the cas when the governor found that Ba num has been in the State prison u der a peculiar status and much pre sure has been brought to bear o the governor for clemency on th gound that Barnum is innocent of th charge and should never have bee convicted.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR MAY GRANT PAROLE

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 25.—According to reports Gov. Harvey is considering seriously to either reduce the sentence or parole David Banum, un-

Lynchings-1922.
Rape—Alleged Attacks by Negroes

Tennessee

1400

POLICE BELIEVE NEGRO IS FEIGNING INSANITY

Commercial Appeal

Black Who Attacked Typist Makes No Statement

Memphis, Tenn.

Questioning of Alfred Lewis, negro elevator operator in the McCall Building who is accused of having attempted criminal assault on Miss Pauline Corradi yesterday morning, resulted in the belief on the part of the police, that the negro is trying to feign insanity in order to escape punishment for the crime with which he is charged. 5-23-22

Detectives who examined him stated last night that the negro has so far refused to make any statement in regard to the affair, although he has repeatedly promised to do. They declare that he answers their questions in a wandering, incoherent way, and that althought he admits having carried Miss Corradi to the tenth floor in the elevator for a foul purpose, they can get no connected story from him.

They regard his manner as an obvious attempt at simulating a deranged mind. The officials believe that a statement will be obtained not later than today.

Miss Corradi, who is employed as a stenographer in the offices of P. F. Collier & Son, entered the elevator operated by Lewis yestreday morning when she came to work. She declares that instead of stopping the car at the third floor, where the Collier offices are located, the negro ran the elevator straight through to the tenth floor and then made an attempt to seize her.

Her screams attracted the attention of J. J. Mercer, chief clerk of the building, who was on the tenth floor. He ran to the elevator, got Miss Corradi away from the negro and out of the elevator, nad summoned the police.

The negro lowered his elevator to the ground floor, and was just about to leave the car when Emergency Officers Markham and Williams entered the building. Seeing the two policemen, the black rushed at them in attempt to fight his way to the street.

The officers proved too much for him, however. In spite of his tremendous struggles and attacks, they forced him back into the elevator and in a few minutes had subdued him.

Arrived at headquarters, the negro at first refused to talk. Later on, however, he began to respond in a rambling way to questions put to him.

A formal charge of attempted criminal assault was placed against him about noon yesterday. He will be given a hearing in city court this afternoon.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT CHARGED THREE BOYS

Atlanta Constitution 9/18/22

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17. J. R. Lewis, 19, W. D. Copeland, 19, and Allan Pollard, 18, are in jail here tonight charged with criminal assault on a 17-year-old girl early this morning on Cameron Hill, while the victim is at her home covered with bruises and on the verge of nervous prostration.

THREE YOUTHS JAILED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Montgomery Ad. 9/18/22

(Associated Press)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 17.—J. R. Lewis, 19, W. D. Copeland 18 and Allan Pollard 18, are in jail here tonight charged with criminal assault on a 17 year old girl early this morning on Cameron Hill, while the victim is at her home covered with bruises and on the verge of nervous prostration

VIOLENCE IS FEARED

Montgomery Advertiser

Believe Negro Will Be Lynched For Assault

11-29-22

(Associated Press)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 28.—Mob violence is feared at Winchester, Tenn., tomorrow when Floyd Stamper, a negro, is brought to that place to stand trial for the criminal assault on an aged white woman near Decher some weeks ago. It was said here today by a man in close touch with the situation that the negro would probably be lynched as soon as he arrived at Winchester from Nashville.

Lynchings—1922

Texas

Rape - Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

1401

Negro Is Indicted for Assault on White Woman

Luther Collins, negro, was indicted by the Harris county grand jury Wednesday morning on a charge of criminal assault on a young white woman at 8:30 Tuesday evening at a wood yard near Tenth street and Washington avenue.

Both the young white woman and her escort, whom the negro covered with a pistol while he committed the assault, according to the story told police, identified the negro at police headquarters Wednesday morning. The negro told officers he could prove that he was at a rooming house from 7:30 to 10:30 Tuesday evening, and had nothing to do with the case.

According to the report to the police, the young woman was on her way home from work, accompanied by her escort, when the negro held them up and forced them to proceed to a secluded spot, where the assault was committed.

Negro Youth Held For Attack on White Girl

Houston Post 8-1-22

DALLAS, Texas, July 31—John Land, negro, 16, was charged with attempted criminal assault on a 10-year-old white girl Monday. The negro is being held in jail. The complaint was sworn out after the girl told her story to officers. The attack is alleged to have taken place Saturday afternoon while the girls' parents were away from home.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
AUGUST 19, 1922

NEGRO SEIZES GIRL, SHEARS LOCKS, THEN MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Attacked by Unidentified Assailant While in Rear Yard of Her Home.

SACK PUT OVER HEAD

No Trace of Assailant Is Found by Officers Who Answer Call.

Emergency officers from police headquarters found a young woman with her hair badly disarranged and cropped at a point near the nape of the neck when they answered a call at 1711 Hurley street Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Ruth Stewart, the owner of the trimmed locks, told the police officers that she had been attacked by an unidentified assailant, supposed to be a negro, as she walked through her back yard and that the man had thrown a sack over her head and cut her hair.

No description of the alleged assailant could be obtained from the young woman beyond the statement that she believed her assailant to be a negro.

She told the officers that she had gone into the back yard of her residence with the intention of visiting a neighbor and that the negro had suddenly appeared from somewhere. He threw a gunny sack over her head and then taking a sharp instrument had trimmed her hair, she said.

After he had cut her hair, she told the officers, the man vaulted the alley fence and disappeared. No trace of the alleged vandal could be found by the emergncy officrs.

NEGRO BOY DENIES CRIMINAL ASSAULT

FORT WORTH TEX RE
AUGUST 15, 1922

Lawre... Says Not Guilty But One Attack.

While admitting that he attempted to criminally assault the aged woman near her home Saturday afternoon for which offense he is now in jail, Lawrence Coleman, 14-year-old negro, denies emphatically that he was in any way connected with the attack upon another aged woman several weeks ago.

Coleman made a statement to Assistant District Attorney Walter Pritchard Monday morning, and it was at this time that the denied the charge that he is the same negro who made the first attack. The woman on whom the first offense was committed had gone to the city hall late Saturday and identified the boy from among a number of other negroes, as the one who had assaulted her.

In describing the affair Saturday afternoon Coleman said that he had gone to a grocery store to pay a bill, and was returning to his home, when, nearing the Eleventh street bridge he saw a woman standing on the bank of the river. According to his statement he did not know at the time whether she was a white woman or a negress.

Without having decided her color, Coleman says that he started toward her, intent upon making a criminal attack. According to his statement, Coleman had not committed the offense when the cries of the woman caused him to resist, and that he left the woman and went to his home.

Coleman showed no signs of nervousness when he was questioned in the district attorney's office Monday morning.

FORT WORTH TEX TELEGRAM
AUGUST 30, 1922

Negro Assailant of Woman Gets 5-Year Sentence

Final judgment for five years at the State Training School for Boys has been entered in the case against Lawrence Coleman, negro, 14, who was charged with having attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Lillian Connell, 50, of 1118 North Commerce Street.

The offense occurred Aug. 12 near the woman's home. She was going after her cow, which was staked nearby. The negro approached her, attempted to engage in a conversation and then tried to assault her, according to information received by officers. He was arrested shortly after the assault and confessed.

Because the negro was only 14 he could not be tried in the district court and his case went to the juvenile court. Because the law placed five years as the maximum sentence against a youth. Coleman received only five years.

The defendant has already been sent to the training school at Gatesville.

NEGRO BRUTE SOUGHT.

Commercial Appeal
11-22-22

Attacks Texas Girl After Slaying Her Escort.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 21.—Grady Skipworth, 19, was shot and killed and a young woman companion attacked last night near Lovers' Leap on the Bosque River, three miles north of Waco. The couple were riding in an automobile. Skipworth was shot in the neck with a shotgun at close range. The young woman is in a hospital. Memphis, Tenn.

According to reports to the police the assailant was a negro, who after robbing Skipworth, shot him and threw his body over a 30-foot cliff. The negro then dragged the girl into the brush and later threw her over the cliff. The girl made her way home early today.

The negro escaped in Spikworth's automobile.

Excitement is running high here. The crime corresponds in detail to the killing of Sid Bolton, prominent young man, and the assault of a girl companion near Waco several months ago. A negro charged with the crime was shot and killed by the girl's father immediately following his arrest. A mob then burned the negro's body.

NEGRO ASSAULTS GIRL AFTER KILLING YOUTH

Saturday Globe
Chicago Ill.
12-2-22

Outrage Inflames Texans to Lynching Fury.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 30.—Posses of citizens and officers have been combing the countryside for days for a negro who shot and killed Grady Skipworth, son of a contractor, and attacked Miss Naomi Boucher, his fiancee. The automobile in which they were riding, and in which their assailant escaped, was found two miles northwest of Waco.

Miss Boucher is under the care of physicians, who say her condition is serious.

According to reports to police, the assailant held up the automobile early in the evening and, after robbing Skipworth, shot him and threw his body off a thirty-foot cliff. The negro later threw Miss Boucher over the cliff.

Excitement is running high here. The crime corresponds in detail to the killing of Sid Bolton, and the attack on a girl companion several months ago. A negro charged with the crime was shot and killed by the girl's father immediately following his arrest. A mob burned the negro's body.

NEGRO SURROUNDED

Montgomery Advertiser

White Woman's Assailant Is Located

1-2-22

CORSICANA, TEXAS, Dec. 1.—The negro wanted in connection with the attack on Mrs. H. M. Mayo, wife of Sheriff Mayo, of Freestone county, at the jail at Fairfield last night, is thought to be surrounded in a thicket eight miles north of Fairfield, according to reports reaching here today. It is said that approximately 500 men are searching for the negro.

The negro was seen to enter the thicket this morning and has not been seen since, according to reports.

The negro was a trusty at the jail and under 16 years sentence for murder of another negro.

CAPTURE OF NEGRO BELIEVED CERTAIN

Houston Post
Houston, Texas

Associated Press Report.

CORSICANA, Texas, Dec. 1.—The negro wanted in connection with the attack on Mrs. H. M. Mayo, wife of Sheriff Mayo, of Freestone county, at the jail at Fairfield Thursday night is thought to be surrounded in a thicket eight miles north of Fairfield, according to reports reaching here late today. It is said that approximately 500 men are searching for the negro, and an attempt is being made to secure bloodhounds.

12-2-22

The negro was seen entering the thicket Friday morning and has not been seen to leave, according to telephone reports from Fairfield.

The negro was a trusty at the jail and under 16 years sentence for the murder of another negro. He was to have been taken to the penitentiary today.

The situation in Fairfield is tense over the attempted assault, it is reported. Excitement prevailed after reports of the attack, but quieted somewhat later in the day.

Fairfield is near Kirvin, where three negroes were burned at the stake several months ago, following the brutal assault and murder of a 17-year old girl.

Lynchings— 1922
Rape— Alleged Attacks by Virginia Negroes

1399

NURSE ACCUSES A NEGRO.

Identifies Him as Man Who Attacked Her in Culpepper, Va.

CULPEPPER, Va., April 30.—Jim Yager, one of five negroes arrested by the police on suspicion of having been implicated in the attack last night upon a Washington nurse in the business section of Culpepper, was positively identified today by the victim.

The outrage was committed practically in the centre of the business section. The nurse was walking from the station, where she had alighted from a late train, to the home of a relative only two blocks away when she was seized.

When the five prisoners were carried before her today she picked Yager out at once as her assailant. According to the police he has figured before in their records.

MAN HELD FOR RAPE IN VA. WAS HERE

Richard N. Jackson, Laborer, Innocent Of Charge Faces Death Trial

Charged by the authorities of Fairfax County, Va., March 23rd. last with a crime which he did not commit because he was at work in this city, was the misfortune of Richard N. Jackson.

Jackson, whose home is in Fairfax County, twenty-five miles from Washington, D. C., came to Baltimore on March 20th, found a lodging place with friends in Jasper Street and went to work in the suburbs of the city on a contracting job. On March 26th, after he had finished his week out he returned to Virginia and was arrested on the charge of rape preferred by Agnes Hawkins, white, aged 45, of Jackson Station, Virginia. The white woman said the assault occurred around six-thirty on the afternoon of March 23rd. Jackson was arested and held by the Virginia authorities on the charge of rape. If convicted he will receive the death senence.

A brother, James M. Jackson, of Washington, was in the city last week securing affidavits of Richard Jackson's landlady, the people with whom he boarded and his employers here. These affidavits show that Richard Jackson quit work at four-thirty on the evening of March 23rd, caught a street car home, stopped by Lexington Market and arrived at the Jasper Street dwelling around six-thirty and then slept in his room until time for work the next day. On March 24th his employer swears that he was at work on time and also at work on time March 25th, the following day.

All of the witnesses point out how impossible it was for Jackson to have gotten twenty-five miles on the other side of Washington within two hours after he left his contracting job outside of this city.

SPARTANSBURG S C HERALD
MARCH 4, 1922

NEGRO HANGED.

Moundsville, W. Va., March 3.—Leroy Williams, a negro of Charleston, W. Va., was hanged in the West Virginia penitentiary here today He was convicted of a criminal attack upon the wife of a coal company official several months ago.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
MARCH 25, 1922

POSSE ARRESTS NEGRO FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

M'LEAN, Va., March 25.—An armed posse of citizens and deputy sheriffs, who have been scouring the surrounding country for the last thirty-six hours in a search for the assailant of Miss Agnes Hawkes, Government worker at Jackson Station, took a negro into custody to-day in connection with the crime.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
MARCH 24, 1922

THREATEN TO LYNCH NEGRO ASSAILANT OF WOMAN

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Scores of men, with bloodhounds, are searching the region around Jackson Station, Va., a few miles from here, today for the negro assailant of Agnes Hawkins, government employe. There is open talk of lynching.

Innocent Boy Forced To Admit Guilt

Savannah Tribune
10/26/22

Richmond Va., Oct. 23—Because a police officer sat sharpening a razor in the room at police headquarters where Preston Byrd, colored boy was being examined by detectives, following his arrest about two weeks ago for an alleged attack on a young white girl near the fair grounds, Justice J. Hoge Ricks of the juvenile and domestic relations court, held yesterday afternoon that the confession made by the boy was of no value.

Justice Ricks declared that the presence of the officer in the room with the razor in his hand created circumstances that would naturally cause fear in th emind of the boy and that any statement he made was valueless. This followed testimony by another boy, who was with Byrd, that a police officer had threatened them. The fact that a razor was displayed was admitted by headquarters men.

Counsel for Byrd introduced evidence tending to show that he was at another place at the time of the attack. Justice Ricks commented on the weakness of the evidence against the boy but would not pronounce judgment.

Richmond Planet
10/21/22

INNOCENT BOY FORCED TO CONFESS GUILT IN ASSAULT CASE

Richmond, Va.

Because a police officer sat sharpening a razor in the room at police headquarters where Preston Byrd, colored boy was being examined by detectives, following his arrest about two weeks ago for an alleged attack on a young white girl near the fair grounds, Justice J. Hoge Ricks of the juvenile and domestic relations court, held yesterday afternoon that the confession made by the boy was of no value.

Justice Ricks declared that the presence of the officer in the room with the razor in his hand created circumstances that would naturally cause fear in the mind of the boy and that any statement he made was valueless. This followed testimony by another boy, who was with Byrd, that a police officer had threatened them. The fact that a razor was displayed was admitted by headquarters men.

Counsel for Byrd introduced evidence tending to show that he was at another place at the time of the attack Justice Ricks commended on the weakness of the evidence against the boy, but would not pronounce judgment

Pittsburg American Pa.
10/27/22

Innocent Boy Made to Confess Guilt

RICHMOND, Oct. 27.—Because a police officer sat sharpening a razor in the room at police headquarters where Preston Byrd, was being examined by detectives, following his arrest about two weeks ago for an alleged attack on a young girl near the fair grounds, Justice J. Hoge Ricks of the juvenile and domestic relations court, held yesterday afternoon that the confession made by the boy was of no value.

Justice Ricks declared that the presence of the officer in the room with the razor in his hand created circumstances that would naturally cause fear in the mind of the boy and that any statement he made was valueless. This followed testimony by another boy, who was with Byrd, that a police officer had threatened them. The fact that a razor was displayed was admitted by headquarters men.

Lynchings - 1922
Rapes: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Wisconsin

1396

Oshkosh, Wis., Northwestern
JANUARY 31, 1922

NEGRO ATTACKS GIRL

Corner of [illegible] Avenue and Main Street is Scene of Struggle. Search Being Made.

Report has been made to the police of an attack made on an Oshkosh girl last night on Bent avenue by a negro. The young lady, whose name has been withheld, at about 8:30 o'clock was walking to her home. As she turned off of Main street on to Bent avenue a negro stepped up behind her and threw her to the ground. She struggled with him, it was stated, and hit him a blow in the mouth. As she did so she screamed. Lights were burning in neighboring houses and the negro, evidently fearing capture, got away without molesting the young lady further. According to the description given, the negro was of medium height and apparently a young man. The police are working on the case.

Lynchings - 19

Alabama

Rapes - by Whites

1174

LESTER COLE GIVEN TEN YEAR SENTENCE BY DALE COUNTY JURY

Second Conviction in Case of Alleged Criminal Assault Committed on Little Girl Near Ozark May 27-28

(Special to The Advertiser)

OZARK, ALA., June 8.—Lester Cole, on trial in circuit court charged with the rape of a fourteen year old girl, was found guilty just after midnight Thursday and sentenced to a ter mof ten years in the penitentiary.

The conviction of Cole came after a trial lasting all day and until just before midnight Thursday night. The evidence in the case was practically the same as that of the preceding day when Lemmie Riley was convicted and given twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

It is announced that the trial of Hosea Riley, brother of Lemmie Riley and who is supposed to be the third party in the alleged assault on the little girl, will not be held at the present time. Evidence tends to show that Hosea Riley is under sixteen years of age and cannot be tried for the alleged crime. An investigation will have to be made to determine whether or not he is under sixteen years as claimed. If it is found that he is not less than sixteen years of age, a date will be set for his trial.

The crime for which these two men were convicted was said to have been committed on Saturday and Sunday, May 27 and 28. The sheriff arrested Lemmie Riley, Hosea Riley and Lester Cole on Sunday evening, May 28 and Judge J. S. Williams immediately convened a special term of the Dale county grand jury which returned indictments against the three men.

The trial of Lemmie Riley started Monday, June 4, and a verdict was reached Wednesday night. The case against Lester Cole was taken up Tuesday afternoon and night sessions of court were held in order to conclude the case as soon as possible.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT IS CHARGED TO TWO MEN

Kennemer and Maloy to Face Jury on Serious Charge

At Athens

(Special to The Advertiser)

ATHENS, ALA., June 15.—Oakley Kennemer, of Athens, and Russel Maloy of Woodlawn will be tried next week at Athens on indictments returned today by the Limestone county grand jury charging them with assault in connection with an alleged attack on a Florence girl who was attending a conventino of the Epworth League here.

Kennemer and Maloy were indicted separately and will be tried separately, it was stated their cases have been set for next Thursday, but it is not known which will face a jury first. The defendents have been confined in the Huntsville jail since the affair.

The girl and her father appeared before the inquisatorial body today as witnesses. Following an automobile ride the young woman reported to convention and county officials that she had been attacked and held a virtual prisoner in the woods for several hours. Maloy was a convention delegate from Woodlawn, and Kennemer was his host.

It was stated W. W. Callahan of Decatur, has been engaged by relatives of the girl to assist County Solicitor Fred Wall and Circuit Solicitor D. C. Almon in the prosecution of the case. Gibson and Davis of Birmingham, represents Maloy and Earl Smith of Hunsville, has been retained by Kennemer.

Two Youths Held In Attack On Young Girl

ATHENS, Ala., June 13.—Oakley Kennemer, a young man of this city, and Russell Maloy, a Birmingham youth, are in the Huntsville jail on a serious charge in connection with an alleged attack upon a 15-year-old girl of Florence, Ala., a delegate to the Epworth League Convention in this city.

Owing to the intensity of feeling over the affair here the young men were rushed to Huntsville for safe keeping, where a special session o the grand jury was called for Thurs lay.

RILEY REFUSES TO ADMIT GIRL WAS ASSAULTED

Taking of Testimony Concluded Shortly Before Midnight; Evidence Tended to Show Victim of Olleged Assault Is 14 Years Old

DEFENSE ATTACKS CHARACTER OF GIRL

Unusual Situation Created When Defendant on Trial Charged With Rape, Refuses to Answer Question by Prosecuting Attorney

(By Staff Correspondent.)

OZARK, ALA., June 6.—Submission of testimony was completed here shortly before 12 o'clock tonight in the trial of Lemmie Riley, charged with criminally assaulting a young girl. Arguments by counsel will begin at 8:15 o'clock Wednesday morning and it is expected the case will go to the jury by noon.

Testimony at the night session of court comprised evidence offered in rebuttal by the state and character witnesses for the alleged victim. A number of witnesses were placed on the stand tonight.

Deputy Sheriff McGowan and Pelfrey were among those to testify. They testified that after Riley had attempted to escape and had been recaptured, he said that a fifteen-year sentence faced him and that he regretted he was not shot in the head instead of the hand during the attempt to make a getaway.

Witnesses for the state included Dr. E. B. Ard, Dr. H. L. Holman, Dr. J. L. Reynolds, Professor Walden, Buford Carroll Will Faust, policeman; Deputy Sheriffs McGowan and Pelfrey.

The following character witness [illegible] Miss Ada McSwain, Bob McSwain, Oscar King, R. L. Hutto, J. A. Wynn, George Wynn, W. E. Blocker, W. T. King, Sam Byrd, W. T. Eilis, Dewey Peters, Bud Peters, Ewell Brown, A. Dillard, Dewey Byrd, I. C. Byrd, L. T. Tomlin, and W. B. Samples.

Other state witnesses at tonight's session were: Albert Rogers, W. C. Rogers, J. B. Rogers, A. McGaha, Gus Thomas, Marvin Carroll, D. E. Powers, and M. Powers.

Ralph Johnson, an uncle of the girl alleged to have been assaulted, testified that the girl left home with his knowledge before the alleged assault, denying that she had run away.

A situation which the presiding judge and attorneys declared had never before confronted them was created in the court today when Riley refused to state whether he had assaulted the girl, and in so doing disobeyed the order of the court.

Riley took the stand in his own behalf Tuesday night. His counsel, J. E. Z. Riley, asked him if he had forcibly assaulted the young girl against her will. The prisoner answered that he had not. In the cross-examination which followed, one of the first questions by Judge Sollie, counsel for the state, was whether the defendant had assaulted the girl under any circumstances. The defense objected, stating that the prisoner was charged with rape, that there was another indictment against him charging carnal knowledge of a girl under sixteen years, and that by answering the question he might incriminate himself on the pending charge. Judge Williams overruled the objection and instructed the prisoner to answer.

Attorney Riley requested permission of the court to instruct his client to refuse to answ r the question and take the punishment of the court for refusing. The lawyer's request was not granted, but he was allowed by the court to advise his client not to answer the question. Riley accordingly refused to do so. This action provoked considerable discussion, and Judge Williams frankly announced that he was at his row's end as how to proceed.

The state held that the witness should answer the question as it had a bearing in the case being tried, but Judge Williams pointed out that he could not force the defendant's mouth open and cause him to answer; that all he could do would be to commit him to jail for contempt of court, and the man was already in jail while a fine would only result in a forfeiture; accordingly the examination of the defendant proceeded, Judge Williams announcing his intention of punishing him for every time he refused to answer.

Riley was asked why he refused to answer and objection by counsel was overruled, and this time Judge Williams refused to allow counsel to advise the witness not to answer. Riley accordingly stated that he refused to answer because he might incriminate himself in the pending charge of carnal knowledge.

County Solicitor Acker suggested when the defendant first refused answer that his counsel might be liable for contempt of court in advising him not to but court held otherwise, the advice of counsel being given to the prisoner with the con sent of the court.

Riley testified that he was with his alleged victim during a large part of Saturday afternoon, night and Sunday knocking about the woods and other parts of the country. He stated that the girl said that she had run away from her grandparents, and refused to return and that he stayed with her at her request. He also testified that so far as he knew the girl was not assaulted by anyone else. He stated that he was not under the influence of liquor while with her, and that the auto party preceeding the alleged assaults was not arranged to ensnare the girl.

Lester Cole, one of the three men indicted charged with 'outraging the girl, testified that so far as he knew Riley had not assaulted her and that he had not done so.

The defense introduced a number of witnesses to attack the character of the girl in the case, and her reputation for virtue. Several witnesses testified to having heard the girl's reputation besmirched by others, but none knew personally of any delinquency on her part. Two witnesses stated in reply to questions by counsel for the defense that they had heard of threats being made in Ozark against persons who might testify that the girl had a bad character.

D. Hood, Alto Davis and P. V. Folsom admitted under examination that they knew nothing of the girl's character. Witnesses who had heard others speak evilly of her and considered her reputation bad, but knew no evil themselves concerning her included Walker Sanders, Mrs. Walker Sanders, A. C. Goff, Gus Hood and Bud Powell.

Other witnesses used by the defense were W H. English and his son, Elmer, who testified that the girl in the case spent part of Saturday night at their home. Mrs. Lester Cole who testified to having her husband arrested after the alleged outrage, but stated that she took this action because he was drunk Dr. W. A. Cotter, C. D. Shepperd, Otti Riley, M. A. McFadden, B. Newsom, A P. White, Mrs Lemmie Riley, wife o the defendant and Cheney Smith, a negro woman

The defense also introduced the testimony of Jerry Spurlock, a farme and Dink Hughes ,to show that the gir was between one and two years o age in January, 1909. The state conceded that her age at the time of the alleged outrage was slightly over 14 years.

Lemmie Riley was on the stand some two hours, from six until slightly after 8 p. m., when court adjourned for supper. The state had testimony to offer in rebuttal and Judge Williams announced that if possible he intended to hear all testimony in the case Tuesday night.

Testimony of three brothers of Lemmie Riley, was introduced by the defense at the morning session of court here today. The brothers were Hosea Riley who is indicted on a charge of rape and Porter and Onendrew, who were in the automobile on the trip previous to the assault.

Porter Riley who lives some 16 miles from Ozark and 2 miles beyond Echo testified that he had hired the girl victim of the assault to help his wife, who was ill at home. He stated that he hired a taxi driven by Levy Strickland to drive him and the girl to his home beyond Echo and that his three brothers accompanied them on the trip. After the car reached Echo, he said, his brother Lemmie had advised him not to take the child to his home, as his wife might object, and that he had agreed to this and saw his brothers return towards Ozark with the girl.

This testimony was corroborated by Hosea and Onendrew Riley, who stated that Porter informed them that he had hired the girl and that so far as they knew she entered the car for this purpose and not to go to the home of relatives. They stated that the girl was in good spirits and showed no objection to taking the trip. Levy Strickland, the taxi driver gave similar testimony. He admitted under cross examination that the men had whiskey in the car.

Hosea Riley, the youngest of the Riley boys, who is under indictment for rape, testified that before the auto trip started, on the morning of the same day, he had seen the girl at his home and that she had kissed him three times. He admitted to responding to the kisses, but stated that he was not seduced further in spite of the child's earnest invitation. The girl testified Monday that he was

1174

"MISTREATING" WHITE GIRL IS CHARGED TO THREE IN OZARK JAIL

SPECIAL TERM OF GRAND JURY TO PROBE CASE

Sheriff Gamble Arrests Two Men and Youth Who Are Charged With Detaining Thirteen-Year-Old Girl in "Shack"

JUDGE J. S. WILLIAMS TAKES QUICK ACTION

Prisoners Are Held Without Bond, Pending Investigation by Inquisitorial Body, Is Called to Meet Wednesday

Montgomery Ad

(Special to The Advertiser)

OZARK, ALA., May 29.—Lemmie Riley and Lester Cole, white men, and Hosea Riley, white youth aged about 18 years, are being held in the county jail here without bond, charged with mistreating a 13-year-old white girl. The two Rileys named and Cole are charged by Sheriff Gamble to have taken the girl to a shack situated about a mile northeast of Ozark on Saturday evening, last, and detained her there until Sunday afternoon.

First reports of the affair reaching Sheriff William E. Gamble of Dale county, were to the effect that a woman was being detained at the shack. On investigation, he says, he found the 13-year-old white girl about 4 p. m. Sunday, at the house of a negro in the vicinity of the shack where the alleged detention is said to have taken place. The two men and the youth under arrest are said to have been found loitering near the shack by the sheriff, who immediately took them into custody.

Circuit Judge J. S. Williams, upon being advised of the alleged detention, immediately issued a call for a special session of the Dale county grand jury, to be held Wednesday, May 31, at Ozark, for the purpose of investigating the affair. The three under arrest are in the meantime being held without bond pending the action of the grand jury.

The child who is said to have been detained had been spending a week or ten days with her grandparents in Ozark. Her parents live in the country. She is said by the sheriff to have been stopped by the two Rileys and Cole in Ozark at about 3 o'colck Saturday afternoon and told by them that they would take her in an automobile to where her grandparents lived.

Once the little girl was in the car, it is alleged the men proceeded to ride around until about dark, when the sheriff alleges, they drove with her to the shack near where she was found. The child is now under the care of a physician, who, after an examination, announced that she had been mistreated.

The feeling in Ozark is said to be intense, but there were no indications of any violence being attempted, up to a late hour Monday night.

---

the first of the three men to assault her, while he denied having ever done so.

Two of the Riley brothers gave conradictory testimony as to the happenngs on the auto ride preceding the alleged assault. Hosea stated that the irl kissed him, and spent part of the rip in the lap of his brother, Onendrew nd hugged and kissed him repeated-. When Onendrew took the stand his testimony was that so far as he knew the child had kisse no one and that she certainly had not kissed him.

Porter Riley testified that on the trip to Echo the girl had asked him to get her a drink of whiskey, and that he had refused. An interesting point was brought out when counsel for the State asked him if he got any waiskey for himself on the trip. The defense objected on the ground that the evidence would incriminate the witness and was sustained. The witness was then asked if he drank any whiskey and there was another objection. Judge Williams overruled this, stating that someone might have held the whiskey to the man's lips and that he might have taken a drink without actually having it in his possession. The witness answered the question in the negative.

Hosea and Onendrew Riley testified to returning with Lemmie and the girl to Jones Pool about half a mile from the court house at Ozark and within the corporate limits of the town. It was here that the first assaults were alleged by the child to have been perpetrated. Both brothers testified that they were guilty of no improper act and that so far as they knew Lemmie was not, the last they saw of him being when he was urging the girl to accompany him from the pool to some home to spend the night.

The evidence subinhitted by the defense seemed as much an effort to exonerate Hosea Riley as his brother. W. A. Brown, a member of the grand jury which met last Wednesday testified that when the girl appeared before the grand jury her testimony was that Hosea Riley had not touched her, and that Lester Cole, the third man indicted, had failed to accomplish his purpose. Similar testimony was given by West Slay, another grand juror, who was found to be a second cousin of the defeendeant. It was brought out in cross examination that the child broke down completely when before the grand jury and was lead from the room crying and in a highly nervous condition.

Another interesting point brought out by the state in cross examination of the Riley brothers was when Judge Sollie asked if a letter had been writen by Lemmie and Hosea Riley after they had been arrested to their brother Porter, in which they told him that they would swear that he had hired the girl to work for him, and asked him to swear the same. All three men denied such a letter, and no such letter was introduced.

Hosea Riley testified that he will be 16 years of age July 9. He stated under cross-examination that he forgot how long ago it was that he started the habit of shaving. When crossed by Judge Sollie he referred to having left a bath house at Jones' pool, it being in such a house that the girl alleged that she was assaulted. He admitted at the next question that he had not intended to make this statement relative to his having been in a bath house.

Dr. M. O. Grace, of Ozark, one of the three physicians who examined the child after the assault, stated that the crime had been consummated. He was cross examined at length on surgical and medical subjects by Judge Sollie, and testified that he could not say that the girl had been assaulted on any occasion previous to that for which Riley is now being tried. It was brought out that Dr. Grace's wife is a first cousin of the defendant.

Mrs. P. B. Riley, mother of the defendant testified that the girl came to her house on Saturday morning preceding the alleged assault and asked for shelter from the rain.

A third juror, T. M. Bachelor, testified that when the girl was before the grand jury, she did not incriminate Hosea Riley and further testified that she suffered a break-down before the conclusion of her testimony on that occasion.

K. T. Jones, owner of the pool where the first assaults on the child are alleged to have been perpetrated, testified that he had never known of any nice girls visiting his pool in company with one man at such a late hour as he saw Lemmie Riley and his alleged victim there, the hour being given as shortly before sundown.

It was brought out that Lester Cole, one of three men indicted, is the husband of Mr. Jones' daughter.

Witnesses for the defense who were on the auto trip testified that the girl made no effort to get out of the car in passing near her grandmother's home in Ozark, but that on the contrary she shrank down in the car in passing as though to avoid being observed.

The state's counsel in cross examining witnesses emphasized the point that Porter Riley had driven the girl fourteen miles from Ozark, and within two miles of his home, before he took the advice of his brother Lemmie, who was present all the time and decided to send the girl back to Ozark, because his wife might object to her presence. It was also brought out that the taxi had been hired to take the party only to Echo, and not to the home two miles beyond, it being stated that the roads for the last two miles were in bad condition.

When court first convened in the morning, counsel for the defendant moved to withdraw the case and not to submit it to the jury, basing the motion on a disturbance created in court Monday afternoon. This incident took place when Dr. Reynolds was being examined, and stated that after examining the girl after the outrage he had left the room and told a crowd of men outside that the men who had been with her should be arrested. This statement provoked loud applause from spectators, and it was on this ground that the defense moved to withdraw the case Tuesday morning. Judge Williams overruled the motion.

Lynchings—1922.
Rapes by Whites.

Alabama

1180

DECLARES SHE WAS FORCED TO SUBMIT TO MEN

Declares She Was Under Impression She Would Be Driven to Grandmother's Home and Was Taken to Woods Beyond Destination

DECLARES THREE MEN WERE PERPETRATORS

Sheriff Claims Man on Trial and One Other Confessed to Crime; Defendant Shot at While Trying to Make Escape

(By Staff Correspondent.)

OZARK, ALA., June 5.—A pretty, dark-haired school girl, giving her age as eleven years, faced a jury and crowded courtroom here this afternoon and told a sickening story of assaults of which she was the victim. According to her story, in which she charges that Lemmie Riley, the defendant in the case now in progress, Hosea Riley and Leslie Cole were the perpetrators of the outrage, she was kept on the stand more than four hours and subjected to a searching cross-examination.

According to her testimony, she had at a cafe in Ozark to go to her grandmother's home, accompanied by Hosea Riley, her friend. A car containing several other young men, among them Lemmie Riley, stopped them and she entered the car under the impression that she would be taken to her grandparents' home. Instead, the car drove outside of Ozark and the young men refused to allow her to get out when passing her grandmother's home.

The auto was driven to Echo, some ten or twelve miles from Ozark, where whiskey was obtained and the young men drank and offered her a drink, which was refused, whereupon they poured the whiskey upon her mouth,

stifled. "I cried until I couldn't cry any longer," the child said in describing the incident.

After leaving Echo the party drove to Jones' Pool, where the assaults were perpetrated, according to the girl's testimony. There were about a dozen assaults, she says. The most pathetic part of the story was her testimony that Lemmie Riley had threatened her with "a big old sheriff" who would put her in the penitentiary and probably kill her if she did not obey him.

Under cross-examination she testified to offering resistance, but stated that being a little girl she could do nothing against grown men. She testified to visiting the home of neighbors for breakfast, in company with Lemmie Riley, but stated that she was too badly frightened to explain her situation. She remained with Riley from Saturday afternoon to Sunday afternoon, the night being spent in the woods, and part of it locked in a house at Jones' Pool, she said.

Counsel for the defendant addressed the witness with much dignity, as "miss," and endeavored to extract from her a confession of a love affair between her and Hosa Riley, who, according to the tesitmony, was her first assailant. The girl denied this, stating that she was too young to go with boys. She stated that she was in the sixth grade, grammar school.

Doctors J. L. Reynolds and E. B. Ard, of Ozark, testified to examining the girl after the outrages and that the crime had been consummated. Dr. Reynolds was asked on cross examination if after the examination he had declared that the men involved should be arrested, and replied that he had and still stuck to it. His statement evoked applause from the spectators, such that Judge Williams was forced to threaten to clear the courtroom.

Deputy Sheriff Early McGowan testified to arresting Lemmie Riley and Cole and that they had admitted the outrage to him, and that on the way to the jail Riley bolted, was shot at by another deputy and captured hiding under a house. Sheriff W. E. Gamble testified to finding the girl at a negro house after the crime had been perpetrated and in a nervous and frightened condition. Similar evidence was given by W. H. Faust, a policeman.

The torn clothing worn by the girl was introduced as evidence for the state. It was said that her parent had stated that her age is a year or so older than she testified on the stand, but she is evidently an immature child, physicians' testimony being to the effect that her physical development would indicate an age of 12 to 13 years.

She told her story to the jury in a plantive, dazed fashion, evidently not fully understanding the situation. She was the first witness to take the stand and it was a pathetic scene when Judge Williams pointed out to her the chair to take and assured the little girl that no one would be allowed to harm her. She was dressed in white of the type of dress that the average 11 or 12 year old child wears and had the appearance of a well-bred child and intelligent for her years.

The last witness examined was Deputy Sheriff J. H. Pelfrey, who told of Riley attempting to escape on the way to jail and stated that he fired several shots at the fugitive, wounding him in the hand. He stated that Riley ran about two blocks and was found under a house. After his evidence, the state rested its case in chief, though it was stated that in all probability evidence will be offered in rebuttal.

Court recessed about 7 p. m. to reconvene at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, when examination of witnesses for the defense will begin.

What was said to be the largest crowd ever seen in Ozark at a term of court, assembled in the court house here this morning as spectators of the trial of Riley, one of the three white men charged with criminally assaulting the girl.

A motion by the defense for a continuance on the grounds that a fair trial could not be obtained at this time, owing to the publicity given the case in newspapers, and the state of public sentiment, was overruled. A motion by the defense to quash the venire on the ground that it was not legally drawn, and a plea in abatement, were not sustained, and the trial of the case proceeded, the defense interposing a plea of not guilty.

A jury was selected and sworn at the morning session, and the hearing of evidence began upon court reconvening in the afternoon.

There are two indictments against Riley, one charging criminal assault, the other, carnal knowledge, his alleged victim being under 16 years of age.

Lester Cole, one of the other men indicted with Riley, faces similar charges, while Rosea Riley was indicted for criminal assault.

The state is represented by Circuit Solicitor T. M. Patterson, County Solicitor J. E. Acker, and the law firm of Sollie and Sollie, while the counsel for the defendant comprises the local firm of Riley and Stokes, and H. L. Martin. The case is being heard before Judge J. S. Williams.

Seventy-five names were drawn for the venire, and sixty-seven qualified several being excused because of kinship to the defendant or his alleged victim.

When the case was called, the state announced ready. Counsel for the defendant made a motion to quash the venire on the ground that it was not legally drawn, which motion was overruled. A motion was made by the defendant for a continuance, on the grounds of the state of public sentiment, and the accounts of the case which have appeared in several newspapers, among which were mentioned The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery Journal, and the Southern Star of Ozark.

"Let the record show that the defense moved for a continuance, and that this motion was overruled," Judge Williams said. [illegible] court re-porter. He then instructed the sheriff to bring into court two witnesses for the defense, who were not present, and the striking of the jury followed, the state striking 19 names and the defense 36.

The jury as finally selected is composed of the following: W. Harrison Roberts, farmer of Clopton; James N. Weed, farmer, Ozark; Oliver A. C. Weed, farmer, Ozark; T. Alex Forman, merchant, Newton; T. Alex Forman, merchant, Midland City; Martin L. Keahey, farmer, Ozark; Henry J. Ward, farmer, Newton; Jarrett W. Richardson, merchant, Ariton; William D. Tarter, farmer, Ozark; L. Dow Chambers, farmer, Ozark; Jesse T. Payne, farmer, Ariton; Seaborn Bowman farmer Ozark; and Buck H. Archer, farmer, Daleville. The jury is composed of middle aged and elderly men.

The indictment was read by Solicitor Patterson, charging rape. The defense first interposed by H. L. Martin, a plea in abatement, holding that the indictment was not valid on the ground that court was not legally in session. A legal point being involved regarding the manner of adpournment when court last met. The plea was not sustained. The jury was sworn by Judge Williams shortly after noon, and court recessed until 1:30 p. m.

It was stated that the state has summoned some thirty witnesses in the case, and the defense about the same number.

KILBY OFFERS REWARD FOR CLIFFORD FRAZIER

Montgomery Advertiser 7-9-22

A reward of $200 has been offered by the state through Governor Thomas E. Kilby for the arrest and conviction of Clifford Frazier, wanted in Bibb county in connection with an alleged statutory offense upon the person of a 15-year-old girl. Two other persons arrested for complicity in the same crime are now in jail. Frazier, it is stated, is believed to be hiding somewhere in the Birmingham district, but all efforts to apprehend him have so far been fruitless.

Man Arrested in Birmingham Not Clifford Frazer, Wanted In Bibb on Charge of Assault

Montgomery Advertiser 7/10/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

CENTREVILLE, ALA., July 3.—Sheriff Wood received information from the sheriff's office at Jefferson county that the man arrested in Birmingham on yesterday as Clifford Frazer, alleged rapist and fugitive from justice, was not in fact Frazer, so the man-hunt was resumed.

The father of the girl has offered a reward for the capture of Frazer, and efforts will be made by the county authorities to get Governor Kilby to offer a reward for the fugitive. The father of the injured girl was here today and while terribly agitated, said that he had decided to let the law take its course.

The girl was thought to be dying Sunday night, but rallied, and physicians say the chances are good for her recovery. She is terribly bruised.

Unless Frazer is captured, the extra session of court will probably not be held by Judge Hobbs. Sheriff Wood and his corps of deputies have the situation well in hand.

ASSAULT IS CHARGED

12-Year-Old Girl Accuses; Man Is In Birmingham Jail

Charged with attempted criminal assault on a 12-year-old girl, John Davis, 2300 Fourth Avenue, North, was in the city jail Monday, following his arrest Sunday night at 9 o'clock by City Detectives T. N. Williamson an W. P. Elledge. 10/10/22

According to the arresting officers, Davis is alleged to have attempted an assault on the young girl, who, with her parents, resided in the same house with the Davis family. The attack, the officers state, occurred Friday, and the arrest of Davis followed an alleged confession of the girl Sunday, in which she accused him of attempting the assault.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT IS CHARGED TO JOHN DAVIS

Montgomery Advertiser 10/10/22

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 9.—John Davis was in the city jail today where he is held pending an investigation of an alleged attempted attack upon a twelve year old girl whose parents occupied a portion of the residence where Davis lived. Davis denied the charges lodged against him.

Lynching — 1922 — Delaware

Rapes — by Whites

1175

Conductor Is Nabbed For Attack

Chicago Defender 4/1/22

Wilmington, Del., March 31.—An illuminating example of the manner in which the white man's publicity ideas work out is found in the treatment now being given the case of I. B. Flower, a white conductor living at 1623 Scott street, who has been arrested on a charge of assaulting Mrs. William Watson, who lives near Delaware city.

A year ago a young boy was hanged here for an alleged attack on an old white woman who was reputed to be criminal in her tendencies. The boy was a half-wit and he was not white. Newspapers in the town made much of the case, playing the boy's Race identity up big in their headlines. When he was hung they gloated, claiming that that was enforcing the law.

Three months ago a white man was jailed for assault on a 16-year-old girl who was not white. At the trial he was found guilty, sentence was deferred for a while, and then later he was given a year in the penitentiary. Not much of this got out. The racial identity of the sexes had been reversed.

The case of Mrs. Watson and Flower is similar. Both Mrs. Watson and her husband are highly respectable citizens. Delaware City, where she lives, is in a more or less lonely location. She alleges that when she got near here home, she found herself to be the only occupant of the street car. It was night and dark. The motorman or the conductor saw to it that the trolley pole was pulled from the wire, leaving the interior of the car in darkness. Then, while the motorman guarded, the conductor, Flower, is said to have assaulted her.

Mrs. Watson carried the news to her husband, who immediately had a warrant sworn out for Flower. The latter was taken to jail, given a preliminary hearing and let out on $2,500 bail.

Very little has been published in the white papers about the case.

Conductor on Delaware City Car Criminally Assaults Colored Woman

Philadelphia & Wilmington Advocate

3/25/22

Motorman Apparently Connives at Brutal Attack—Attempt to Hush Up Affair and Let Brute Off Easy.

One of the most disgusting attempts at a perversion of justice has recently come to light with a pitiful story of Mrs. Isabella Watson, the wife of William Watson, who lives on a road between Delaware City and Lea's Stop.

Mrs. Watson, who is employed at the home of H. M. Pierce, in Delaware City, left her place of employment on Thursday evening, March 2, between the hours of eleven and eleven thirty. There was no one else on the trolley, which she boarded, and the conductor, a married man by the name of Ivy Flowers, began making advances to her. She showed by her replies that she did not wish to have any conversation with him, but he persisted in maing faccetious remarks to her. When the car reached Parham's Station, the lights went out and Flowers leaped upon Mrs. Watson. A terrific struggle ensued, while she cried for help. The motorman seemed oblivious to her calls for assistance, and Flowers accomplished his fell purpose. For some unknown reason the lights did not go on again until the car reached Lea's Station, which was Mrs. Watson's destination.

Mrs. Watson's husband had the conductor arrested and the case was heard before Magistrate Stradley. Mrs. Watson's lawyer, James Saulisbury, succeeded in having Flowers held in $2500 bail. The case, however, was held for the May term of court, and Mr. Saulsbury reports that he has it on pretty good authority that the man was released on $1000 bail.

An attempt has been made all along the line to hush the matter up. Mrs. Watson, being only a colored woman, and the conductor a white man, of course, it is argued no great damage has been done. Mrs. Pierce, the employer of Mrs. Watson, said she thought it was a disgrace for the Watsons to press the charge against the conductor, as his wife and children would be disgraced. As to the shame and sorrow brought to Mr. and Mrs. Watson no one seems to be concerned.

A rumor went the rounds during the week, when the details of the case were brought to the city, that Mr. and Mrs. Watson had been offered $1500 not to press the charge against the conductor. The colored people all along the line are highly incensed at the horrible affair, and are wondering what explanation the traction company will make of the conduct of one of its employes. It would seem as if travel on a trolley is hardly safe at night for an unpro-

tected woman. At the same time the colored people in the city are watching with a great deal of interest as to the disposition of the case. It must be understood, all claim that a colored woman's honor is as dear to the men of her race, as is the honor of white women to the men of their race.

Lynchings - 1922
Rapes by Whites

D.C.

1177

COLORED GIRL RAPE VICTIM

Pittsburgh American

Said to Have Been Attacked in Home of White Neighbor

8-4-22

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—While the white press of Washington and the country at large were searching for Negroes whom they claimed had raped some white woman or child, a white man in southwest Washington committed a most brutal crime on a little colored girl, and the same white papers with all their news gathering associations and agencies, failed to discover it. Upon noticing the failure of the white press, who heretofore have always featured such crimes when they were alleged to have been committed by colored men, the father of the little girl went to the office of one of the white dailies here and told of the incident and he was informed that the paper did not print such news.

The reported crime occurred on May 29th at 126 Q St., S. W. The little girl who was the victim was Mary Colvin, 11 years of age, who lived at 132 Q St., S. W. The man who it is alleged committed the crime was Robert C. Garnett. According to the little girl's father, Garnett asked that little Mary be permitted to come over to his house that he was feeling ill and ne wanted her to assist him in some work. The child was permitted to go and it was then that the crime is alleged to have been committed.

Garnett was arrested and in the police court was bound over to the grand jury and permitted to give $2,000 bond. The case came before the grand jury on June 29th and arguments were made, but up to the present time, no indictments have been returned. When the father called at the assistant district attorney's office, he was told that the grand jury was trying to get all the jail cases out first. However, since this case was heard the grand jury it is claimed, has returned two indictments against colored men on charges of similar offenses.

Brutes Flee After Girls Are Beaten

Chicago Defender
8-19-22

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Something of the way so-called Southern chivalry works when a white woman is not involved was displayed in the freeing of Lenwood F. Fisher (white), 34, 3320 P street Northwest, following an attack made by men in the company of Fisher upon Miss Jeannette Jones and Miss Mabel Jackson, 235 Thir., street Northwest.

The two girls were lured into an automobile by three white men near Chain Bridge, Va. When it was thought tha. they were at a safe distance from the city the men assaulted them, so the girls allege. Two policemen who happened to be motoring on the road heard the screams of the girls and rode up to find them lying in the bushes by the side of the road. They pointed out their assailants, who were fleeing in an automobile. The officers started in pursuit and fired five shots before one struck the tire of the car and stopped its progress. Two of the alleged criminals escaped. The other, Fisher, was caught and brought back to Washington. He was so obstreperous that the officers were forced to beat him up, necessitating treatment at the Emergency hospital.

When Fisher was brought to trial by the Virginia authorities he was exonerated, he claiming that he was only the driver of the car alleged to ...ve carried the party, and that he had not taken part in any of the crimes charged to him. One of the girls was beaten and robbed and the other criminally assaulted.

Had the girls been white and the men of a different color there would have been a great howl in the city and the papers would have carried the story in great headlines. Two of these men escaped and the one captured was turned loose to do the same thing again. The girls are in the hospital and the men who attacked them go unpunished. Such is the course of Southern chivalry.

WHITE MAN ACQUITTED OF ASSAULT CHARGE

Washington Tribune
Washington, D.C.
11-18-22

Robert Garnett, white, aged 55 years, was acquitted of a charge of assault on little Mary Colvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colvin of 132 Q street southwest, in Crimnal Court No. 1., Mr. Justice Stafford presiding, last Tuesday afternoon. The case aroused considerable interest. Upon the failure of the white press of the city to carry a story of this alleged offense last summer, Mr. Colvin, the father of the girl, called at the office of The Tribune, where he received advice as to what to do in the matter.

Later, Garnett was arrested and in the police court was bound over to the grand jury and permitted to give a $2,000 bond. The case came up before the grand jury June 29 and after much dickering, a charge of assault with attempt at carnal knowledge was placed against Garnett.

The testimony in the case showed that during a spell of illness, Mrs. Colvin permitted her little girl to do chores for Garnett and it was then, according to the girl's testimony, that she was assaulted by Garnett.

Under the gruelling, rapid-fire cross examination of District Attorney Emerson, Garnett nearly broke down. He turned ashy white. Garnett's character witnesses impressed but little; many of them having known him but for a very short time. However, an extensive army record apparently registered heavily in his favor.

The jury was composed of white men; one colored juror being rejected in the impaneling. The verdict was returned in about ten minutes.

Lynchings—1922

Rapes by Whites

Florida.

1176

WHITE MAN DISCHARGED

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 5.—The white man recently charged with raping a colored girl in the outskirts of Jacksonville, against whom the victim and several other witnesses swore directly, (witnesses all colored) was last week discharged by the judge on his own testimony. The Judge announced that a "white man could not be convicted in his court on the mere evidence of niggers." The matter of guilt was apparently clear.

Lynchings - 1922.
Rapes by Whites,

Georgia.

1178

INDICTED FOR ASSAULT.

MOULTRIE, Ga., Jan. 21.—Nathan Fallin, [illegible] Sanford, of the Colquitt County grand jury on charge of attempted criminal assault. The prosecutor is the mother of a Moultrie girl, who claims to have been wronged by Fallin.

SAVANNAH POLICE OFFICER DISCHARGED

Atlanta Constitution

Savannah, Ga., July 5.—(Special.) W. S. Ward, a member of the Savannah police force, today was discharged. He was held yesterday in connection on complaint that he was implicated in an outing during which a 13-year-old girl was mistreated, it was alleged. 7-6-22

The girl was held for the juvenile court. The officer was released, the recorder deciding discharge from office was sufficient punishment for his part in the affair.

Worth superior court adjourned for the term Friday afternoon after spending five days on the criminal docket. The grand jury returned 14 bills of indictment and court adjourned after clearing the jail.

WHITE MAN ASSAULTS YOUNG NEGRO GIRL

Savannah Tribune

Tifton, Ga., Aug. 4—There was an unusual conviction in Worth Superior court this week, that of a white man charged with assault with intent to rape, the victim being a Negro girl about 14 years old. The jury found him guilty and fixed his sentence from two to three years in the penitentiary. 8-10-22

CONVICT WHITE MAN IN ASSAULT TRIAL

Atlanta Constitution

Tifton, Ga., August 4.—(Special.) A white man charged with criminal assault upon a negro girl about 14 years old, was sentenced from two to three years in the penitentiary in Worth superior court today. His name is A. P. Cox, and he is 28 or 29 years old, with a wife and several children. 8-5-22

H. K. TAYLOR IS HELD ON GIRLS' COMPLAINT

Atlanta Constitution - Jan.

H. K. Taylor, 54, of 106 Highland avenue, Saturday afternoon was held for the grand jury under a $3,000 bond under charges growing out of the complaint of two little 10-year-old girls. 11-2-11

Taylor, who is a merchant, was arrested by City Detectives Hamilton and Hollingsworth after a thorough investigation of the story told by the little girls. Both girls appeared in recorder's court and testified against the defendant.

Assault Laid to Father.

Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Ga., November 6.—(Special.)—A middle-aged white man was brought back to Savannah today from Jacksonville charged with criminally assaulting his own 14-year-old daughter. The offense is alleged to have occurred at the home, several miles from Savannah. 11-7-22

A Gross Miscarriage of Justice Comes to Light

Topeka Plaindealer - Topeka, Kansas

A FAILURE OF JUSTICE

11—

.. .... An Appeal for Justice

To the Editor and Citizens of Iola:

What it akes to help Iola be a clean town is for our citizens to realize that race prejudice must go.

We invite laboring men, city officials and men with higher understanding to give attention to this. It is unthinkable that the continued strife and lawlessness should be permitted right here in Iola.

Colored men when arrested and subjected to police identification and conviction are given longer sentences than the white man for the same crime.

This is not only unfair to the colored man but weakens the machinery of justice and produces misleading and evil thoughts against the colored race.

Iola is trying to clean up her town of mashers and so on. Was that just for two white boys of Iola to take a young colored girl who hired a local taxi to take her home, beyond the place she lived, disarrange her clothes and heap insults upon her? What woud happen to a white boy who would do that? Would the same judge who fined the white boy only a measley $10 and costs for a crime of that kind do the same for a colored boy? I say no. He would want protection for white girls and women, then why not see that colored girls and women who want protection when they appeal to our law for it.

We ask the authorities who have that moral responsibility of cleaning up their own race. See that such cases, regardless of color, are punished equally and you will be helping to make Iola a clean place to live in.

Women of the dark race don't dare walk home without being followed by men of other races and the same men would go out and hang a colored man for a similar case.

So please remember that race riots are not always based upon false foundation.

The colored race is not asking for social equality. What they really want is only justice.

The darker races work hard at election time to get these officials elected, so let them do their duty to protect us and make Iola safe for anyone to live in.

—A CITIZEN

A Failure of Justice

Referring to a communicat on which appeared in this paper yesterday entitled, "An Appeal for Justice," the Register wishes to say, most regretfully, that it beleives the protest embodied in this appeal to be well justified in the particular case to which reference was made.

As reported in the Register the facts in the case were these: A colored girl, wishing to go at night from the house where she was employed, to her own home, called a taxicab. The young white man who drove the taxi drove the car past her house, stopped the car, made insulting remarks to the girl and attempted to assault her. The girl resisted and her clothing was torn. The man finally desisted and drove the girl to her home. Officers were called, who found the young man and placed him in jail for the remainder of the night. The next morning he was carried before a justice of the peace where he pleaded guilty to attempted assault and was fined ten dollars and costs.

The Register does not in the least question the integrity of the justice of the peace who heard the case and imposed the fine. But that the punishment fell far below the seriousness of the crime cannot be denied. Suppose the colors had been reversed. Suppose a colored taxi driver had treated a white girl as a white driver treated this colored girl. He would have been fortunate to escape lynching, and if protected from that he would have been sent to the penetentiary. Everybody knows that.

The pity and the tragedy of such a miscarriage of justice is that it goes far to justify the complaint of our colored fellow citizens that there is one law for the white and another and a harsher law for the black. That is not true of the law and it ought not to be true in the enforcement and interpretation of the law. The Register believes that the overwhelming majority of the white people of Iola are just as anxious to have the law enforced against white offenders as against black, and it sincerely hopes there will never again be occasion for a justified complaint that the contrary is true.

The above crime was committed in Iola, Kansas, and we commend the *Iola Register* for the manly stand that was taken by the editor and are glad to publish the same. Justice did fail in that case. The justice of the peace who tried that case should be impeached. Such a man is not fit to be justice of the peaace, who attempts to make heroes out of young white ruffians who committed such a heinous offense on this poor defenseless colored girl whose race is despised and outraged. Such men make mockery of justice. With such nominal costs, other young white ruffians are encouraged to do likewise and come into court and pay a dime. They should have been sent to prison for such an outrage. Had it been a white girl and colored boys the town would have been dun over with outlaws crying for their blood. The citizen who wrote the appeal for tice must be a coward or he would have signed his name. No citizen should be ashamed or afraid to let the public know how he stands on all moral questions. We surmise it must have been a white citizen who was afraid to let his race know he was interested in the virtue of colored females. We hope the good citizens of both races will get together and bring these culprits to justice.

BUFFALO BRANCH N. A. A. C. P. SENDS WHITE RAPIST TO JAIL 6 TO 20 YEARS.

Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. 10/21/22

A white rapist, found guilty of of attack upon a nine-year-old colored girl of Buffalo, ha sgone to jail for from 6 to 20 years, due to to hte efforts of the Buffalo Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The white man, Morris Deitch, was convicted of rape. An appeal for a new trial for him was denied, according to the Buffalo branch's report. The branch called the attention of the District Attorney's office to the case and followed it throguh until sentence was imposed.

YOUTHS ARE CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING GIRL

Atlanta Constitution

Summerville, Ga., December 12.—(Special.)—Murphy and Barney Scoggins, brothers, and Ed Ponder, of Berryton, this county, charged with criminal assault upon a 14-year-old girl at Berryton Friday night, were given a preliminary trial here today before Justices Powell and Simmons and bound over to action of the grand jury at the March term of Chattooga superior court. 12-13-22

All three of the young men are under twenty years of age. They were accused by the girl, who, attending physicians testified, is in a precarious condition. No bonds were allowed. No statements were made by the defendants.

Lynchings— 1922
Rapes— by Whites

ILLINOIS

1166

POSSES HUNT TRAMP

Is Charged With Attack On Little Girl.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 3.—In an effort to capture a tramp who is alleged to have attempted to assault the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter [illegible], living near Rossville, last night, posses of about 50 men today scoured the brush, where it is thought the man is in hiding.

The child's clothing was almost torn from her body during the attack but she escaped.

Today while on her way to Rossville, the tramp suddenly approached her and said he would kill her if she told anyone.

She returned home and at once a posse composed of farmers and deputy sheriffs began the search for the man.

UNABLE TO FIND FATHER OF 14 YR.-OLD'S CHILD

Court Says 56-Year-Old Man Charged With Crime Not Guilty

MOTHER IN FOURTH GRADE

Did Not Know She Was To Bare Child Until Two Weeks Before Events

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
11-2-22

Who is the father of 13-year-old Margaret Gadsden's one-month-old child? Sh epointed the finger of accusation at Luke Lee, 55, a one-time boarder in the Gadsden home at 104 N. Dallas street, but twelve men sitting in the jury box went out in Part 4 of the Criminal Court Friday and brought back a verdict of not guilty.

According to the story of little Margaret who will be 14 on her next birthday Luke Lee, while a boarder and roomer in their home and while her parents were at work, called her to his room stating that he wanted her to go to the store for him. When she entered the room he closed and locked the door an after abusing her, threatened her life if she ever made what had happened known.

A younger sister in the house at the same time corroborated Margaret in the statement that Lee shut the door after she had entered and would not let any one in. All of this happened just slightly more than ten months ago. Last month Margaret gave birth to a baby boy and the diminutive mother held the fatherless child in her arms as she told her story in court Friday.

Mrs. Rebecca Gadsden, m[illegible] of the child, stated upon th[illegible] ness stand that it was only [illegible] weeks before the birth of t[illegible] that the truth of the o[illegible] was made know to her. [illegible] during the hours of the [illegible] was only in the presence [illegible] children at night.

Cowered by fear of harm the child had kept the matter secret and it was only when illness and physical complaints caused her to take her to John Hopkins Hospital for examination and afterwards to a private physician that she learned the truth.

When she and the father had Lee to face the childs accusation and Margaret positively declared him to be the man reponsible for her condition, a tragedy was narrowly averted when the father sought to take summary action.

When Luke Lee took the stand in his own defence he denied every allegation made by the girl. Bowed slightly with the small circle of hair still remaining on his head more than half gray, yet with a physique still strikingly robust, he told of his connection with the Gadsden children while an inmate in the home. Despite the fact that there was no other evidence connecting any other man as father of the child, he evidently impressed the jury and they brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Some of the outstanding features of the trial were that Margaret, a fourth grade student in the public school was unable to give the number of days in any month of the year named to her.

In his address before the jury asking for a verdict against the traverser Special Assistant Attorney Weinburg said that the sensibilities of colored children were not as fine as that of white children, but that the law provided that they be protected equally with those of whites. J. Steward Davis defended Lee.

GIRL LURED FROM CA[illegible] IS RESCUE[illegible]

Trio in Kidnaping Debauch Taken by Officers in North Side Studio

The Chicago Defender
10-21-22

Alone in a strange place, bereft of wearing apparel, and the key on the outside of the locked door was the predicament in which Miss Emma Bailey, 22, 2720 State street, found herself when she awakened from a drugged condition in the studio apartment of Karl Von Buskirk (white), 1127 N. Dearborn street.

The girl's mind was in a daze. She groped about the apartment until her hand came in contact with a telephone. She called Main 1313, and when her call was answered, she stated to the police that she was in some strange place, had no clothes and was cold.

Trace Call

The call was traced to the Dearborn street address. Lieut. John C. Prendegrast of the East Chicago avenue station, with a squad of men, hurried there. A hail from the officers brought a response from the girl that they had located her prison. The door of the place was quickly broken down, and the officers found Miss Bailey numb with cold, entirely nude, and partly unconscious.

While the officers were asisting her to dress, steps were heard on the stairs. The police stepped behind convenient portiers, when Von Buskirk entered, followed by two more white men. Then the girl confronted the men, and told Lieutenant Prendegrast that they had brought her to the studio, and subjected her to many indignities.

Capt. Morgan Collins ordered the men to be placed under arrest. After listening to the girl's story he charged Richard Fitzgerald, 24, 3948 Pine Grove avenue, alleged to be the son of Richard Fitzgerald, a salesman for Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co., with rape; Patrick Murphy, 23, 747 N. Clark street, and Von Buskirk with accessory to rape.

Drugged in Cafe

Miss Bailey told Captain Collins that she was carried from a south side cafe, in a drugged condition, to the studio by the three men and a hired chauffeur.. That Von Buskirk had undressed her, threatening her with a stick to make her pose entirely nude for a picture. She said Fitzgerald had attacked her and that she had been subjected to other indignities.

The men then left the apartment, locking her in the studio. Judge John Richardson, who heard the testimony in the case intimated that he would hold the men to the grand jury, as he warned them to come to court prepared to give bond .

Miss Bailey is a highly esteemed girl, having come here from Indianapolis a few months ago She makes her home with her aunt, Mrs. R. B. Smith, field missionary and supervisor of missionary workers of the Mt. Vernon Baptist church, 3920 Dearborn street

Young Girl Found In Pitiful State, After Abduction

Atlanta Constitution
11-2-22 Georgia.

Man Is Arrested Following Frightful Crime Against 11-Year-Old Girl.

Grand Rapids, Mich., November 1. Ramond Eugene Wilson was arrested here tonight for investigation in connection with the abduction in Muskegon Sunday of 11-year-old Rosalie Shanty, who was found in the woods of Manistee county last night in a serious condition from exposure. Wilson's description, police said, tallied with that of the man who enticed the child into an automobile as she emerged from a Muskegon church and drove out of the city with her, against her protests.

GIRL IS IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

Muskegon, Mich., November 1.—Suffering from exposure, her clothing hanging in shreds and her body cut and bruised by brambles, Rosalie Shanty, 11-year-old swimming and diving marvel, lies in a serious condition at Dublin, Mich., today, while officers of Manistee county are scouring the Jack Pine swamp country for a man who kidnaped her from her home here Sunday.

A physican who is in constant attendance at the bedside of the child at the home of Fred Zink, Dublin, is reported by officers as having said that the girl had been roughly handled. Reports received late today were that the girl has a high fever and that her condition was growing steadily worse.

When found by Joe Preeski, a farmer, three and a half miles east of Dublin last night, Rosalie was wet from splashing through a small creek and her body was bleeding from barbed wire and underbrush cuts. The girl wore no hat and no undercloth-ing.

Rosalie was kidnaped Sunday as she returned from church, when a man drove up to her home, declaring he was the father of one of the girls' little chums. He asked the child's mother if Rosalie could come and have dinner with his daughter. Mrs. Shanty is said to have given her consent with the proviso that Rosalie must be home before dark.

AUTO MACHINIST HELD.

Charge of Attacking 15-Year-Old Deaf and Dumb Girl Lured.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
10/19/22

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 18.—Guy Vassar, 24-year-old mechanic of Lonoke, who was arrested last night charged with attacking a 15-year-old deaf and dumb girl, will be given a preliminary hearing by Municipal Judge Lewis Saturday.

The alleged attack occurred last midnight in an automobile repair shop where Vassar was employed as a helper. The girl, according to relatives, had been absent from her home since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the police were called early in the night to assist in the search.

She had been accompanied by a man known to her father when last seen, and when the search had proved apparently fruitless he walked to the garage, accompanied by his wife and another woman. Gazing through a window in the shop, they saw Vassar and the girl, and the father immediately burst open the front door and seized the mechanic. The girl was taken to her home and Patrolmen Harrison, Allen and Hopkins rushed Vassar to the city jail.

Lynchings—1922
Rapes — by whites

Kentucky

1179

Grand Jury Fails To Indict Man Charged With Rape

Returns Two Counts Against Clapp

A distinct shock ran over the city when the news spread last Saturday afternoon that Louis Himbaugh had been dismissed by the GrandJury on the charge of attempted rape on the little McElroy girl. Louisville News

This case has attracted a great deal of attention because of the seriousness of the charge which was that Himbaugh, a white man, had attacked the little five year old child while her aunt had gone to the grocery. The story was that Himbaugh and two companions had gone to the McElroy home to paper the house. The child's aunt placed her in a swing while she went to the grocery. When she returned the child was in a bedroom, and it is alleged that Himbaugh came out. The girl told a story to the effect Himbaugh had attacked her. Himbaugh and his companions were arrested. The other two were fined in police court on the charge of being drunk, and Himbaugh was held over to the grand jury in the sum of $2,500. (He had been in jail ever since.) At the trial a City Hospital physician admitted an examnaton of the chld showed she had been tampered wth.

The child testified before the grand jury and so dd this white physician. That body dismissed Himbaugh after hearing the evidence.

The N. A. A. C. P. had taken a great interest in this case because it felt a great wrong had been done. Mr. S. A. Anderson had been employed to assist in the prosecution, and money had been raised to further the prosecution. Mr. N. M. Willis, Race attorney had conducted the prosecution in the police court. Both Mr. Willis and Mr. Anderson were shocked over the grand jury failing to indict Himbaugh, and Mr. Anderson declare he will have the case taken before the grand jury next month.

It is said the grand jury was loath to indict a man on the strength of a child's word. But it doesn't take much imagination to picture the result if a five year old white child charges a 30 year old black man with such a crime. HER WORD WOULD BE TAKEN ALRIGHT, ALRIGHT.

Charles Clapp was indicted by the grand jury on two counts—one of detaining a woman against her will, and the other of attempted rape.

Clapp is the white man charged with offeses against two little Colored girls of eight and ten years.

Mr. A. S. Anderson will assist in the prosecution. This is the case that Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Drake is quoted as saying is the most revolting he ever saw. Clapp, it is alleged, induced the girls to an old shack where the alleged attempts at rape were made.

The trial is set for November 17. Meanwhile, it is said, Clapp is out on $1,200 bail.

St. Car Conductor, 26, Assults Child of 10 Years

Louisville Times
10/4/22

Charles Clapp, White, Arrested On Sersous Charge.

Louisville, Ky

Last Friday afternoon little Jeanette Twyman, 8 years, Mary Thomas, 9, and Leathey Hayes, 10, were approached at Jackson and Oak streets by Charles Clapp, 26, a white man, conductor on the Shelby street line, it is alleged, and invited by him to go to his house and wash some dishes. He offered to pay the younsters and persuaded Jeanette Twyman and Leathy Hayes to go but Mary Thomas refused until she had asked her mother's consent. While she was gone Clapp left with the other children. He took them to a little one-room shack in the neighborhood of Texas and Forest street, and kept them until late when Leathy Hayes escaped and ran home. Meanwhile Mary Thomas had told her mother, and the two mothers began a search for the little Twyman girl.

The girls say that Clapp told them he had tried to find a woman to clean his house, but failing would take the girls. As they passed Red Cross Sauitarium Clapp told them that was a candy factory and he was coming back and buy them lots of candy.

Upon reaching the house he told the Hayes girl to clean up the kitchen, giving her a broom. He then took the Twyman child in his lap and indulged familiarities such as biting her and rubbing her. Jeanette is a very delicate child and Leathy is deformed. Leathy noted his actiens toward Jeanette, and despite Clapp's giving her 30 cents and Jeanette 20 cents, she became frightened. Before he could touch her Leathy escaped.

When the mothers of the children found an officer and located the house Clapp had gone. One of the youngsters noted the number on Clapp's cap and told the police. They received his name and address from the car company. Officers watched the house and when he returned Friday night he was arrested.

In Police Court Saturday morning the case was passed until Monday, October 16.

The families of the children are poor people, who hardly know what to do. They feel the shock and out, but if this outrage is to be avenged in the courts they must have help and advice.

Leathy Hayes goes to St. Peter Clarer's church school, Jeanette Hayes and Mary Thomas go to Prof. E. E. Meyzeek's school. Neither of them is over ten years of age.

It is said Clapp has a wife over in Indiana.

Lynchings — 1922
Rapes — by Whites

Kentucky

George Guest 72, Charged With Grave Offense

Louisville Ky News

Bail $1500; Alleged Offer of $500

4/22/22

To Hush Case

George Guest, a white man. 72 years of age, wa sarrested Tuesday on a warrant taken out by Willilan Carter, Colored, charging Guest with committing a crime against Willie May Carter, 15 year old daughter of Mr. Carter.

Guest, who claims to be a real estaet man, went his own bond cf $1,500 cash, when his case was coneinued to April 29 in Police Court Wednesday morning.

An investigation by a Louisville ....News man failed to find Guest at home.

The girl was found and presented a sad sight. She is a little brown girl, almost a midget in size with a sort of pretty face and large wistful eyes. She will become a mother in July.

She talked reluctantly and said she was in the sixth grade at the Western school. She lives at 1921 Reed alley and has to pass 18th and Magazine, where Guest lives. She said one afternoon in November on her way from school Guest accosted her and said he wanted her to work for him after school. He took her upstairs, according to the child, to his room, where the first offense was committed. She continued going after that and he gave her money each time.

Colored people in the West End are very much worked up over this case. There have been many complaints against Guest. According to people in his neighborhood Guest is a degenerate who pursues little Colored girls. It is said he has induced Colored girls into his rooms before. And on one occasion, it is said, he was severely beaten by a number of youn gmen after accosting a Colored girls.

The News man was told by a friend of the Carter family that since the arrest, a man claiming to represent Guest offered the childs' father $500 to drop the case. Friends and neighbors are urging Mr. Carter to accept no money but to prosecute the man to the limit.

Mrs. Bertha Whedbee, police woman, is taking quite an interest in the case and it is thought the local N. A. A. C. P. will look into it.

A striking feature of this case is the silence of the daily papers. The News is not prejudging Guest. He may be innocent. But somebody has ruined this child. She says it is Guest. A warnant has been sworn out for him, charging him with the crime. He has been held over in Police Court under a heavy bail. All of this is legitimate news. Yet the dailies ignore it. Why? It is a white man vs. a poor, silly Colored kid. What would the white papers do with a case of a suspected black man vs. a white harlot? The answer is Your Race papers are your voice, your defense, your informer. Support them.

Man Accused of Serious Crime Held Over.

Louisville Ky News 9-9-22

Post Editorial Eminently Fair

Attornoy Willis Praised For Conduct of Prosecution.

Louis Himbaugh, the white man accused of rape or attempt of rape on little 5 year old Mary Helen McElroy was held over to the Grand Jury by Judge Eugene Daily in the Police Court last Friday Morning. The bond is $2,000 which, it is said Himbaugh could not raise and is still in jail.

Attorney N. W. Willis, one of Louisville's colored lawyers took charge of the prosecution on the request of Dr. James Bond f the Internal cmmissin. And Mr. Willis has been highly praised fr the manner in which he handled the case, especially in his cross questioning of Dr. M. A. Sunderberk of the City Hospital.

Dr. Sunderberk examined the little girl after she had been taken to the hospital. He seemed to be reluctant to admit any harm had been done to the child, but after insistent questioning by Mr. Willis admitted an attempt might have been made." It was this admission on the part of the Dr. that caused Judge Dailey to hold Himbaugh to the Grand Jury.

Himbaugh was at thehome of Mrs. Harriet Mulligan, 1617 Magazine St. aunt of the child, papering the house. He took his brother Adam Himbaugh and John Carey along with him "as company." They had a bottle of whiskey which they drank but which did not make them drunk they said.

Mrs. Mulligan went to a store leaving the child alone. When she returned, she said, Himbaugh was coming out of the bedroom. She missed her neice and found the child in the bedroom crying. Evidence convinced her something was wrong and the arrest followed. Himbaugh's brother and Carey were fined $15 for disorderly conduct. The accused man denied the charge of rape or attempt of rape.

A significant feature of this most outrageous case has been the silence of the white papers. This thing so brutal and shocking and nauseating has been allowed to pass unnoticed. It does not take much immagination to picture the sensational writeups had a black man been charged with such a crime against a white child.

The Evening Post is the only paper to take notice of the case even though there was an arrest, a public trial and sensational evidence. The Post carried a comprehensive story is the fairest and best paper as reof the trial in its Friday issue.

This paper has often said the Post gards the colored people and this incident bears out that statement. On Monday the following editorial appeared in the Post and News readers will agree nothing more could be asked of the white press or the white public. Without flattery to itself the News can conscientiously say this is all it has ever asked or demanded for the negro—Equal justice Equal justice all along the line. Equal justice socially and politically in the field of labor and every activity of American Life. The Post says:

EQUAL JUSTICE

A white man was tried in the Louisville Police Court the end of last week on a charge of criminal assault upon a little colored girl, and the evidence was deemed strong enough by Judge Dailey to justify holding the accused to answer to the Grand Jury on a bond of $2,000.

It would be obviously improper for a newspaper or an individual to express an opinion upon a case that must in the end ,be decided by a jury after hearing the evidence on both sides. It is not improper, however, to express a hope that this case will be vigorously punished to the end that, if the accused be guilty, proper punishment be meted out for this terrible offense.

For the charge in this case is just as serious as if the races were reversed and a colored man were on trial for assaulting a white child. We must not have one law for the whites and another for the colored people. A white man guilty of assaulting a colored child should be given the severest penalty that the law provides. Whatever difference there may exist between white and colored people, there is one platform upon which they may meet, namely, the platform of equal justice.

1167

A little colored girl, five years old was raped by a brute" in Louisville last week. After being arrested by police and identified, much excitement prevailed in the City.— But the strange things about the whole affair? No a daily paper had a line concerning the outrage. Everyone knows what kind of "news" story which would have appeared in the dailies had it been a Negro charged with having attacked a white child.

White Man Accused of Assault on 5 Year Old Colored Girl.

Louisville News 9-2-'22

The News publishes herewith a letter written by Dr. James Bond, of the Inter-racial Commission, to one of the daily papers. The name of the paper is omitted because the editor of the paper addressed assured Dr. Bond his paper had no knowledge of the crime and certainly was not trying to hide a white criminal.

The News learned of the outrage shortly after the alleged offense was committed. The News' investigation shows the same facts Dr. Bond has obtained, but The News uses Dr. Bond's letter instead of tis own write-up because The News' write-up might make mollycoddles think or say they think The News is trying to start a race riot. Dr. Bond's letter to the white paper includes all the facts The News has learned through its own agencies. It follows:

Editor of ———:

Dear Sir:—Permit me to call your attention to one of the most revolting crimes against childhood that has ever been called to my attention. On Monday, August 28, three white men were papering a house located at 1617 West Magazine Street. One of the occupants of the house, Miss Harriet Mulligan, had occasion to leave the house while the men were at work. She did not like to leave hr little niece, Mary McElroy, agea five, whom she is raising in the house with the men, so she put her in a swing in the front yard. On her return she noticed that the little girl was nit in the swing where she had left her a short time before. Going into her bed-room she saw one of the white men coming out and on entering she found her little niece in a very serious condition, having been assaulted by this white mtn. Miss Mulligan showed rare presence of mind, raised no outcry on her discovery of the outrage, but took the little girl left the house and went to the nearest telephone and called up the police. On her way to the telephone she notified her brother of the crime, and he, on his way to the house, met the white man who had committed the crime, leaving the place. With a good deal of coolness and self-restraint, he engaged the white man in conversation until the patrol arrived.

The white man was arrested and placed in jail. The examining trial is to be held Friday morning in Police Court.

The little girl was taken to the City Hospital, where she lies in a very serious condition. The doctor who examined her and who is attending her has made a statement which is now in the hands of the Chief of Police.

A peculiar phase of this outrage is that not a single daily paper has carried a single word, so far as I know, about this crime. You know what might have happened if the case had been reversed and the child had been white, and the man who assaulted hr Colored; and you know also that in that case, there would have been no possibility of keeping a report of the crime out of the papers. The reporters must, of course, have had knowledge of the assault, for it created a great deal of excitement in th part of the city where it was committed and record must have been made in the Police Court and at the City Hospital.

You can see the injustice of such a course on the part of the papers. All such crimes committed or reported committed by Colored men are heralded abroad through the public press and the impression is made that Negro men are the only rapists in the country, while assaults on Colored women and children by white men, all too common in the South, as many of us know, are hushed up, never getting the slightest mention in the papers.

I maintain that as a matter of protection to society and warning to the criminally inclined, such crimes committed against womanhood, whether white or black, should receive due consideration and publicity by the press. This could well be done, as the Inter-racial Commission has suggested without undue emphasis, blazing headlines or unrestricted "write-up" calculated to inflame the public mind, and I am sure you will admit that a general policy ought to be adopted by the press which would include all crimes of this character, whether committed by white or Colored men.

In the interest of womanhood, society, law and order, simple justice and fair play, I am asking you to publish this letter and after you have made proper investigation in regard to the crime here reported, publish fairly and without malice the facts that your investigation develops.

I will be glad to co-operate with yo uin any way possible in establishing the foregoing statements. My telephone number is Main 2751.

JAMES BOND,
Director, Inter-racial Commission for Kentucky.
August 31, 1922.

JENETTA TWYMAN
Jenetta Twyman, aged 8 (picture taken two years ago), alleged victime of the degenerate Clapp.

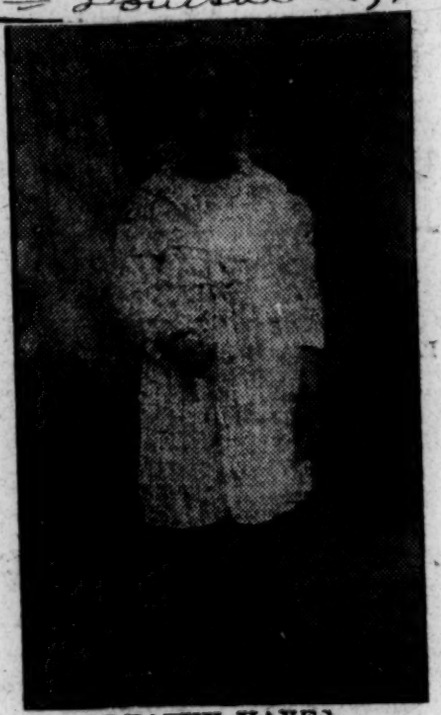
Clapp Is Held In $2000 Bond on Two Cases

Prosecuting Attorney Says "Most Revolting Cases"

Louisville Herald = Louisville, Ky. 10/21/22

Charles Clapp, the white man accused of criminally assaulting two little Colored girls (or attempting it), was laid over to the grand jury in police court last Monday morning under $2,000 bonds in both cases. The little girls are Jeanette Twyman and Leathy Hayes. As reported last week they were enticed by Clapp out to a shack near Texas and Forest streets under promise of pay for sweeping the house and washing dishes. Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Drake is quoted as saying this is the most revolting case that ever came to his notice.

The parents of these children are poor and unfamiliar with court proceedings and it is expected the local N. A. A. C. P. will take some interest in the case. This is the fourth recent case in which white men have more or less successfully duped little Colored girls, all under 12 years of age.



LEATHY HAYES
Leathy Hayes, aged 10 years, and deformed, who made her escape from Clapp's house.

Lynchings – 1922.
Rapes by Whites

Maryland

SHORTS TAKES $500 CHECK; WONT PUSH CASE AGAINST JEW WHO WAS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HIS DAUGHTER

Baltimore Afro-American

Decision Staggers Attorneys And Citizens Whom Shorts Interested In His Case

5/10/22

Harry Feldenheimer, white collector for the Sun Life Insurance Company, 50 years old, will not face trial in the Criminal Court on the charge of enticing ten-year-old Esther Short, 611 Pitcher street, to sit on his lap, pinching her cheeks, disarranging her clothing and exposing himself, January of last year.

Samuel Short,s father of the girl, say to that Wednesday morning, when he pocketed a check for $500 proferred him by Albert Owens, white, and William C. McCard, attorneys for Feldenheimer, in settlement of a civil suit for damages and agreed not to push the criminal charges. State's Attorney Leach was willing to prosecute, but could do nothing in the face of Mr. Short's unwillingness.

A year ago when the assault is said to have happened, Mr. Short, who is a postoffice employee, secured the aid of a committee of citizens who collected $110 in the city churches to pay attorneys to push the case. About $75 was spent, according to Wm. H. Langley, chairman, to Attorneys J. Howard Payne and W. Ashbie Hawkins. All three were on hand for the trial Wednesday and were surprised and chagrined to find that Mr. Short and the check had been there and gone.

Mr. Lanagley declared he would call his committee together Thursday night at the "Y" to see what can be done.

For Assault On 8-Year-Old White Girl

3/8/22

Baltimore Herald

Several inconsistencies in the story told by Josephine Delakowski, 8 years old, 127 South Spring street, who accused Joseph Lechnowitz, 33 years old, 125 South Spring street, of attempting to criminally assault her led Magistrate Retalliatta to impose a sentence of only four months in jail. When police of the Eastern District went to arrest Lechnowitz Monday, they found a 10-gallon still and 110 gallons of mash.

Lechnowitz entered the house at 127 South Spring street at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and going to the room where Josephine was sleeping secured the door between her room and th one in which the rest of the family slept. Her screams when he tried to assault her aroused her parents. They were unable to get through the barred door, and called for help.

WHITE GIRLS OF 6 AND 7 YRS. OF AGE ASSAULTED BY WHITE BRUTES

Baltimore Herald

Thomhs Bugent And Jacob Dennard Attempt Criminal Assault Upon Children

5/17/22

Charged with criminal assault upon Catherine Morris, seven-year-old daughter of Vasin and Mary Morris, 3036 Boston street, Thomas Bugout, 45 years old and married was given a preliminary hearing before Justice Retaliata Saturday, and held for the grand jury without bail.

According to the story told her parents by the little girl, Bugout, who lives at 3038 Boston street, the residence adjoining that of the Morris family, enticed her into his room last Wednesday and committed the assault.

There is a small alley running between the two houses occupied by the Morris and Bougout families into a yard in the rear of both homes. Bugout's sleeping room looks out into the yard. Last Wednesday while little Catherine was playing in the yard, Bougout went out, it is charged, and promised the girl some ice-cream if she would go with him into his room. The child accepted his offer and went with him.

While in the room with the girl Bougout, assaulted her and told her that if she informed her father and mother of what he had done he would kill her.

The child did not say anything to her parents until yesterday, when she complained of being ill. Questioned by her father, she at first said that a boy down the street hed kicked her and later she changed her story, saying that she fell down and hurt herself.

The parents assured the child that she could not have received any such injuries from a fall and when Catherine was convinced that no injury could come to her from Bugout by telling the true story of her hurt, she told of the assault.

An examination b ya physician to whom the child was taken by her parents revealed that a criminal assault had been committed and that her story of being assaulted was true.

Bugout was arrested by the police of the Eastern district and stoutly denies that he committed the assault.

Arested as a crowd of incensed men was gathering about him, Jacob Dennard, 29 years old, was taken to Southern Police Station late on a charge of molesting Virginia Thomas, 6-years old, 1413 Andre street.

The child was in a highly nervous state after an experience in Latrobe Park. She told her story to her parents and a group of sympathetic listeners. A crowd gathered quickly, but police arrived in time to prevent violence.

Admitting he had taken the Thomas girl to the movies, he denied any intention of wrongdoing.

FOUR ASSAULTS BY WHITE BRUTES

Baltimore Herald

On Three White Girls 7, 9 And 15 Years And On Woman Within Week

DOROTHY BEARS ASSAULTED

5/3/22

A posse of armed citizens, led by Towson police, scoured the countryside to find the man who feloniously assaulted 7-year-old Dorothy Bears, Friday. The girl was carrying lunch for her father, who is employed at the Black and Decker plant at Towson, from her home on Taylor avenue when she wa sattacked.

The child narrated the story of the assault to two automobilists, who saw her, bloody and ragged, stumbling toward her home after she lay for an hour unconscious in the woods where the crime was committed. The men—Irving A. Butler and H. E. Berry—stopped their automobile and asked her why she was crying.

She was carrying lunch on York road, when a dark, slender man, dressed in a blue suit and a derby hat, approached her. Without a word, he caught her by the throat and dragged her a short distance to the woods which lines the road. There he assaulted her and fled, leaving her unconscious.

She lay for an hour moaning and calling for aid. No one was near. Finally she arose and crawled on hands and knees to the road. Then weak and crying and crying, she started to walk half a mile to her home.

She had only gone a short distance when the automobilists found her and rushed her home.

HELD FOR ASSAULTING LITTLE GIRL AND WOMAN

Morris Stein, 29 years old, 1909 East Biddle street, was arrested Friday, accused of assaulting Mildred Lang, 15 years old, a crippled girl, and Mrs. Edith Thompson, 305 Loney's lane. He was also charged with disorderly conduct. Posing as a picture salesman, Stein is alleged after talking to prospects to have made advances toward them. Yesterday Mildred reported to the police she was criminally assaulted by a man.

STONED BY MOB FOR ATTACK ON GIRL NINE YEARS OLD

Stoned and chased by an infuriated mob, after it is alleged, he had had attacked a 9-year-old girl in Federal Hill Park, Sunday afternoon, William Morris was rescued by Patrolman H. J. Swope, and is locked up in the Southern Police Station.

Morris, who is 40 years old and a cook at the Friendly Inn, 309 South Sharp street. The girl, Anna Meyers, is at her home, 417 Sanders street, under the care of a physician and s said to be n a highly nervous condition.

The alleged attack, following by only two days the criminal assaul upon Dorothy Ethel Beares, 7-years-old, near Towson, and at a time when city detectives and county police were scouring the woods near Towson for clues to her assailant, roused residents of South Baltimore to a high pitch of excitement.

1165

WHITE BRUTE ASSAULTS 11-YEAR OLD WHITE GIRL

Little 8-Year Old Sister Witnessed Crime Under Railroad Bridge

3/29/28
Baltimore Md.
Herald

Charged with criminally attacking 11-year-old Josephine Mirabile, 1014 Warden street, Rocco Miente, 27 years old, until recently a boarder at the same address, was arrested Monday by Central district police after a chase. The attack is alleged to have occurred last Wednesday night under the Chase street bridge spanning the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the presence of Josephine's 8-year-old sister, Marie. Miente is a laborer employed by the railroad.

Josephine's father, Rosaris Mirabile, went to the Central Police Station on Thursday ad nswore out a warrant charging Miente with abducting Josephine. Mirabile said at the time that he had visited the rooms of both Josephine and Miente at 7 a. m. and found both missing. Miente the same day was arrested by railroad detectives while he was at work in Union tunnel. He was able to prove that he had gone to work early, and declared he could not explain Josephine's absence. Later in the day Josephine was found by Patrolman Hanson asleep in the home of a neighbor. She said she felt ill and had gone there to lie down. Miente was dismissed.

Flees Over Fence

Last night, according to Mirable, when Miente entered the house he was greeted with a scream from little Marie. The child cried out something about Miente taking Josephine "under the bridge."

Questioned by her father, Josephine revealed that Miente had taken her and Marie under the bridge on Wednesday night, and, in the presence of Marie, had committed an assault. Josephine said that her illness the next morning was a result of the attack, and, fearing to tell, she had gone next door early to avoid questioning.

Enraged by his daughter's revelation, Mirabile rushed toward Miente to attack him. The latter fled the house. The father then notified the police and Round Sergeant Lindung. Sergeant Ferguson and Patrolman Walz started out, accompanied by Josephine, to find Miente. After considerable search they located him in a house on East street, near Low. Miente saw the police coming and fled the rear, leaping several fences before he was captured.

Miente is held for a hearing on a charge involving capital punishment. Physicians will examine Josephine to verfy the stories told the police. The child will be 12 years old today. according to the statement of Dr. Drake, who operated upon him after he had been rushed to the Tidewater Hospital, perforated the child's intestines in four places. The surgeon removed six inches of the intestines in a heroic effort to save the little fellow's life. His condition later, however, became so serious that Dr. Charles W. Doughtie was called into consultation. Wednesday of this week, the lad succombed to his injuries.

Young Powers is the son of Sergeant Powers of the Norfolk police force.

The boys say that the assault upon them was entirely unprovoked as no words passed between them. The shore is the property of Mr. W. I. Conover, who has never objected to any one digging shell fish from it.

It has been said that Officer Powers, father of the lad who did the shooting, endeavored to compromise with Mr. and Mrs. Washington with an offer to defray the hospital expenses, the expenses of burial in case of death and a payment of fifty dollars, which, of course, was indignantly refused.

The colored citizens of Lambert Point wish to see justice done, and able counsel has been employed.

Suit for $10,000 damages has been instituted against the parents of the murderer.

OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR TO BE TRIED FOR BRIBERY

Okmulgee, Okla., March 23.—A criminal term of District Court will be called here, probably within three or four weeks, for the trial of Gov. J. B. A. Robertson, charged with accepting a bribe, and several local business men and bankekrs arrested yesterday on indictments that followed a grand jury investigation into county bankking affairs, District Bozarth announced today.

Governor Robertson was indicted jointly with Fred C. Dennis, former State Bank Commissioner, and charged with taking a bribe to deposit $150,000 in tate funds in the Guaranty State Bank here, and to allow the bank kto continue to operate after Dennis was said to have found it ot be insolvent.

Lynchings - 1922

Rapes by Whites

Mississippi

1168

WHITE MEN IN MISSISSIPPI CHARGE DWITH REVOLTING CRIME; NO TALK OF LYNCHING.

Louisville Herald, 8-12-22

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Laurel, Miss., Aug. 10.—Earl Keeton, white, indicted upon a charge of here this week, but the jury was unable to decide the punishment.

Fayette Holifield and Will Davis, also, were found guilty previously of the same offense, for making a Mayatt, a pretty young widow of Newton County, on the evening of July 5.

The case was one of the most revolting in the annals of Jones County, the nature of the case being such a high pitch. There was no talk of that public sentiment was aroused to lynching.

Lynchings-1922
Rapes by Whites

Missouri.

1164

WHITE INSURANCE MAN ASSAULTS COLORED WIDOW

8/7/22
St Louis Argus

Warrant Sworn Out For Man Who Slapped And Kicked Woman For Resenting His Ill-Bred Manners In Her Home. Trial August 23.

St. Louis Argus

A warrant was issued against R. G. Rucker, 4466 Vista Street, a white man, who is an agent for the Tennessee National Insurance Company, for cruelly assaulting and abusing Mrs. Salena Scruggs, a widow of 3009 Pine street, last week. 8-4-'22

Last Thursday morning, Rucker, who had been positively warned by Mrs. Scruggs to stay away from her home made a visit despite the woman's protest. When she met him at the door Mrs. Scruggs says he became familiar and insisted on entering her house, and when she objected, he slapped her facea, kicked her, using the vilest language he could employ.

Rucker left the premises and called a policeman whom he asked to arrest the woman, and she was taken to the Eighth District Police Station, where a charge f some sort was framed against her. Mrs. Scruggs' efforts to have the white man arrested for attacking her were not considered by the sergeant in charge of affairs at the station.

Attorney N. A. Mitchell, who has been retained in the case by Mrs. Scruggs, applied to the Circuit Attorney for a warrant to be issued on the case, charging the assailant with assault and battery. The woman is said to be suffering from internal injuries and under the care of Dr. Gregg.

The trial has been arraigned for hearing on August 23. According to Mrs. Scruggs, Rucker was not welcomed at her home because of his flippant and ill-bred manner. She says it was a custom of his to enter her home smoking cigars and that he would never consent to remove his hat when he came to collect for the insurance company he represents. She told our reporter that Rucker cancelled her policy with his company because he could not have his way at her home, and because she was stubbornly persistant in protecting her womanhood. Mrs. Scruggs was a policy holder with the Tennessee National Insurance Company for ten years. She stands high in the fraternal and religious life of St. Louis, and is the widow of Mr. J. Scruggs who was a high Mason and former official of Union Memorial Church.

The Tennessee National Company has a large clientele among colored people in St. Louis, with a branch of 1009 N. Grand Avenue.

WOMEN'S CRIES SCARE RAPISTS DOWN IN HAITI

Chicago Defender

Missouri Whites Trap Them in Station; Agent Leaves Victims Unprotected

8-26-22

Gideon, Mo., Aug. 25.—Details of an attack of a gang of southern white perverts upon five women of the Race in the waiting room of the railroad station at Haiti, Mo., have just become public with the institution of a suit by the victims against the Frisco Railroad company. Action is brought against the company because they were left alone by the station agent after the women had appealed to him for protection from the six white men who stole into the Colored section of the station.

The victims were Mrs. Sallie Carr, Mrs. Mary Minor, Mrs. Edith Green, Mrs. William Clay and her mother.

Farmers' Wives

All are the wives of farmers in this county. They had left here to go to Blytheville, Ark. The trip necessitated their laying over in the town of Haiti from 8 o'clock at night until 4 in the morning.

Most of the population of Haiti is white and when the women got there they found that there was no place in the town where they might stay while waiting for their next train save the station. They decided to make it the best way they could. They were told by one man (a Race man) that it would be dangerous to do so, a disturbance having taken place there some months ago, but without any other place to go, they were forced to look forward to remaining over the night despite their fears.

About 9 o'clock six white men sneaked into the station. There were no other loiterers outside and the place was deserted with the exception of the agent. The men tried to talk to the women, but they refused to have anything to say to them. The men then offered the ladies some money. One of the women then begged the gang to go out of the room and leave them alone. She further appealed to the agent. He responded by shutting his window and leaving the place.

Men Start Undressing

The brutes then began cursing the women and told them just what they wanted and must have. Some began to undress. At this juncture the women, finding themselves helpless, cried out. In a little while the station was surrounded by about half of the citizens of the town. They broke into the room and the men fled.

Several members of the rescue party gave their names as witnesses to the savage attack. These persons will appear when the case is brought before court.

The women are the wives of men who have come to this section recently from Mississippi and Louisiana.

Lynchings - 1922.

Rapes by Whites.

North Carolina.

1169

Nabbed For Assault On Little Girl

Chicago Defender

Dubuque, Iowa, July 7.—Threats of lynching were made against Hobart Holtzman (white) when the report was circulated through this city that he had made an attack upon a 16-year-old white girl. It made the second time in three months that he had been reported on such a charge. Up to the time the light was first thrown on him, various crimes of the nature of rape had been laid to Race men and the feeling against the Race had risen to almost the breaking point.

7-8-22

The girl is employed by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender factory and resides in the north end of the city.

Holtzman is alleged to have perpetrated his attack on a path used as a short cut to Burton avenue about 300 feet from the Peru road viaduct. It is claimed that he was tearing the girl's clothing off when her screams attracted the attention and aid of persons in the vicinity. They came to the rescue. Holtzman, hearing their approach, succeeded in escaping for a little while.

He was later captured by officers. He had changed clothing and assumed a disguise.

Brought before the girl, he denied having molested her. Several people who had seen him fleeing identified him and the girl was positive, crying out when he was brought before her: "That's him! That's him!"

Unknown influences worked to obtain his release when he was arrested the first time, but the officers have such a clear case on him this time that it is felt it will be impossible for him to escape.

IT WASN'T OUR RACE THIS TIME IN BEASTLY ROLE

Chicago Defender

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Is Assaulted by Two White Men; Usual Mob Is Missing

7-8-22

In order to demonstrate that it is not always the "burly brute" so styled by southern white newspapers that commits rape on women, the Defender reproduces an item published in a North Carolina paper. Reverse the case and the two men would not be in the Rockingham jail under heavy bonds, but would be dangling from a tree limb, bodies riddled with bullets:

"Spray, N. C., June 29.—Harry Burges and Buck Odell, both of whom are said to be on suspended judgment and under heavy bond to appear at the next term of court, are now in the Rockingham county jail charged with assault on a 12-year-old Negro girl.

"The attack is alleged to have been made in a patch of woods near here. The Negro child, whose name is not known, had been picking blackberries and was returning home when the men caught and carried her into the woods, according to her story.

"The Negroes around here have always been very orderly and the better element of the white population is exceedingly indignant over the alleged outrage. A purse has already been started for the purpose of employing the best available attorney to prosecute the alleged assaulters in behalf of the helpless Negro child. A delegation was sent to Greensboro today to investigate the matter of getting a suitable lawyer.

"The girl says she was walking along the road when the two men stopped her and began making insulting remarks. She started to run, but was overtaken and carried into the woods a few hundred feet from the main highway. After practically stripping her of all clothing and several attempts at assault having been made, they took the two buckets of berries she had picked and went off down the road. The story was told to some Negroes as soon as the girl could get away, and immediately a crowd set out in pursuit of the alleged criminals."

WHITE MAN SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY FOR HIGH CRIME

Savannah, Ga.

Convicted In Superior Court of Criminal Assault Upon A Colored Girl

The Savannah Tribune 10/12/22

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 6—Just as the first two days of Superior court was marked with the handing out of a large number of jail sentences, just so was yesterday's court featured For the three days of court an approximate total of 26 years' sentence has been meted out to those convicted of various charges. The longest sentence being pronounced being that given by Judge W. F. Harding shortly before court recessed yesterday afternoon when Albert Philips, young white man, was ordered to the penitentiary at Raleigh to serve a period of seven years.

"What if the conditions had been the reversed?" Reference was made to the case of Albert Phillips, young white man, who yesterday afternoon was convicted by a jury of an assault with an intent to commit rape upon a colored girl, 18 year old. The question was fired by council for the plaintiff when Judge Harding was being asked to deal harshly in sentencing the defendant and after counsel for Philips had made a plea for leniecy in his behalf.

The alleged crime took place on May 31 when the girl was en route to her home after working all day. Testimony of the plaintiff showed that Phillips, who was in an automobile, stopped his machine, entreated the girl to accede to his wishes, fought with her, threatened her, but failed in accomplishig his intent.

The attempted rape took place beyond White Oak, just where the road branches off from Summit avenue extension and proceeds north. At this point the girl was about one-quarter of a mile from her home. She identified the man after he had been arrested as the one who attacked her.

Counsel for the defense attempted to show to the jury that Phillips was a victim of mistaken identity. They also argued that no attempt was made to commit rape and asked the jury that a verdict be returned simply on assault.

The case was handed to the jury shortly before 4 o'clock and a verdict was reached after an hour's deliberation. In pronouncing sentence upon Philips, Judge Harding stated that the crime was outrageous. Phillips' mother and father were in the courtroom when the sentence was pronounced. The motherweeped bitterly and Phillips encircled his arms about her and kissed her several times before he was led back to his cell in the county jail, pending his removal to the state penitentiary.

N. CAROLINA CONVICTS WHITE MAN FOR RAPE

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 21.—In one of the first cases of its kind in the history of this state, Albert Phillips, a young white man, was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of seven years, upon conviction on a charge of rape. The complaining witness was an 18-year-old colored girl, who charged that the man encountered her on a lonely road as she was en route home from work. He forced her to enter his automobile and assaulted her.

LYNCHING 1922.
Rapes — by Whites

PENNSYLVANIA

1170

Nurse Lured From Home On Pretext of White Youth

Pittsburgh

HAMLET, Apr. 14.—Frances Hailey, colored nurse here and wife of George Hailey, was called from her home at 1 o'clock in the morning on a supposed emergency case by a white youth claiming to represent Dr. W. C. Terry and to be a chauffeur for Vernon Allen. Instead of stopping his machine at the place he alleged she was wanted, the youth speeded up and headed for the country, cursing her, the woman said afterwards in the hospital when her wounds were being dressed.

As the car rushed on she snatched the steering wheel, turned the car in a ditch, leaped out suffering severe external injuries. The stolen car, a Ford roadster, was found in a ditch two miles south of here, the engine still running. People here are upset and officers are much puzzled as to who the youth could be. Several say they could identify him.

Lynchings - 1922

South Carolina.

Rapes by Whites.

GIRL ACQUITTED OF MURDER OF N. C. WHITE MAN

N. C.

Felled Man after Having Attacked Her in Her Home

Washington Tribune

News has just come to light of one of the very few cases of its kind ever recorded in the records of a Southern court. The trial of little Marie L. Drumright of Woodsdale, N. C., a 13 year old girl for the murder of Geo. Walker, a 68 year old white collector, resulted in her acquittal.

On October 6, 1921, George Walker, a white collector, came to the home of Mr. J. J. Dumright while every one was out except Marie. Seeing the girl alone, Walker then attempted to rape the girl. The little girl fought off the brute and succeeded in getting out of the house. After getting out in the yard the man continued to pursue her. She seized a stick and used it in her defense as there was no one to come to her rescue. However, the white man was determined, and again seized the girl and she began to use the stick on his head and backed away until she had an opportunity to run in the house, but not before she had felled Walker to the ground by the force of her blows. Once in the house she locked the doors. Later she returned to the door to see if Walker had gone and to her surprise, saw him still lying on the ground. She went out and upon investigation, found the man dead.

She was arrested and confessed she killed him and stated as her reason that he had attempted to rape her. Four lawyers were secured to defend the girl. The state contended that others figured in the case, and arrested her father and grand-father and held them in jail for murder without bail.

At the preliminary trial, Mary and her father were held for the murder under a heavy bond. At the regular session of the criminal court in May of this year, Marie's father was dismissed and she was tried on the charge of second degree murder. In charging the jury after the case had been closed, the Judge's charge lasted one hour and was very fair. The jury received the case at 10:30 A. M. and returned their verdict of not guilty at 5 p. m. The verdict was received with much joy by both white and colored.

Mr. and Mrs. Drumright with their daughter left Woodsdale after the trial to take much needed rest in the North. They were in Washington a few weeks ago. Marie is an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Drumright.

PAYS WITH LIFE FOR ASSAULT

Chicago Whip

14 Year Old Girl Tells How She Killed Southern White Man Who Outraged Her

5/20/22

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 20.—Lucille Tinsley, a 14-year-old girl, is on trial here, charged with the murder of N. B. Howard, white. The girl's defense is that she took the man's life as the price of her honor.

Howard was shot in front of the home of the defendant on March 22, dying twenty-four hours later from the effects of the wound.

Several witnesses swore that previous to the shooting Howard had approached and insulted the girl. On the day of the actual shooting, he forced his way into her home, making a criminal assault upon her. After she had driven him out of her home into the yard, he advanced upon her with threats, she said.

Fearing his return, she ran into the house, secured a pistol and fired blindly. Examination of his body showed that he had been drinking heavily. The girl's testimony was strengthened by that of a white woman, residing in the vicinity of the shooting, who corroborated the defendant's story.

The defendant denied the accusation made by the state accusing her of shooting the man over a small money matter, and declared that it was done in self-defense.

Farmer Is Arrested On Serious Charge of 14-Year-Old Girl

9/24/22

Atlanta Independent

Aiken, S. C., Sept. 23.—William Ripley, young white farmer of this county, was arrested last night for attempted assault upon a 14-year-old girl of his neighborhood. Screams of the child frightened Ripley and he fled, being captured later by Deputy Sheriff Robinson, who said he was forced to knock Ripley unconscious before his arrest could be effected. — Atlanta Constitution.

Farmer Arrested On Serious Charge Of 14-Year-Old Girl

The Gazette

Aiken, S. C., September 23.—William Ripley, young white farmer of this county, was arrested last night for attempted assault upon a 14-year-old girl of his neighborhood. Screams of the child frightened Ripley and he fled, being captured later by Deputy Sheriff Robinson, who said he was forced to knock Ripley unconscious before his arrest could be effected.

Lynchings — 1922.
Rapes, by Whites.

Tennessee.

1171

ROWDIES IN MEMPHIS AT OLD CAPERS

Chicago Defender, Ill.
11-11-22

Policeman Looks On While Men Brutally Assault Defenseless Woman

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10.—To have an officer look on while three gangsters brutally assaulted her was the experience of Miss Ophelia McCully, age 20, who lies critically ill at her home, 815 Lewis street.

She has two broken ribs, her face is a mass of bruises, her head is cut and bruised, and attending physicians fear she is internally injured. She has been vomiting blood since the night of the assault.

Tells Her Story

She whispered to a Defender reporter in low and jerky tones the story of how she was brutally attacked.

Miss McCully said she was riding home on a Jackson avenue car that was being operated with the doors open. The conductor was in the front vestibule, she said, talking to the motorman, as the car began to slow down on account of obstructions on the track in the 1100 block on Jackson avenue.

"Before the car came to a stop," the girl said, "a young white man jumped in from the rear door, grabbed me by the arm and dragged me out while the car was still moving. As I reeled from the step some of the rowdies grabbed my purse, containing $15. I do not know what happened, as I seemed to be struck on the head and my side and stomach.

Police Frees Culprits

"While I was lying on the street a police car came up, and I heard the officer tell the gang to go on home that they had beaten me enough. I was carried to a white man's house near the scene, and someone brought me home in a car."

Physicians declared it was difficult to determine at present whether the girl's internal injuries would prove fatal.

Citizens have criticized the policeman for permitting such an outrage to be committed while he stood idly by, and his answer to this, according to reports, is that he "thought the men were just having a little fun as it was Halloween night." The three rowdies are said to be well known in the vicinity in which the assault occurred, but no attempt has been made to arrest them.

Lynchings – 1922
Rapes by Whites

Texas.

SIXTEEN YEAR OLD RACE GIRL VICTIM OF FIENDISH ATTACK; CONDITION SERIOUS; NO ARREST

Houston Tex Informer 3/18/22

One of the most brutal and horrible outrages ever perpetrated upon a member of the female family in this part of the state was committed last Wednesday night, March 8, upon Miss Bernice Hines, a colored girl of sixteen summers by some white brute.

Miss Hines works at Harrisburg and was late getting off from her work on the night of the criminal attack. When she boarded the Harrisburg street car en route to Houston several others also got on the car, among whom was the white rapist that later followed her and with a drawn revolver forced her to submit to the brutal outrage.

Being late Miss Hines decided that she would not go home to her grandmother, who lived quite a distance out on the Scott Street road, but would spend the night with her father on Palmer and McKinney. This decision was reached after waiting some time for a Pierce car.

Consequently she boarded a Franklin Street car and alighted at Velasco and Harrisburg road, and walked down the Aransas Pass railroad track towards McKinney Avenue. After proceeding for almost a block this colored girl was stopped by a white man, whom she recognized as one of the passengers on the Harrisburg car when she came to town earlier in the evening.

This white rapist held a pistol to Miss Hines' head and forced her to precede him to an old shed or warehouse, where he, after clubbing her with his gun and choking her into insensibility, satisfied his bestial passion and brutal lust.

Not being satisfied with the beating, choking and raping of this colored girl of such tender years, this brutal fiend stripped her of her clothes, taking her hat, coat, shoes and left her lying on the ground in her thinly clad condition and almost dead.

Upon regaining consciousness Miss Hines found her way to the first house in that vicinity, which happened to be the home of a peace officer, who brought her to the police station. At the police station, as best she could, she gave the officers a description of her assailant and described the assault and attack.

The girl's condition became so serious that a physician was summoned and he reports that she is in a critical condition at the home of her grandmother, 3206 Napoleon Street, in deep Third Ward. Her throat was terribly swollen and one eye considerably bruised, besides other injuries.

At hour of going to press, despite the fact that this outrage, one of the most revolting and brutal in the criminal record of Harris County, was perpetuated over a week ago, not only have no arrests been made, but not a single one of the white daily newspapers has mentioned the outrage.

If the case had been just the reverse, not only would the daily newspapers been filled with stories of the "brutal attack," but ere now some colored man (despite his guilt or innocence) would have been indicted, perhaps accorded a speedy trial and given the death penalty.

Does the color of the attacked or attacker determine the case and influence official action in trying to apprehend and convict the rapist?

Is it the crime against womanhood or the crime against a certain womanhood that calls for hasty and summary action by officers, courts and often mobs?

This brutal attack on Miss Hines should be thoroughly investigated and the guilty culprit arrested and given the extreme penalty or else our boast of justice being accorded all in the local courts is a joke and hollow mockery.

ROBBED FIVE COLORED PEOPLE AND ASSAULTED RACE WOMAN; TWO WHITES HELD, ONE SOUGHT

Houston Informer 7/1/22

Two white men, Frank Bonno and Preston Cartwright, aged 19 and 20, respectively, are under arrest, while a third party is being sought by the sheriff's department, in connection with what Special Investigator Ira Nix characterizes as one of the "crudest" highway robberies ever staged in this county.

The hold up occurred about midnight last Saturday night, while three men and two women of the race were driving out the Westheimer Road in a wagon. They were halted by three white men, and while two of the highwaymen covered the party with guns, a third searched them, taking about ten dollars.

It is also alleged by the race men and confirmed by the confession of the two captured highwaymen, that after robbing the party, one of the colored women was criminally assaulted, by one of the robbers.

In a statement to the officers the two men under arrest verify the charges made by the colored people, but claim the man committing the assault is still at at large.

They further make a plea of being in destitute condition, both they and their families which prompted them to play the role of highwaymen and rapists.

We have often heard this "starvation" plea made on numerous occasions where the defendant charged with theft hoped to gain the sympathy of the public, but as an exonerating circumstance in a case involving criminal assault upon women, we must confess it is an altogether new and novel plea.

Another peculiar circumstance connected with this affair is that although the men arrested state that they went out to hold up the first party or parties coming their way, it appears that by some means they had met no one but those belonging to our group; as it is alleged that they or some one had just previously held up and robbed an old colored man in the same neighborhood.

This causes one to wonder if they didn't select their victims advisedly, having in mind the penalties meted out for such offenses, and how easy it would be to arouse the sympathies of a jury, when the injured parties happen to be members of our race.

Still another coincident is noted in this case and that is, the absence of the stereotyped headlines always found at the top of columns in the dailies, "Lynching Feared if the Culprit Is Captured," when the circumstances happen to be the reverse to what they are in this incident.

1172

Lynchings - 1922. Virginia.

1173

Rape by Whites.

YOUNG GIRL ACCUSES
WHITE PHYSICIAN

Baltimore Sun
4-4-22

Richmond, Va., June 4.—Dr. N H. Turner, eye and throat specialist conencted with an institution here has been arrested on the charge of having attempted to assault a girl of 17 years with whom he was outriding Monday night. The attack is alleged to have occurred at a lonely place a short distance from the city. The affair has created something of a sensation in Rishmond, where Dr. Turner is well known.

MOB CHASES HIM 11 BLOCKS

New York Times
3-9-22

Man Accused of Trying to Lure Little Girl Is Rescued by Policeman.

Saved from a mob by a patrolman who rushed him to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station in a taxicab, William Seltenreich, 74, a retired butcher, of 330 East Seventy-fourth Street, was later arraigned before Magistrate Edgar V. Frothingham in Yorkville Court and held in $500 bail for examination tomorrow on a charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant, Theodore R. Raderick, an agent of the Children's Society, alleged Seltenreich had attempted to lure Anna Gragia, 9, of 317 East Seventy-fourth Street, into the basement of the house where the butcher lived.

The mob, composed of men, women and children, some of them shouting "kill him," chased Seltenreich eleven blocks. As he ran into a saloon Patrolman Magnus placed him under arrest. The angry neighbors crowded so closely about the patrolman and his prisoner that Magnus hailed a passing taxi to get his prisoner to the police station.

Lynchings—1920
Rapes by Whites

Jan-June.

3033

BABY GIRL'S ASSAILANT BOUND TO COURT

The East Tennessee News

Charley Noe, White Assaulter of Pretty Little Beatrice Lindsay, Colored Child, Languishing Behind Bars---Offered Poor Defense At Preliminary Hearing

Bristol, Tenn., Marrh 3.—(News Special)—Charley Noe, the forty years of age white man who persuaded Beatrice Lindsay, the pretty little eleven years of age Colored girl, daughtes of Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsay, to the outskirts of the city of Bristol, under the pretext that he was desirous of having the child render his "sick" wife some service, and there in the thicket, beat her unmercifully and criminally assaulted her on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 21, is now languishing behind the bars of the Blountville jail, awaiting the trial on the serious charge against him which will come up at the next term of the Sullivan county criminal court.

DENIES THE CHARGE

Noe denies charges of the little girl, although she stood before him, and pointing her little hand directly at him stated to the court that "he's the man," in a manner that was convincing to all that she was not mistaken.

Blood stains were found on the underclothing of Noe and at the preliminary trial, he was questioned as to why the blood was there. His attorney in seeking to give him a loop hole to explain this condition, questioned "Is that human blood or chicken blood on your clothing?" The ignorant beast, not catching the hint given him, replied "I cut my hand and in arranging my clothing, got that blood there." The attorney for the prosecution immediately came back with the request that he show to the court where his hand was cut. Noe, twisting and squirming in the witness chair, was extremely nervous as he searched both hands in an effort to find even a small scratch that would have caused the blood to flow and finally stated, that it had "healed up."

OTHER CHARGES WILL BE REGISTERED

Noe has a reputation for such acts as was committed on the little Colored girl, according to the statement of leading officials here. There will be witnesses to testify as to his conduct toward a little white girl during recent months at a time that he was employed on a farm near Bristol.

It is further stated that Noe forced a little Colored boy into an alley a short time ago, at the point of a pistol, and there compelled the boy to have unusual relations with him.

DEPUTY SHERIFF FAILS TO ACT PROMPTLY

Much criticism directed toward Deputy-sheriff Chas. F. Nuckols, of this county, can be heard on all sides as the result of his lack of interest and delay in effecting the arrest of Charley Noe, after the report of the brutal assault had been made to him. It is stated that the girl's father approached Nuckols shortly after the crime was committed and several hours elapsed before any other officials were notified of the same. The arrest of Noe was effected by the police department.

NUCKOLS KILLED NEGRO

Deputy-sheriff Nuckols will be remembered as the officer who shot a Negro young man in the back several years ago, and allowed his body to lay on the ground all night after the shooting, not having notified any one of his act. The Negro was said to have been fleeing from the officer and attired only in his night clothes.

ACCUSES MARRIED MAN.

Former Navy Chauffeur Indicted on Story Told by Five-Year-Old Girl.

The Washington Post 6-26-20

James L. Oslage, 45 years old, who was chauffeur for Admiral A. L. Grant, former commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, recently retired, is locked up at the Arlington County jail on a charge of attacking a five-year-old daughter of one of his neighbors at Highlands, Va.

On the night masked men raided the Arlington County jail bent on lynching William Turner, confessed slayer of T. Morgan Moore, and assailant of Miss Pearl Clark, secretary to Congressman Britten of Illinois, Oslage was locked in a cell of the jail.

"Who's this man?" demanded a member of the mob, as Oslage was seen crouching in his cell.

"Oh, he's not Turner—he's a man held for disorderly conduct," said the jailer, fearing if should he have told the enraged citizens of the county the truth the prisoner at least would be roughly handled.

As a result of the story told the grand jury of Arlington County by the child, Oslage was indicted. His trial has been set for June 22.

The girl said she had been lured into the cellar of Oslage's home and attacked by him.

Oslage emphatically denies attacking the child.

Oslage is married and has a daughter.

Ex-Policeman and Mrs. Emma Ross Blamed for White Girl's Downfall

The Chicago Post 6-5-1920

DEFENSE TO APPEAL CASE

The case of ex-policeman Dorsey Chambliss and Mrs. Emma Ross, 3525 State street, went to the jury in Judge Harry A. Lewis' court, last Thursday evening and after a few hours' deliberation, a verdict of guilty was returned. The action of the jurors upheld the state's contention that Chambliss and Mrs. Ross were parties to luring Bertha Wiebeck, a white girl, into a disorderly house. A motion for a new trial was registered and will be argued June 12. Attorneys for Chambliss declared that in the event the motion is over-ruled an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

Mobbed by Press

The propaganda of race prejudice fostered by various daily papers, making it difficult to select jurymen who were not acquainted with the distorted facts in the case, is said to be the main objection to the verdict. It is contended that Chambliss was literally "mobbed by the white newspapers," who attempted to try his case in print before the facts had been presented in court.

Facts Distorted

Never before in the history of the courts has a case been handled in the white newspapers as was the Chambliss-Wiebeck case. It is claimed that sinister influences back of the prosecution of Chambliss succeeded in smothering facts and that such big-minded citizens as Governor Allen of Kansas, Governor Lowden of Illinois, Attorney-General Brundage and the Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs were led astray by false rumors regarding the ex-policeman's association with the Wiebeck woman. However, when the case began to receive a hearing in its proper form—the court—all of the outside support became silent, indirectly admitting that they were improperly advised. The Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs deserted the case when the defense began to probe into the character of the Wiebeck woman, showing that she was not an "innocent 17-year-old girl," as previously pictured, but had been the paramour of "Peg Leg" Murphy, a bootblack.

The Penalty

The charge on which the ex-policeman and Mrs. Ross was convicted, that of influencing an unmarried female under the age of 18 to live in a house of prostitution, carries with it a penalty of from one to five years in prison.

Must Pay Damages for Brutal Attack

The Chicago Post 10-22-20

Jersey City, N. J., June 9.—A verdict of $750 was awarded Mrs. Kathleen Golden of Romains avenue against Solomon Sherman (white), a painter of 512 Jackson avenue, for injuries sustained when the white man attempted to criminally assault her.

The attack was committed in the rooms which Mrs. Golden occupied as janitress of an apartment house. Sherman had been employed to do some painting work upstairs. It was the testimony of the plaintiff that the white man forced his way into her rooms, although Sherman insisted that he was allowed to enter and that nothing wrong occurred other than a dispute over money.

The jury determined in Judge Campbell's court that Mrs. Golden was entitled to recover damages, but spent several hours agreeing upon the amount. William Golden, husband of the plaintiff, who sued Sherman, was given 6 cents damages.

Jurymen Are Ready to Hear the Character of Bertha Wiebeck

The Chicago Defender

STATE'S CASE WEAKENS

3-22-20

The battle to free ex-Policeman Dorsey Chambliss and Mrs. Emma Ross, 3525 State street, on trial in the Criminal court, presided over by Judge Harry Lewis, began in its proper form Wednesday morning. Chambliss and Mrs. Ross are charged with contributing to the downfall of Bertha Wiebeck, a white woman, who died of pneumonia in the county hospital several months ago. The Wiebeck woman claimed that the treatment she received at the hands of the ex-policeman resulted in her illness and later her death.

Employ Able Counsel

The jury was sworn in Tuesday evening and were carefully questioned regarding their attitude on the Race question and other phases that would tend to demonstrate their desire to render an impartial verdict. Chambliss is represented by Attorney F. L. Barnett, formerly assistant state's attorney under Deneen, and Francis T. Walker (white), ex-state's attorney, while Mrs. Ross is ably represented by Attorney James G. Cotter, formerly assistant attorney general of the state of Illinois. Attorney Cotter is also lending aid to Chambliss to the extent that he is severely cross-examining all state witnesses offering testimony against the ex-policeman, and at the same time protecting the interest of his own client.

Bertha's Mother Testifies

The first witness called to the stand Wednesday was Mrs. Mary Wiebeck (white), mother of Bertha. She declared her daughter was 17 years old. She produced the family Bible as evidence for her statement, but Attorneys Cotter and Barnett discounted the testimony when they called the court's attention to the fact that the recording of the birth date, which was July 19, 1902, had been tampered with and the "0" in the yearly date was considerably blurred and disfigured. Mrs. Wiebeck said she had received a letter from a detective in this city in January inquiring as to the age of Bertha and asserted the name signed to the letter was "Mooney." This is thought to be Chief of Detectives Mooney. She declared that in April Assistant State's Attorney McShane had visited her in Pawnee Rock, Ark., her home, and questioned her regarding Bertha. McShane and Niemeyer are prosecuting the case for the state.

Bertha Slightly Wayward

Mrs. Wiebeck indicated that Bertha was a wayward girl, and that in 1918 she left home and went to Oklahoma and that she did not see her until informed of her illness in Chicago. She stated she did not know whether Bertha was married or not.

Following Mrs. Wiebeck to the witness stand came Catherine Shauer (white), a chum of Bertha. She said she became acquainted with Bertha in Hutchinson, Kan., where the latter was employed at Fred Harvey's Hotel. They decided to make a trip to Chicago, she said, and while on the train, Bertha informed her that she was going to change her name to May Woods and be introduced in Chicago as such. Shortly after they arrived, she declared, Bertha was employed by Mrs. Wm. M. Shernoff (white), 3613 Wabash avenue and that she was later fired or quit. She did not see her very much after this until informed of her residence on Wabash avenue, where she was arrested in company with James "Peg Leg" Murphy. Attorneys Cotter, Barnett and Walker shattered the Shauer woman's evidence considerably when she was placed under cross-examination.

States Back to Wall

The state was forced to nolle prosse the case against Jamse "Peg Leg" Murphy in order to establish a witness against Chambliss, and to abandon its charges of abduction, seduction and conspiracy against Mrs. Ross and the ex-policeman. The evidence collected by the Keystone National Detective Agency during the time of the arrest of Chambliss and Mrs. Ross and used by the attorneys for the defense resulted in the surrender by the state of the most serious charges. The defendants are now being tried for permitting an unmarried female under the age of 18 to live in a house of ill fame, the state assuming that the home of Mrs. Ross was disorderly conducted. Attorney Cotter declared he would prove to the jury that his client is falsely accused.

Liver With Murphy

Murphy, who was arrested in company with May Woods, who at that time introduced herself as Murphy's wife, is regarded as the state's star witness. It is claimed that Murphy "tired" of being in jail and when taken to the state's attorney often repeatedly finally told a story which the state declares will convict Chambliss. Attorneys for the defense are confident that they can shake Murphy's testimony, and that his character will also be taken into consideration. Murphy was expected to take the witness stand at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday. Other witnesses for the state, James Covington, a former roomer at the Ross home, and porter at the Elite cafe, will be heard following Murphy. They are of minor importance, it is said.

CASE GO TO JAIL

3-26-20.

Evidence Indicates White Girl Was Not Prisoner In Colored Home. Prosecution Called Political Frame-up.

St. Louis Argus

CHICAGO, Ill., March 24.—Dorsey Chambliss, Colored, former policeman and Mrs. Emma Ross, jointly indicted on charges of conspiracy as the result of the deathbed statement of Bertha Wiebek, a white girl, have surrendered themselves and are in the county jail, failing to produce the $50,000 bonds demanded by the Court.

F. L. Barnett, Chambliss' attorney accompanied his client to the cell. He stated that no attempt would be made to get the prisoner out on bonds at present. Later, he declared, he will go to court and ask that the bonds of $50,000 as set by the grand jury, which he declares are excessive, be reduced. The grand jury had recommended that the bonds should not be cut.

The case has created widespread ...city and it is declared by many that the prosecution is the result of a political frame-up.

Girl Not a Prisoner.

Assistant State's Attorney James T. McShane says the evidence reveals that the white girl was not kept prisoner in the Ross woman's home, but went freely to employment at the twine plant of the International Harvester Co. during the day, returning each night to the house.

Shane says that just before the girl died she made the statement that she had been in Chicago, working at different places from September 29 to the latter part of November, when she met the policeman. She said she was looking for some one to move her trunk and he offered to telephone a drayman for her and led her into a cafe near Thirty-fifth and State Sts., which is notorious as what is known in Chicago as a "black and tan" cafe. (A place frequented by both whites and Colored.) After telephoning he suggested that they have something to drink and each took a glass of beer.

The girl told about dependent parents and her failure to earn enough money to help them, and says she kept an engagement with Chambliss, the next night, and he took her to the Ross woman's house. She later accompanied another Negro, Jas. A. (Peg) Murphy to another house, where she became ill from cold. She wrote a note to a girl friend, telling her she was sick, but said nothing about being a prisoner. By this her life was revealed, and the charges made against Chambliss. She contracted pneumonia during her stay at the hospital. Although the claim is made that the girl was only 17 years old she registered for employment with the International Harvester Co. as having been born in July, 1897.

DORSEY CHAMBLISS GIVES SELF UP

Chicago Defender

Ex-Policeman Placed Under $50,000 Bond Pending Hearing of Case

3-27-20

Ex-Policeman Dorsey Chambliss surrendered Monday morning to Chief Bailiff Thomas Freeman (white) of the criminal court, following indictments returned against him and Mrs. Emma Ross, 3525 State street, on charges of conspiracy to commit abduction and seduction and the enticing of a female into a house of prostitution. The woman in question is Bertha Wiebeck, 22 years old, of Pawnee Rock, Kan., who has a scarlet record attached to her character. She was placed under arrest several months ago in company with James (Peg Leg) Murphy, whom she introduced as her husband, and lived with him as such.

Under Heavy Bail

Deputy sheriffs had been searching the south side for Chambliss and Mrs. Ross since they were indicted last week by the grand jury. Both were taken to the county jail and held in default of $50,000 bail. In order to clear the way for action in the criminal court charges against the ex-policeman and Mrs. Ross in the municipal court were dismissed.

Barnett Makes Objection

Attorney F. L. Barnett, representing Chambliss, announced that he would endeavor to have the bonds reduced, declaring that they were excessive, and showing a disposition to persecute the former officer. The grand jury had recommended that the court keep the bonds at the original figure without the least attempt to lower them. However, Attorney Barnett will make an effort to have them reduced.

Peg Leg Murphy Squeals

The statement that James (Peg Leg) Murphy had turned state's evidence forms another angle to the case. Murphy has written letters to personal friends stating that he did not know Chambliss at the time the officer was accused by the Wiebeck girl, and is alleged to have told the police the same at the time of his arrest. In one letter he said: "I love my freedom and want it soon." It is thought that powerful influence has caused him to retract his former statements.

Cry of Political Influence Behind Wiebeck Case Causes Action

In order to relieve his case of all unnecessary publicity that has been given it through the prejudiced white press, ex-Policeman Dorsey Chambliss, accused in connection with the death of Bertha Wiebeck, a 22-year-old white woman from Pawnee Rock, Kan., has dismissed his counsels Alderman Louis S. Anderson of the Second ward, and James P. Harrold (white), law partner to Alderman John H. Lyle, and secured the services of F. L. Barnett, noted criminal and civil lawyer, and will be represented by the latter at the hearing in Judge Steik's court Wednesday, March 17.

Accuses White Papers

In a letter explaining his reasons for dismissing his counsel Chambliss accuses the daily newspapers of seeking to try his case before it is legally presented. The accused wrote the following to Alderman Anderson, notifying him of the desired change.

The Chambliss Letter

"I am convinced from the various neswpaper publications in relation to my case that your position as alderman is responsible for the repeated intimations that political influences were being exerted in my behalf. This, I believe, tends to prejudice my case in the public mind. My chief desire is to have a hearing in court, free from any imputations of sinister influence.

"With that end in view, I have concluded that my best interest in this matter will be served by your consenting to let me employ other counsel, who are free from political connections."

The letter to Attorney Harrold was similar, except Chambliss mentioned the attorney's business associations with Alderman Lyle, and that he had been informed that the Chicago Political Equality League had passed resolutions asking his withdrawal

Darrow May Take Hand

It is intimated that Clarence Darrow, the well-known white attorney, will be retained by Chambliss in the event he is indicted.

POLICE SEEK MAN AFTER STORY TOLD BY GIRL OF NINE

1-15-20.

The police are conducting a searc... throughout the city for a ma... about 20 years old, wearing a blac... hat and a dark blue suit of clothe... following a sensational story to... the police officials by a 9-year-o... girl of how she was attacked by a... unknown man in Grant park, ne... her home.

The young girl was found ... passersby in the park. Her screa... attracted them to the scene a... they carried her home, where sh... was given medical attention.

The story told by the young gi... was that an unknown man stoppe... and talked to her near her hom... and asked her if she wanted a poo... dle dog. She accompanied him ... the park, thinking that he was go... ing to give her the dog, but after... she reached the park he attacked... her, leaving her in a semi-conscious condition.

Detectives are making a thorough search of the city in an endeavor to catch the man.

POLICEMAN AND WOMAN IN CHICAGO

Accused Officer Expels Counsel

The Defender

3-20-20

Lynchings—1922
Report on, Sent to press 8/2/23 17

Greenville S C
News

JAN 3 - 1923

TUSKEGEE MAKES ANOTHER REPORT

Tuskegee Institute has issued its annual report concerning lynchings in the United States. From the report we learn there were fifty-one negroes and six white people lynched in this country during 1922, seven less than the number reported in 1921. Texas has the unenviable reputation of leading with 18 lynchings. Georgia is second with 11; South Carolina is charged with 1. One-third of the negroes put to death were charged with "the usual crime." Six of the victims were burned to death. This is a horrible feature, but it is no ground for argument that the world is growing worse. A few hundred years ago people were burned to death in the name of Jesus Christ. Certainly none of the victims of lynch law this year were burned to death in His name. An interesting statement in the Tuskegee report is that officers of the law prevented lynchings in forty-four instances in the South and in fourteen instances in the North. No lynchings are charged to other sections than the South. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

It would be interesting to know just what is Tuskegee's definition of lynching. In its report no mention was made of the wholesale lynching of miners in Illinois last summer, the most notorious lynching episode of this country in a decade. In the past the Tuskegee reports have also consistently overlooked such lynchings as occurred during the big riots of Chicago and East St. Louis. If the Alabama institution's findings were fair and complete its [illegible] would command careful and respectful

There were 57 lynchings, 51 of the victims being negroes.

This was just 57 more than there should have been.

We may now expect from south-hating papers and magazines the tirade of abuse that invariably follows the report of the Tuskegee institute. Great solicitude will be expressed for the welfare of the negro—so long as he remains in the south. When he gets north of the Mason and Dixon line, it is different.

Nothing will be said about the race riots in the north, in which negroes are shot down by the scores. And no mention will be made of the hundreds of thousands of negroes who enjoy the friendship of the white men of the south—negroes who are self-respecting, industrious and live in peace and harmony among those whose friendship they know to be sincere and lasting.

The self-righteous critics of the "uncivilized" south will deceive a few northerners who know no more about conditions south of the Ohio than do those who write about them. But their vaporings will have no effect on those who do know or on members of the negro race who have knowledge of the treatment accorded them in the north.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Com'l-Appeal

JAN 2 1923

The Lynching Record.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., has made public its lynching compilation for the year.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Observer

JAN 1 - 1923

LYNCHINGS FELL OFF LAST YEAR

Fifty-One Negroes and Six Whites Met Death by Mobs.

Thirty of the Persons Lynched Were Taken From the Hands of the Law.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 negroes and 6 whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteeen or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern state and forty-four were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precatious taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

COLUMBUS OHIO DISP.
THURSDAY, JAUNARY 4, 1923.

PROGRESS AGAINST LYNCHING.

The annual report of lynchings in the United States, made up at Tuskegee institute, will never be cheerful reading matter for self-respecting Americans until a year comes which records at least sweeping reductions, if not an absolutely clean slate.

The report for 1922 shows that 57 persons were lynched during the year, which is seven less than in 1921. The difference is not sufficiently marked to prove that the tide has definitely turned, but any decrease whatever is encouraging, and all the more so at a time when crime in general is not decreasing. Events which might have ended with a lynching were probably more numerous in 1922 than in 1921.

Against these 57 cases in which the crime of lynching was completed, the Tuskegee statistics record 58 cases in which attempts at lynching were made, but were thwarted by the prompt and resolute interference of officers of the law. Of attempted lynchings in Northern states—fourteen in all—every one was thus prevented, leaving the North a clear slate for the year. The South has to its credit 44 successful efforts to prevent lynching.

There is good reason to hope that 1923 will show a very decided improvement on this record. The attempted passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, and the circumstances of its defeat, have put the best elements of the Southern states on their mettle in the matter, and the press of the South is working as never before to arouse a public spirit which will no longer tolerate such records as 18 lynchings in Texas, 11 in Georgia, nine in Mississippi, and five each in Florida and Arkansas.

1101

GARY, IND., TRIBUNE.
Friday, Dec. 2nd 1922

Lynchings Reduced Seven the Past Year

Robert R. Norton, the distinguished head of Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskeegee, Alabama, reports that there were but 57 lynchings last year. That was 57 too many but it was seven less than the year before when it was 64. Of these lynched 51 were negroes and six whites. Some of these people were lynched on being charged with trivial offenses, such as horse-stealing, cattle-stealing, using insulting language, being a strikebreaker, mistaken identity, striking man in quarrel, frightening women and children, intimidating officer of the law and other lesser crimes. Only 28 were lynched for murder, rape and attempted rape.

But in these cases the law was grossly violated and the agitation against lynching should go on until none will occur in America. Every person who commits a crime should be indicted by a grand jury; he should be defended by a lawyer; he should be entitled by judicial process to secure evidence and thus the law should be fully vindicated. Anybody who stands for less than that is not a good citizen. The colored people are exactly right in being jealous of their privileges as citizens and hating lynching and lynchers. A lyncher outrages law and moral order.

LYNCHINGS IN 1922.

The significant thing in the annual report of lynchings in the United States for 1922, isn't the fact that there was a slight decrease in the number, there having been "only" fifty-seven victims as compared with sixty-four in 1922, but that in fifty-eight cases lynchings were prevented by firm and efficient action of officers of the law in charge of prisoners whom mobs were seeking to lynch.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., REGISTER
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

According to a report compiled by Tuskegee Institute, of thirty persons lynched, thirteen were taken from jails and seventeen from officers outside of prisons.

Better than any federal anti-lynching law passed by congress, is an insistence by the people of the states that their peace officers shall do their whole duty in protecting prisoners who may be in their custody. Any sheriff or other officer who fails to do his full duty in this re-

spect, should be broken of his office and every public officer should have the co-operation of all law abiding citizens in the performance of his duty.

Only when peace officers regard their oaths as binding and citizens understand and fulfill their responsibilities as such, can the law be vindicated, and when they do it can not be defied.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES
Saturday, ... 6, 1923

SOME LYNCHINGS AVERTED.

Maj. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has issued a pamphlet containing statistics of the lynchings during 1922. He says: "There were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in the Northern States and forty-four in the Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers."

This is a bald summary of fact. It has no tone of sentiment. It is entirely statistical. There is no appeal to the emotions. No comment is made on the fact that thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, thirteen from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails. And, in all truth, no comment is necessary. The facts, hideous and shameful, are sufficient. Major Moton has a good idea of climax.

There were sixty-four men lynched in the United States during 1921. Fifty-seven were lynched during 1922. The difference is seven men. Does this mean that the spirit of savagery is diminishing in its cruel force? Or does it mean that not enough "legitimate" victims for the mob could be found last year?

ABERDEEN, WASH., WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1923

Mob Violence Toll Seven Below 1921 Figure, 30 Are Snatched From Law

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fifty-seven persons were lynched in the United States in 1922, according to figures compiled by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute and made public today by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal.

This is seven less than the number, 64, for 1921. Thirty of those lynched were taken from the hands of the law—13 from jails and 17 from officers outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, two; rape, four.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, nine; murderous assault, four; rape, 14; attempted rape, five; killing officer of the law, three; horse stealing, two; being intimate with women, two; no special charge, two; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strike breaker, one; mistaken identy, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, 18.

N Y C SUN
DECEMBER 30, 1922

Fifty-Eight Lynchings Balked.

Whether the reduction in the number of lynchings in the South during the present year has any significance or not is difficult to determine. The president of Tuskegee finds that fifty seven persons were put to death by mobs this year. That was seven less than in 1921; no great reduction but at least not a rise, such as increased antipathy of some social groups might have caused.

Perhaps awakened official sense of duty kept the killings down. It is reported that in fifty-eight instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, either by strategy or by use of armed force. They took the latter resort in four cases. On the other hand, thirteen of the people actually lynched were taken from jails, seventeen others from officers while on the way to prison. Lynchings in States where the evil prevails take place, as a rule, after arrests. This can happen only by acquiescence on the part of law officers, sometimes only by their active connivance. An effort on their part would often prevent mob action. Once an accused man or woman has actually been in the hands of peace officers, there is slim excuse for the unharmed and unresisting sheriff's man who permits a mob to wreak its vengeance.

In the cases of all but the most hateful prisoners the mere knowledge that officers of the law mean to protect their man suffices to stave off mob action. Therefore the local officers who keep their prisoners safe from mobs are doing the biggest work to stop lynching that any one is doing to-day.

The South was opposed to the Dyer anti-lynching bill, and assumed the responsibility for the filibuster that ended in the death of the measure. That action brought upon the South closer than ever the duty of taking every means possible to check mob killings south of Mason and Dixon's line. It imposes a grave burden upon the intelligent leaders of the section to control lawless elements in their communities and to see to it that men are elected to office who will enforce the law. Lynching can be virtually stopped in any State that wishes earnestly enough to end it.

LYNCHINGS FOR THE PAST YEAR

GREENSBURG, IND., NEWS
Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1923

Record Shows all Occurred in Southern States—Texas Lead With 18

Total 57

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 1.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here by the Tuskegee Norman and Industrial Institute.

Fiftey-seven persons were lynched in 1922, fifty-one negroes and six whites, the report sasays: epven fewer than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and forty-four in southern states.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying prison sentences were obtained against the lynchers.

TEXAS LEADS IN 1922 LYNCHINGS

Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

Georgia Second, Mississippi Third; Total Less Than In 1921

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By A. P.)—Hexas led the nation in lynching during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four in 1921. Thirty of the persons were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi 9; Florida 5; Arkansas 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Oklahoma 1; and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder 2; assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were; murder 2; fighting 1; charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were; murder 9, murderous assault 4; assault 14; attempted assault 5; killing officer of the law 3; killing man in altercation 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking a woman 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language 1; for being a strikebreaker 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentence were secured against alleged lynchers.

MERIDIAN MISS., STAR,
DEC 29 1922

Lynching Record Shows Decrease of 7 in 1922

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 29—Records kept by Tuskegee Institute for the year 1922 according to report made by Monroe N. Work, to R. R. Morton, principal, shows that not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions, carrying penitentiary sentences, were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were, murder, two, rape, four.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charged not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2 being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Lynchings — 1922
Reports on, Sent Press, Editorial Comments on,

JAMESTOWN POST
Tuesday, January 2, 1923

RECORD OF SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

Principal R. R. Moton of the Tuskegee Institute has just sent out the record of the lynchings of the year kept at that institution. There are two significant facts. One is that the total of 57 persons lynched in 1922 is seven less than the 64 reported in 1921. The other is that there was not a single lynching reported in a Northern state, which has not been true of any previous year. Texas leads with 18, nearly a third of the whole. Georgia is second with 11 and Mississippi third with 9, so that just two-thirds of the lynchings occurred in these three states. The others were located as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Louisiana, 3; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2.

EDITORIAL

It is also worthy of note that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching, 14 in the North and 44 in the South. Thus while lynchings have been entirely prevented in the North, some progress has been made in that direction in the South also. In most cases the prisoners were removed to places of safety, or the guards increased, but in four instances armed force was used to repel the mobs. Ten convictions have been secured, carrying penitentiary sentences, against alleged lynchers. Over against this record of successful protection of some prisoners is the serious fact that thirty of the persons lynched were taken from custody, thirteen from jails and seventeen from officers outside, in many cases probably with their collusion.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charge against those burned to death was: Murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charge not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

There might have been a larger reduction in the number of lynchings in the South had it not been for the rapid rise of the Ku Klux Klan, who are animated largely by racial hatred and narrow fanaticism. That striking cartoon, "Their Christmas Tree," recently reproduced from Judge in this paper, represented a group of Ku Klux surrounding the body of a negro hanging from the limb of a tree. It brought home powerfully both the evil of lynching and the menace of the Klan.

Only a third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape, the one offense for which the Southern white usually justifies lynching. So many negroes have been lynched for minor offenses, easily dealt with in the courts, that it remains a question whether there has really been any appreciable improvement in the situation.

LYNCHINGS AND THE SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE

For the past half a dozen years there has been maintained at Tuskagee University in Alabama an institute of research which has been seeking to "turn the light" on lynchings in the nation, and while there might be some of our citizens possessed of an aversion to their work and some may connect it with the Dyer anti-lynching bill and so on, there are others who can see in the work something constructive and worth while. The creation of such an institute of research is undountedly the work of the late Booker T. Washington president of the institution and their statement of totals, along with the causes, locations etc. of lynchings should give the leaders of both races some thought. The work of a mob doesn't represent deliberate thought or the fair reasoning of the best citizens but it is usually the work of some radical or hot headed leader and of followers fired with a zeal of anger. It is a happening of regret and shame to occur to any community and a lynching is a blot against not alone the community or county in which it occurs but the State as well.

The statistics just issued by the institute and covering the year just closed at least provide much for thought and it is a tribute to the sense of duty of some of the public officers, at any rate the report declares that forty four lynchings were prevented in the south through the fearlessness and determination of the officers of the law. This is indeed an enheartening disclosure that we would recommend it to all officers for a permanent and lasting solution to this grave problem. Officers who will discharge their duty in the hour of trial and who will regard their oath to see that the law takes its course certainly will do greater things than are possible in the theorist idea of the Dyer bill or any other legislation for that matter. It is gleaned from the same report that the "usual crime" was a motive for slightly less than onethird of the lynchings and those of our section who would defend lynchings and contend that mob violence should be resorted to, find our womanhood effected in a rather small proportion of the total number and it brings vividly to attention the organized lawlessensss which is altogether too common in some sections of the southland. Certainly if lynchings can be defended at all it is for this "usual crime" and there is more cause for a community to feel outraged when it is forced to suffer one of these, than for any other reason and there are good men and sound thinkers that have a wide divergance of opinion on this point—but if men are ever justified in taking the law in their hands certainly the defense is here.

The most incriminating figures of the report lie in the fact that in one half of the lynchings the mob took the victim from the hands of the law. In other words the arrest had already been made and the guilty were being held where the rights of citizenship might be guaranted and the law permitted to take its course, however this was not satisfactory to the minds of the mob and they took the criminal from the officers and meted their own punishment in prompt order. These mobs did not permit the law to take its course or the court to sit in judgment on the innocence or guilt of the party held, but they rather overpowered the very forces which they professed to serve and through their resistance to constituted authority brought justice into contempt.

The summing up is encouraging and while the figures do not disclose a rate of rapid improvement it holds greater promise for the future it shows that we are making progress in our attempt to put an end to lynch law it is likewise gratifying to note that of the 57 persons lynched in the United States last year that there is not a single lynching charged against North Carolina and but one against the great middle Atlantic section of Virginia and the Carolinas, this is in striking comparison to eighteen for the State of Texas.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., NEWS-PRESS
Saturday, Jan. 6, 1923

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

According to the annual statement of the Tuskegee Institute, fifty-seven persons were killed by lynchers in the United States during 1922. This is seven fewer than the number of lynchings recorded during the previous year. But what is more important and heartening is that last year officers of the law prevented murder by lawless mobs in no fewer than fifty-eight instances. In four of these instances armed force was used courageously to repel the would-be lynchers. Another significant fact is that in ten cases convictions were obtained and penitentiary sentences were imposed upon persons charged with active participation in attempts to take the law into their own hands and so commit murder.

Public sentiment is beginning to assert itself against lynching, and is accomplishing to an extent by moral sentiment what the Dyer bill sought to accomplish by application of the law. The educational campaign against mob law should be vigorously continued, especially in the states which are debited with the largest number of lynchings.

Eve. Transcript
Boston, Ma
JAN 2 - 1923

eadway Against Lynching

...l Moton of Tuskegee is able to ...re ...e fact that the fifty-seven persons ...nched by mobs in the year 1922 were ...even less in number than those immolated ...n the same manner in the preceding year. Of the number so put to death by mobs in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites, while only one-third of those lynched were charged with the offence for which lynching is supposed to be a necessary or a properly indicated penalty. Persons were put to death by mobs for such offences as horse-stealing, cattle-stealing and using disrespectful language, while in two cases individuals were made to give up their lives on "no special charge." The States which were the worst offenders were Georgia, with eleven lynchings, and Mississippi, with nine; while the Southern States which have the largest proportional black population, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, have a low lynching record—Louisiana with three cases, Alabama with two, and South Carolina with only one. A fair conclusion is that if States like Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky can get along entirely without lynch law, as they are now doing, all other States can do so.

One encouraging fact noted by Principal Moton is that in the year there were fifty-eight instances in which attempted lynchings were prevented by the authorities. A further development of this ability to keep the law effective as against violators will in time put an end to the horrible and mischievous practice. Such repression is in harmony with the rising sentiment of the country in favor of effective law enforcement, and against the insidious mischief of the lynching system and its full brother, Ku Kluxism.

1181

Lynchings—1922
Report on, Sent to Press

Howard Denies That He Contributed to Dyer Bill Defeat

Atlanta Independent
12/21/22
Atlanta

Takes Fling at N. A. A. C. P. For Spending $6,000 For Advertising in White Dailies.

By MORRIS BROWN.
(Washington Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Replying to the charge by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that he contributed to the defeat of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, emphatically denies the charge and brands it as a falsehood, and then makes the counter-charge that Mr. Johnson and others "used the people's money lavishly under the assurance that this bill would pass, and, upon its failure, he seeks a 'goat.'"

Controversy Over Letter.

This controversy grew out of a letter written by Mr. Howard to former Senator T. Coltman du Pont, of Delaware, in whose defeat by Thomas F. Bayard, in the late election, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took an important part, even importing to Wilmington Ferdinand Q. Morton, Negro Democratic leader of New York City, to speak.

In his letter Mr. Howard asserted that "the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is purely a Negro Democratic organization and has always been found on the side of the Democrats in the final analysis." But the particular part which James Weldon Johnson would construe as contributing to the defeat of the anti-lynching bill is as follows:

"Now, may I call attention to the fact that whatever legislation or whatever else is done for the colored people of this country ought certainly be done and done promptly, but I insist that none of it ought to be done through or by reason of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any of its sympathizers."

Objects to Self-Exploitation.

In his reply, made public today, Mr. Howard goes minutely into the activities of Mr. Johnson in behalf of the anti-lynching bill and expresses the opinion that the bill "would have fared better if there had been less of Johnson and his bunglesome tactics." He also tells of the lack of appreciation and co-operation with others on the part of Mr. Johnson and states that their efforts "were resented by him because it was interfering with his one aim, and that is to exploit his importance and keep in the limelight."

He explains that he has "no word of censure for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People per se, but I do object to these autocrats exploiting themselves at the expense of the association and seeking to belittle those who do not pay homage to them."

No Apology to Make.

"I have no apology to make," he says, "for standing by the men of my party who have always stood for those things which will benefit our group. What I have done and am trying to do has been at a sacrifice, but I challenge any leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to show one thing that he has done without reward or the hope of reward in fabulous salaries."

After criticising the publicity bureau of the association for spending $6,000 in advertising with the New York Times, the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; the Atlanta Constitution, and several other big white dailies, without placing any advertising whatever with the colored weeklies, which have liberally supported all efforts for the passage of an anti-lynching bill and carried the news releases of the association without charge, Mr. Howard concludes by averring that the only difference between Jim Johnson and himself on the passage of an anti-lynching bill was that Johnson was growing rich—he and DuBois being the most highly paid charity workers whom he knows—while he was growing poorer in crying to help in its passage.

Johnson's Presence Harmful.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the Congressmen and Senators, who honestly favored the enactment of the Dyer anti lynching bill, that the activities of James Weldon Johnson in and around the capitol did much to bring about the defeat of the anti-lynching bill and afforded southern Senators an opportunity to argue that the demand for such legislation came only from this organization, located in New York, for the purposes of obtaining money from the masses of Negroes with which to pay its officers big salaries.

Republican Senators also grew resentful at the manner in which Johnson demanded and threatened; and the defeat of du Pont, Frelinghuysen, Calder and other Republicans who would have supported this measure only added to their indignation.

Then there was division within the ranks of Negroes themselves. James Weldon Johnson and his associates would not co-operate with the National Equal Rights League; nor would they co-operate with Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry W. Howard and their associates. Had there been co-operation and a proper understanding among all forces working for the enactment of an anti-lynching bill the measure might have been alive today.

TEXAS AND GEORGIA LEAD IN LYNCHINGS

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1923

Their Respective Records Are 18 and 11 Out of 57 in U. S.

for the Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas led the Nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here to-day by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, 51 negroes and 6 whites, the report said, 7 less than the 64 for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each States are: Texas, eighteen; Georgia eleven; Mississippi, nine; Florida, five; Arkansas, five; Louisiana, three; Alabama, two; Tennessee, two; Oklahoma, one, and South Carolina, one.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northrn States and forty-four were in Southern States.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

LOOMS IN LOUISIANA

Chicago Defender
12/30/22

Federal and State Agents Under Guard of Troops as They Gather Anti-Klan Data

By RICHARD JONES

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29.—Dr. B. M. McKoin, fugitive and former mayor of Mer Rouge, La., has just been arrested here in connection with the murder fo Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards, two men supposed to have been slain by the Louisiana Ku Klux Klan. McKoin has been taking a postgraduate course at Johns Hopkins university.

Immediately after his arrest came a telegram from Gov. Parker of Louisiana reading: "Important. Arrest Dr. McKoin for murder. Hold him for Louisiana authorities."

McKoin stoutly denied any wrongdoing. He denied that he was a member of the Klan, but praised the work of the organization. "All I know," he declared, "is that both men who were killed were on the bad side—the side of bootleggers, gunmen and men who associated with Negro women."

The opinion was voiced freely throughout this city that Governor Ritchie would honor requisition papers for McKoin's extradition to Louisiana. Papers were expected to arrive shortly. This opinion was based largely on the strong stand Maryland authorities, a large number of whom are Catholics, have taken against the secret organization. Three days ago four white men, members of a masked mob that attacked Walter Thompson of this city and Dewey Batt of Winchester, Va., were sentenced to a total of 22 years in the penitentiary for their part in the tarring and feathering.

By BUD SAMUELS

Bastrop, La., Dec. 29.—With the governor of the state, supposedly backed by the constituted forces of law and order, on one side, and a hooded mob, honeycombing its way into every class and condition of citizenry, on the other, this district is the scene of one of the most extraordinary situations it has ever faced.

The government of the state has declared war on the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan, instead of hiding itself, denying its own existence, has accepted the challenge of the law forces. Into the fray the state has injected the militia.

Orders State Militia

Early last week Governor Parker ordered two companies of the state militia to this city, county seat of Morehouse parish, in order that the waters of Lake LaFourche might be dragged in a search for the bodies of Watt Daniels and Thomas Richards, two white men supposed to have been slain by the Klan.

All charges against them the Klan has denied. It has not denied that it had an organization, nor that it would fail to protect its interests.

Arrival of the soldiers in the parish was the sign for an alignment of the citizens of the two largest towns in the parish, Mer Rouge and Bastrop, on the side of the Klan or against it. There are no neutrals. Every man and woman in the parish now eyes his neighbors. The entire district assumed a warlike aspect directly after the soldiers had debarked.

Drag Lake

The bottom of the lake was dragged for several days without any success. This wasted effort is said to have been occasioned by Klansmen who led the militiamen off the right trail. On the night the bodies were recovered, the soldiers are said to have been fired upon by some men hidden at a distance. The men in uniform were unable to tell who their assailants were. All that they could ascertain was the direction from which they were fired upon. They were ordered to return the fire, which they did without any known casualties. Immediately thereafter noise of an explosion some 12 miles distant was heard, where 1,000 pounds of dynamite had been set off.

The explosion occurred in another body of water and brought to the surface two torsos. Investigation proved that the torsos were of the bodies of the two men sought. Daniel was identified by a watch and a belt.

Pathologists of Tulane university in New Orleans were sent for to make a postmortem examination of the remains. After the examination a high

1182

official declared that "their death was horrifying in its details." Dr. Charles W. Duval and Dr. G. M. Lanford, who performed the autopsy, refused to make any statement.

The bodies of Daniel and Richards were turned over to members of their families at the direction of Attorney General Coco.

Two additional companies of militia from the 156th Infantry, under command of Col. Louis F. Guerre, were dispatched here to take care of the situation.

Make First Arrest

After the bodies of Daniel and Richards had been recovered, the first arrest in connection with the killings was made. The man arrested was T. J. Burnett, known as "Jeff," an employee of a carbon plant two miles south of Bastrop, and a deputy sheriff. While not denying his affiliation with the Klan, the deputy sheriff stoutly denied any connection with the killing. He was placed in jail and refused bail. Friends of wealth in the district are said to have offered as high as $300,000 to get him out of prison. This offer was refused. Judge Odom of the District court set Jan. 5 as a date for a hearing. It was rumored that an effort was to be made to get Burnett a hearing before the end of the year, which would seriously interfere with the purposes of the state authorities. Attorney General Coco instructed the judge to issue no such order.

Trouble in Morehouse parish was precipitated by the election of Dr. B. M. McKoin as mayor of Mer Rouge. McKoin admitted that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. He ran on a reform ticket, pledged to clean up the town of certain evils long complained of. Once in office he set about strenuously to keep his promise.

People Get Angry

His tactics soon aroused the ire of those people against whom they were worked out. There were women of ill repute in the town, bootleggers, gamblers and other denizens of the underworld. Most of the crime committed was of the usual petty, small town sort. Most of the criminals, while not a credit to the community, hurt no one any more than they harmed themselves. McKoin's action against these interests drove them together. McKoin was known to be backed by the Klan. Some of the good people in the district were unwilling to ally themselves with the masked order. As a consequence they were driven on the other side with the other faction, Mer Rouge and Bastrop both lined up as Klan and anti-Klan.

One night the new mayor, a physician, received a call to attend a patient. He left, returning some time later with holes shot through the back of his automobile. He told people in the village that he had been lured out to a lonely spot through a fake call by his enemies and had miraculously escaped death by shooting. Only by driving his automobile at high speed had he been able to elude the mob that had sought to ambush him. He put the blame for the attack on the anti-Klan faction, naming several of his assailants, Daniel and Richards among the number.

That started things.

Masked Mob Kidnaps

Not long afterward there was a big celebration in the parish. A huge barbecue was held to which thousands of the whites from the country roundabout came. Roads leading to the scene of the festivity were lined with automobiles, buggies, surreys and other vehicles. The affair had just ended and the celebrants were making their way home along the crowded roads when a mob of white masked figures swooped down in automobiles and began searching in the line of march. They did their work swiftly, cacthing up nrst one, then another man. In all they took five. The men were placed in the cars in which the masked kidnapers had driven up, and before anyone had a chance to interfere they were taken away.

Three of the men returned. Daniel and Richards, among those taken, never came back. The men who came back told of the beating they had received. They were unable to account for the other two men or to tell who their assailants had been. The rumor spread in the town that the men who had disappeared had been murdered, their bodies tied to a cart wheel and thrown into Lake LaFourche. Failure of the local authorities to do anything resulted in the wives of the men appealing to the highest authority in the state.

Blame Klan

It was easy for most of the people in the town to fasten the guilt on the Klan in their own minds. More than half the inhabitants of this town are avowed Klansmen, and almost half of those in Mer Rouge. Tension tightened. The battle became more than an effort of so-called dealers in disorder and their forced allies to protect themselves against clandestine attack from the Klan. It grew to the point that the Klan's enemies felt they must get rid of it. It easily worked itself up into a life and death struggle, with the welfare of the community at stake. So far the Klan has enjoyed a sort of numerical superiority. That has given it the upper hand in imposing itself upon the parish.

It has actually been possible for the Klan to appropriate the authorized processes of law and order in the communities. It has been possible for it to defy the highest authority of the state.

Governor Parker recognized this danger. He could sense the possibility of the order fastening itself on other parishes as it had done in this, eventually endangering the peace of the state. A vision of this danger caused him to make a trip to Washington and ask for federal aid to protect the commonwealth.

U. S. Secret Service

United States aid came in the form of secret service agents from the department of justice. These men worked with operatives of the state of Louisiana in running down evidence against the Klan. The Klan itself was aware of the presence of these secret service men, but boasted that their own espionage system was sufficient and able enough to protect them against any disclosures the federal and state agents might try to make.

They were fooled in this respect. The men sent from Washington were split. Some of them worked in the dark and some in the open. The men working in the open were supposed to serve as decoys for persons employed in the Klan espionage system. In this way the Klansmen were kept away from the activities of the operatives who were working under cover. The government was successful in its method. The Klan boasted that it knew everything the government was doing. Much was said of the telegraph operators, the telephone operators and the employees in the postal system who were Klan adherents. It was held that these people easily kept in touch with the most secret moves of the sercet service men. They finally learned their mistake when they found that the government men working under cover had got all the evidence on them, including the names of Klansmen employed in what were regarded as key positions. They were ready to take back their threat that they would do to the government what it was said they had done to Daniel and Richards.

State Has Good Case

All the evidence which the government has garnered will be used in the hearings to be held in January. Claims are made that this information is sufficient to put many of the leading citizens of the parish behind the bars. The government is resting its case until then, although it is expected that a dozen arrests will be made before the hearings are begun. Another man has been placed in jail since Burnett, the deputy sheriff, was arrested.

No trace is now obtainable of the original cause of all the trouble, the reform mayor, McKoin. Shortly after the disappearance of Daniel and Richards he went away to Monroe, Ala., where he stayed for a short while. He left there later and told friends that he was going to study at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, Md. He is not there now.

The federal investigators have shown his story of the attack upon him to be false. They believe he did whatever shooting that was done. McKoin claimed that the men fired at him as he drove away. The officers found that a load of shot had been fired through the rear of the car. Some of this shot struck the steering wheel, bending one of the spokes. Had McKoin been in the car he would have been struck himself. The fact that he was not injured has led the investigators to believe that he was not telling the truth.

Bury Mob Victims

There was a large turning out of the citizens of both towns when the two victims of the mob were buried. A rector of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oxford was sent for to officiate at the funeral services, it probably being feared that local ministers would hesitate to act.

Troops were kept on guard for fear of an outbreak. Nothing occurred. Daniel, a World War hero, was given a military salute and buried with his medals.

The towns of Mer Rouge and Bastrop are small military camps now. Everybody is armed, and they are making no secret of it. Pistols and revolvers bulge out from hip pockets. Some weapons are carried in inside coat pockets. In the business establishments rifles and shotguns are kept at handy distances. The people are full of fight. The Klan has no intention of giving in. It is going to be a fight to the finish. There is no middle ground. There are no neutrals among the whites in the town. It is Klan or anti-Klan. Only the presence of the soldiers prevents one side of the town from tearing in on the other side, with the consequent shedding of blood there would be. Children are not playing in the roads. There was little Christmas visiting. The women are staying in town. The slightest disturbance in the town is the signal for a near panic. Crowds are created as if by magic. When they gather no one knows what to do. The soldier is the only law in the town. The police officers are powerless, either by reason of their affiliations or fear.

Business Dull

No newspapers have been obtainable save from "butchers" on the trains that have passed through. Stores have not done much business, due to the state of mind of the people.

Of course most of this fighting now is being done by the white people. They are the ones who are hurt now. The killing of Daniel and Richards, however, was not the first that had happened around here. But in the case of these men, they were white and, in a way, they were leading citizens. The Daniel family has a history in this section going a long way back. They maintained a plantation with a number of farm hands who have been with them for years. Of course, when something happened to one of them as it did, there was going to be a great amount of noise. That is just how it has been.

Race Will Benefit

Although Race men and women have been ignored in events of the past few months (it all began in August), they are bound to benefit by the outcome. They have been the ones to suffer most by Klan attacks. Houses have been burned by mobs. churches torn down, and men and women whipped. They have had no help against all this but to leave the section. This they have done in large numbers, and they are still going. They cannot all get away, however, and something must be done for those who are caught in the trap, as it were. The action being taken to get justice for the slain white men, if it results in the breaking up of the Klan, will bring a high measure of peace to their minds and renewed prosperity to the parish.

The Daniel and Richards families were unusually friendly to the Race, as Southern whites go. They employed a large number of Race people on their plantations and treated them with more kindness than is customary in these parts. Some of the old Race women who had lived for years with the Daniels wept over the coffin of their slain benefactor. This friendship for the Race, so signal in a small place like this, is thought to have been one of the motives causing the Klan to attack members of these families.

An interesting feature of the fight now going on, and one that is likely to tell in the long run, concerns the men and women employed by Klansmen. These men and women are leaving this district. They are running up North. In a short while the Klansmen will find themselves short of the most necessary labor on their plantations and in their business houses. That is one of the things that is going to enable the forces of law and order to overpower them if the government does not put them out of business first.

Lynchings — 1922.
Reports on, Sent Press, Editorial Comments on.

1183

1183

Troy Times
Tuesday, January 2, 1923

The Shadow of Lynching.

Statistics compiled at the Tuskegee, Ala., Institute show that during the year just closed there were fifty-seven lynchings in the United States, and fifty-one of these were of negroes. While this number is seven less than in 1921, the list is by far too large and indicates that the outlook for the abolition of this great evil, that for years has been a blot on civilization, is not promising. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails. Ten convictions only were obtained against alleged lynchers. All of these lynchings took place in the Southern states—Alabama, two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two, and Texas, eighteen.

Lynching seems to have had its inception in crimes against women, but did not stop there. During the last year men were lynched for horse stealing, murder, murderous assault, striking a man in a quarrel, cattle stealing, using insulting language, intimidating an officer of the law and for being a strikebreaker. In no case is lynching justifiable. The South is well provided with the machinery of law, and there is no doubt that in every case the offender would have received a speedy trial and would have been punished. The danger that always attends the hasty action of a mob is that an innocent person may be put to death. With the mob an accusation is a presumption of guilt, and the accused has no chance of proving his innocence. But, aside from all that, lynchings have a demoralizing effect on a community and break dowr. the structure of law and order. That lynchings are confined almost exclusively to the South is an evidence of the difference in temperament between the people of that section and those of the North. At Orange, N. J., several days ago a negro committed a revolting crime in which a young matron gave up her life. Had that crime been perpetrated in the South, the offender, who is said to have admitted his guilt, would have met summary punishment at the hands of a mob.

Lynchings have not operated as a deterrent of crime, and for years have cast a shadow over the land. Foreign countries have been given a false impression of America through mob violence, and many Europeans have been led to believe that the United States has not advanced far beyond the stage of Indian massacres and the days of the vigilante. The South owes it to itself and to the nation to eradicate this evil as speedily as possible.

Times
Los Angeles, Cal.
DEC 1922

TURKEY'S INFANT INDUSTRIES

From perusing the foreign dispatches regarding the Turkish situation we glean the idea that it is a life-and-death matter to England, but that France has only an academic interest in the outcome. A memorandum adopted by the French Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople and forwarded to the French government reveals the falsity of this idea. The report was so distasteful to France that she ordered it suppressed, but not before copies had fallen into the hands of several English newspapers and these promptly published the memorandum.

From this we learn that France enjoys a larger trade than any other European nation with Turkey. This has recently been endangered by the Turkish demand for economic freedom, via the abolition of the capitulations. The unbusinesslike Osmanli has come out of his centuries-old trance and has evolved some excellent ideas for the financial and commercial development of his country.

One of these he must have stolen from the Republican party in the United States. The Turk has several infant industries that he believes would grow rapidly if freed from foreign competition by a stiff protective tariff. He goes America one better by demanding in addition an export duty on raw materials, in an attempt to keep them for home manufactures, instead of being sent to their usual destination in France.

Among other heretical ideas being entertained by the Mohammedans is that all permanent foreign residents in Turkey should pay the same taxes as the natives. This is a body blow, and the Chamber of Commerce emits moans of heartfelt misery thereat. Again the Osmanli is stealing a page from Uncle Sam's notebook; it is the intention of the Nationalist Assembly to enact rigid prohibition laws in the near future. Mohammedanism preaches total abstinence, but the Turk has been slipping the past few years and the legislators intend to take steps to prevent further back slides. Harsh laws have already been enacted in Anatolia, the stronghold of Kemal Pasha, one Frenchman spending several months in prison for presenting his own brother with two bottles of wine.

Strict enforcement of prohibition means an annual loss to France of more than 15,000,000 francs. She will fight it, but the Turk is adamant in his decision that the demon alcohol must go. A satisfactory settlement of the troublesome straits question is vital to England, but France has an equal interest in preserving intact her rich trade with Turkey.

Evening Telegram
New York City
JAN 5 - 1923

Lynchings of a Year.

One satisfactory feature of the activities of Judge Lynch's lawless tribunal in 1922 is to be found in the fact that there were seven less cases than in the preceding twelve months.

According to figures compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, fifty-seven persons were disposed of through what Francis Bacon called the wild justice of revenge, as compared with sixty-four in 1921. Of these thirty were taken from the hands of justice, or thirteen from jails and seventeen from public officers outside jails. Deaths in riots and similar disturbances are not included.

Texas enjoys the bad eminence of leading the States in which lynchings occurred, with eighteen, while in the eight other States the figures were:—Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1, and Tennessee, 2.

As regards race, fifty-one of those despatched summarily were negroes and six whites, while one-third of them were charged with attacks on women.

There was growing firmness shown by the criminal authorities in resisting armed mobs.

In fourteen cases in Northern and forty-four in Southern States lynchings were prevented, either by removing the prisoners to places of safety or by augmenting the guards, while in ten instances convictions were obtained against lynchers after the fact.

If those who break into jails to interrupt the course of legal procedure realized th[illegible]n the risk of landing there [illegible]s for a long sojourn a considerable damper would be put on the practice.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Ne[illegible]
Herald

JAN 2 - 1923

LYNCHING CAN BE STOPPED

In a summary of lynchings during 1922, issued by the Tuskegee institute, it is stated that lynchings were prevented by officers of the law in fifty-eight instances, forty-four of which were in southern and fourteen in northern states. In fifty-four cases prisoners were spirited away from mobs, their guards were increased or other precautions taken and in four mobs were repelled by armed force. In ten cases convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against alleged lynchers. While the lynching evil is still a blight on the country, it is at least encouraging to note that progress is being made toward better law enforcement and officers are showing a disposition to do their duty. Fifty-seven persons were lyncned last year, seven less than in 1921, but fifty-eight lynchings were prevented, most of them in the south. There can be no question that this type of lawlessness can be controlled and eventually stamped out by the states. These figures indicate that there is no necessity for such federal interference as was proposed in the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

MIAMI, OK., RECORD-[illegible]ERAL
MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1923

FEWER LYNCHINGS

According to the annual statement of the Tuskegee Institute, 57 persons were killed by lynchings in the United States during 1922. This is seven fewer than the number of lynchings recorded during the previous year. But what is more important and heartening is that last year officers of the law prevented murder by lawless mobs in no fewer than 58 instances. In four of these instances armed force was used courageously to repel the would-be lynchers. Another significant fact is that in ten cases convictions were obtained and penitentiary sentences were imposed upon persons charged with active participation in attempts to take the law into their own hands and so commit murder.

Public sentiment is beginning to assert itself against lynching, and is accomplishing to an extent by moral sentiment what the Dyer bill sought to accomplish by application of the law. The educational campaign against mob law should be vigorously continued, especially in the states which are debited with the largest number of lynchings.

Winston N. C. Press

JAN 1 - 1923

Ship in Distress.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Fears for safety of the United States Shipping Board vessel Fluespar were entertained by officials today after constant attempts to get into communication with the vessel by wireless failed. The Bureau of Naval Communications last night picked up distress signals from the Fluespar, which said the vessel was in "heavy weather."

N. Y. C. CAL.

JANUARY 21, 1923

AMERICANISM AND LYNCHING.

While our State Department officials, our ministers of religion, our good men and women who are interested in foreign missions were denouncing the Turks for their alleged attacks on Christians and calling on God and Man, the Devil and President Harding to declare war on the Angora Government, the Tuskegee Institute officials were compiling figures that will embarrass our Turkophobe politicians, clergy and church folk. The head of the famous Negro college tells us that to his knowledge 57 persons were lynched during the year 1922. The Lone Star State, Texas, stands in lonely pre-eminence with a tip-top record of 18 unofficial mob murders. We believe it would be more in harmony with our American scheme of things to cease talking about Turkish atrocities, to stop raising funds for foreign missions, and to turn over a new leaf at home by converting the Texans, the Georgians and the other inhabitants of our own South to Christianity.—*Buffalo New Age.*

Lynchings - 1922.
Report on: Sent to Press.
Jan-June (White Press

1184

ROME, GA. Herald
JUL 2 - 1922. Press

What Others Say

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
July 1, 1922.

Mr. Editor:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe H. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi (7), and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

ROME, GA. News
JUL 2 - 1922

FOUR LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA DURING 1922

Four lynchings occurred in Georgia during the first six months of this year according to a report issued by Tuskegee institute, which follows:

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas, (12).

Of these lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2. Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Macon, Ga. NEWS
JUL 3 - 1922

KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

We have received from Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the following statistics of the lynching record in the United States for the first six months of 1922:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922, there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7), and Texas, (12.)

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

We share the general satisfaction in noting that the number of lynchings recorded for the first half of this year is less than for the same period of last year. We also find a measure of satisfaction in noting that Georgia, for the period under review, is third instead of first on the list of states in which these crimes against law and order are committed, though recent events in South Georgia have tended to upset the ratio.

But we find a material defect in the record.

What of the non-union miners in Illinois who were brutally done to death, to the number of at least nineteen, and perhaps more, for no other offense than that they were seeking to make an honest living?

Is the rope or the faggot an essential element to constitute a "lynching"? Refinements of cruelty more atrocious than either, were practiced when mothers, with babes at their breast, kicked dying men, who, in the name of their own mother, begged the simple service of a glass of water to ease their final agonies.

We need not elaborate the point, but we can at least ask that the record be made complete.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
JULY 3, 1922

Both Have Room to Impro

In the first half of this year there w[ere] 30 lynchings within the borders of the United States, all within the South. Of those thus illegally executed 28 were Negroes and two were whites. Texas holds the distinction of being the leader in these crimes with 12 lynchings. Some were hanged and others were burned to death. This is a lamentable record for a country allegedly governed by law. However, all the victims were either guilty or suspected of some crime. Thus there was a pretext, though no excuse, for the mobs taking the law into their hands. Since the North has fewer lynchings we are accustomed to hurl denunciations at that section. It deserves all that is said about the character of such crimes, but it has the opportunity for a rejoinder, regrettable as that fact is.

Over in Eastern Ohio the other day a man having a financial interest in a coal mine was on his way to the property accompanied by two companions. As he neared the mine he was met by a mob and warned to turn back. He did so, rather than invite trouble. When his back was turned he was shot dead and his two companions were wounded. Does such an act do more honor to a state than a lynching? The authors of the crime are concealed in numbers and though a special grand jury has been impaneled it is possible that the identity of the assassins will not be discovered. And there is Herrin. The right to strike does not include right to kill. Lynchings are murder, and so is the shooting down of defenseless men whether as the result of a strike or under other circumstances. Neither the North nor the South will reach a state of full government under law until it is recognized in both sections that mob rule cannot better conditions—that there is a way to secure justice, but it does not lie through defiance of the law. Both sections of our country have room for improvement.

NEW HAVEN CONN REGISTER
JULY 6, 1922

IMPRESSIVE REITERATION.

Did the thoughtful, judicial white people of this nation ever notice and ponder on the service which Tuskegee institute is doing for [illegible] society in the careful record it is keeping of lynchings in this country, and the regular semi-annual publication of it in the newspapers? For some time before Booker T. Washington's death these reports were sent out over his signature, and Major Moton has continued the plan. The communication is wholly dispassionate. It is a plain, unbiased report of the number of lynchings of the whites and of blacks, of the crimes of which the victims were charged, of the manner of the killing and of the states where the killings were perpetrated.

We have just had the summary for the six months ending with June. It bears the encouraging comparison of 30 lynchings to 36 for the first six months of last year, but on the other hand it is 18 more than for the first six months of 1920. Two states, Mississippi and Texas, did 63 per cent. of the business. All but two of the 30 victims were negroes. Only 37 per cent. were charged with the crime for which many persons suppose lynching solely exists. A much larger proportion than last year were burned at the stake. As has been said, Mississippi and Texas had 63 per cent. of them, or 7 and 12 respectively, but seven other states participated in the shame—namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma.

VIOLENCE.

The other day we read a letter from R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, concerning lynchings. It called attention to the fact that during the first six months of this year there were thirty lynchings in this country.

It reminds us that these were not all the lynchings perpetrated in the United States during the six months

News—July 8

period. Every day some fool takes the law into his own hands and kills a man to right a "wrong." That is lynching, too. In some sections it is the practice of "regulators" to seize persons who have incurred their displeasure, and whip them or smear them with tar and feathers. That also is lynching.

And in many districts jurors acquit women who kill men to make "right" alleged wrongs. And that is approval of lynching.

Work's Record Shows Fifty-Seven Victims Of Barbarity

Tuskegee Head Releases Record Showing Decrease In Lynchings Over 1921.—Number of Riot And Strike Victims Not Included.—Texas Takes Lead With Georgia Close Second.—Two Whites Lynched In Tennessee.

East Tennessee News 12/28/22

Special To The News.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., DEC. 27.—According to the record compiled by Monroe N. Work in charge of the department of Records and Research and sent out by Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, fifty-seven human beings were the victims of American barbarity during the year 1922. Of this number, fifty-one were Negroes and six were of the white race. No women were included in the number who met death at the hands of the mobs during this year.

Mr. Work's report tells, "not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law 13 from jails, and 17 from the officers of the law outside of jails.

"I also fnd that there were 53 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen o fthese instances were in Northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repe lthe would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

"Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of of the victims were burned to death 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

"The offenses charged against the whites were, murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

"The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows; Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5, Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahomo, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18; Georgia, 11.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

Lynchings—1922.
Reports on, Sent to Press.

1185

[illegible] IA. GATE CITY
[illegible], Jan. 4, 1923

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Principal Robert R. Moton, successor of the late Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has compiled the records of lynchings for the year 1922. This is, of course, a work in which Dr. Moton, as one of the leaders of his race in this country, is especially interested, since most of the victims of this detestable revolt against law are negroes. The record for 1922 is slightly better than that of the year before, but that there should be any record should make all Americans blush.

In his compilation Dr. Moton does not include those killed in strikes, riots, etc., and finds that the number was fifty-seven as against sixty-four in 1921. Of the fifty-seven, fifty-one were negroes. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with the crime that Southern lynchers and their sympathizers allege is the main cause for lynching. None of the whites lynched was charged with this crime. Six of the victims were burned to death, while four were put to death and their bodies burned.

Dr. Moton also reports that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, while in thirty of those that did take place thirteen of the victims were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside jails. Fourteen of the fifty-eight defeats of lynchers were in Northern states. In ten instances, convictions and penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers. No lynchings took place in a Northern state.

Not much can be said against lynching that has not already been said. But it can never be too often repeated that the way to prevent lynchings is to have peace officers that are not afraid of the cowards that compose lynching mobs. One brave, determined man can awe the average mob. This has been done. Lynchings take place where the lynchers know that the officers of the law are either in sympathy with them or are too cowardly to fight them.

Statesville N.C. Landmark

JAN 4 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE PAST YEAR.

At the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the colored, at Tuskegee, Ala., a record is kept of lynchings which take place throughout the United States. A summary of the record is given to the press each year. The record for the past year has been published and shows that 57 persons were lynched in 1922. The report is of general interest in that the number of lynchings recorded show seven less than the year 1921 and is of special interest because North Carolina has no lynchings recorded to its discredit.

According to this report, thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. Officers of the law outside dited with having prevented lynchings in 58 cases, 14 of these cases being in the Northern States and 44 in Southern States. Ten alleged lynchers were convicted and given penitentiary sentences.

Of those lynched, 51 were negroes and 6 white. Alabama is accredited with 2, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 11, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 9, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 18. The offenses charged against the white were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3; The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Observer

DEC 2 81922

TUSKEGEE'S REPORT.

The Tuskegee Institute has promulgated its findings on the score of lynchings during 1922. According to its count, there were 57 persons lynched, this being a decline of seven from the year 1921. The record seems otherwise improved, for it develops that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Six whites were among the number lynched. One-third of the negroes put to death were charged with "the usual crime." The Tuskegee agency locates all the lynchings in Southern States, the coal mine affairs and killings North and West, perhaps not being regarded as "lynchings." North Carolina has a clean score, while there was but one "lynching" in South Carolina, Georgia furnished 11 victims and Texas 18.

FIFTY-SEVEN BLACK MARKS.

The record of lynching in this country during 1922 as compiled by the Tuskegee Institute and carried in Monday's Free Press and other papers throughout the country, while showing a slight improvement over the preceding year, is still a disgraceful one.

Analysis of the statistics show that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922, 7 less than in 1921. Of this number it is amazing to find that 30 were actually taken away from officers of the law or out of jails, and only 27 were reached by the mobs before the constituted authorities had them in hand. Against this disgraceful showing, there were 58 instances in which attempts at lynching were prevented by courageous officers. Fourteen of these being in northern states and 44 in southern states. In only 4 of these cases was armed force necessary to repel the would be lynchers. In the other 54, the prisoners were removed or guards increased. Of the 57 lynched, 51 were negroes and 6 were white.

The charges against those who were victims of mobs ran practically the whole gamut of criminal offenses from attacks on women to the use of insulting language. Two of the number were put to death without any specific charge being lodged against them, probably on general principles.

It's a regrettable fact that all of the 57 lynchings occurred in southern states. It's most gratifying in this connection, however, that North Carolina's record was clear, and that she suffered no stain from such outlawry during the year. Texas led with 18 unlawful killings by mobs and Georgia had 11, while Mississippi suffered 9 outrages, Florida and Arkansas 5 each, Louisiana 3, Alabama and Tennessee 2 each and Oklahoma and South Carolina 1 each.

The record is certainly no credit to the South.

Raleigh N.C. Press

1185

JAN 1 - 1923

Decrease in Number of Lynchings in U. S. During Year 1922

According to statistics furnished by Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, there were 57 persons lynched in the United States during the year just closed—14 in northern states and 44 in the South. This was a decrease of seven from the previous year. Of the number lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19, or one-third of those summarily put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, two; rape, four. The nine states in which lynchings occurred were Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippie, 9; Oklahoma, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18. These figures do not include deaths during strikes, riots, etc. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from [illegible]

DANVILLE, VA., Register.

JAN 2 1922

57 LYNCHINGS IN YEAR; TEXAS LEADS WITH 18

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six white, the report said, seven less than 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State Texas, 18, Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States, and forty-four were in Southern States.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against lynchers.

NUMBER LYNCHE... LOWER LAS...

Fifty-seven P... Death by ...

REPORT BY TU...EGEE

Six White People in List—Texas Leads With Georgia the Runner Up.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31 (By the Associated Press).—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 negroes and six whites, said the report, which was seven fewer than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jail and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings took place and the number in each state are: Texas 18, Georgia 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Louisiana 3, Alabama 2, Tennessee 2, Oklahoma 1 and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder 2, assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder 2, fighting 1, charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder 9; murderous assault 4, assault 14, attempted assault 5, killing officer of the law 3, killing man in altercation 1, striking man in quarrel 1, robbing and striking a woman 1, cattle stealing 1, using insulting language 1, for being a strikebreaker 1, mistaken identity 2, indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1, intimidating officers of the law 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Journal
JAN 4 1923

Record Shows 57 Lynched Last Year

Texas Leads Southern States In Number Illegally Put To Death.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 3.—Figures compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, show that fifty-seven persons were lynched in the year 1922, as against sixty-four for the year 1921.

Other interesting figures show the number of deaths and causes, which were compiled by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the research work.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

ANGEBURG, S. C., Democrat.
JAN 2 1923

RECORDS SHOW 57 LYNCHED IN 1922

Thirty Persons Were Taken From the Hands of the Law

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research Monroe N. Work in charge. Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instanses, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one third of those put to death werec harged with rape or attempted rape; 6of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. Thec harges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1 intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in whichl ynchings occurred and then umber in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11, Louisiana, 3, Mississippi, 9, Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Pittsburg Sat Gazette
Jan 5 1923

TEXAS LEADS 127 IN LYNCHING

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—The State of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here Saturday by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 being negroes and 6 whites, said the report, which were 7 less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thitry of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of he law, 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Gaffney S. C. Ledger
JAN 4 1923

FIFTY-SEVEN PERSONS ARE LYNCHED IN YEAR OF 1922

Fifty-One of These Were Negroes and Six Were White Persons.

Dr. Robert R. Moton send The Ledger the following:

I send vou the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and forty-four were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmentd or other precautions taken. In the four instances, armed forces was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the fifty-seven lynched in 1922, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, nineteen or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, two; rape, four.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, nine; murderous assault, four; rape, fourteen; attempted rape, five; killing officer of the law, three; horse stealing, two; being intimate with woman, two; no special charge, two; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulating language, one; for being a strike breaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, Texas, eighteen.

TEXAS LEADS NATION IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS FOR 1922

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year; 51 were negroes and 6 were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas 18, Georgia 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Louisiana 3, Alabama 2, Tennessee 2, Oklahoma 1 and South Carolina 1. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were, murder 2, assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were, murder 2, fighting 1, charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were, murder 9, murderous assault 4, assault 14, attempted assault 5, killing officer of the law 3, killing man in altercation 1, striking man in quibble 1, quibbling and striking 1, cattle stealing 1, using insulting language 1, for being a strike-breaker 1, mistaken identity 2, indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1, intimidating officers of the law 1.

The report stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchings.

Lynchings – 1922 1186
Report on, Sent to press

ROME, GA Herald
JAN 2 -1923

Head of Tuskegee Institute Tells Of Lynchings In South

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has addressed a letter to the press reviewing the lynchings which occurred in 1922. On the subject he says:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

"The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississipp i,9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18."

"Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31."

Lynchings Drop; 57 in Last Year

[illegible] DECEMBER 27, 1922

There Would Have Been 58 More if Attempts Had Not Failed.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 27.—Fifty-seven persons, six of them whites, were lynched in the United States this year, seven fewer than in 1921, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute.

Texas again led with 18 lynchings, Georgia had 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Alabama, 2, Louisiana 3, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1 and Tennessess 2.

Thirteen of those lynched were taken from jails and seventeen taken from officers outside of prison. Offenses ranged rom strike breaking and insulting language to murder and attacks on women. In fifty-eight cases officers of the law prevented lynchings, using armed force in four instances.

NASHVILLE TENN., BANNER
Monday, Jan. 1. 1923

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S REPORT ON LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here Sunday by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were Negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, thirteen from jails and fifteen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and forty-four were in Southern states.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Herald
JAN 1 -1923

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS 57 PERSONS LYNCHED LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Records kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute show that 57 persons were lynched in 1922, according to an announcement by Principal R. R. Moton of the school. This is seven less than during 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites, the Tuskegee report shows.

Principal Moton reports that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precaution taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against the alleged lynchers.

TEXAS LYNCHED MOST PERSONS DURING 1922

NEW YORK HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1923

Reports Show No Illegal Hangings in North.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here to-day by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched in the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, seven less than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were won against lynchers.

57 LYNCHINGS IN 1922.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NEWS.
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

TUSKEGEE, Ala., January 1.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched in 1922, fifty-one negroes and six whites, the report said; seven fewer than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states, and forty-four in southern states.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying prison sentences were obtained against lynchers.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS 57 PERSONS LYNCHED LAST YEAR

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. AGE HERALD
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Records kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute show that 57 persons were lynched in 1922, according to an announcement by Principal R. R. Moton of the school. This is seven less than during 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites, the Tuskegee report shows.

Principal Moton reports that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precaution taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against the alleged lynchers.

Record of Lynchings

MURFREESBORO, TENN., News-Ban.
Friday, Jan. 5, 1923

1186

According to the report made by the Department of Records, Tuskeegee Institute, there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This being 7 less than the previous year. 30 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of the jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 14 of these instances were in the Northern states and 44 in the South. In ten instances convictions, carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against lynchers. One-third of all of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The above does not include those killed or lynched in strikes, riots, etc., in the Northern and Western States. In fact the records are compiled strictly from the Southern States.

MATTOON, ILL., JOUR-GAZETTE
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

TEXAS TOPS STATES IN 1922 LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public here today by the Tuskegee Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, of whom fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report. These were seven less than the total of sixty-four for the year of 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jail, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

TEXAS LEADS LIST IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

LAFAYETTE, IND., COURIER
Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1923

Fifty-Seven Persons Meet Violent Deaths at Hands of Mob During

Past Year.

[By the Associated Press.]

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—The tate of Texas led the nation in he number of lynchings during 922, with Georgia second and lississippi third, according to tatistics compiled and made pubc here by the Tuskegee Normal nd Industrial institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched uring the year, 51 negroes and 6 hites, the report said, seven less han the sixty four for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were aken from jails and seventeen rom officers of the law outside of ails.

The ten states in which lynchngs occurred and the number in ch state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 1; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; ennessee 2; Oklahoma, 1 and outh Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that here were fifty eight instances in hich officers of the law preented lynchings. Fourteen of hese instances were in northern tates and forty four were in outhern states. In ten instances, he report added, convictions carying prison sentences were securd against alleged lynchers.

NONE IN ILLINOIS

MT CARMEL ILL REG
RSDAY, JAN. 4, 1923.

Fifty-seven Lynchings in 1922—Texas Leads With Eighteen.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 4—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year; 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jail.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each, are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 1, 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS WITH 18 DURING LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, ALA., December 31.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and search department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year; fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report. This is seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921.

Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, thirteen from pails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

TEXAS LED NATION IN TOTAL LYNCHINGS

OGDEN, UTAH. EXAMINER
JANUARY 1, 1923

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By the Associated Press)—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here by the record and search department of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year 51 negroes and six whites, said the report, which is seven less than the sixty-four lynched in Texas. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 27, 1922

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

Year's Total 57, or Seven Fewer Than in 1921.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 26.—Fifty-seven persons, six of them whites, were lynched in the United States this year, seven fewer than in 1921, according to figures compiled by Tuckegee Institute.

Texas again led, with 18 lynchings; Georgia had 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Alabama 2, Louisiana 3, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1 and Tennessee 2. This number does not include those killed in strikes, riots, &c.

Thirteen of those lynched were taken from jails and seventeen taken from officers outside of prison. Offenses ranged from strike breaking and insulting language to murder and rape. In fifty-eight cases officers of the law prevented lynchings, using armed force in four instances.

N Y C WORLD
DECEMBER 27, 1922

DECREASE IN LYNCHINGS.

Year's Total 57, or Seven Fewer Than in 1921.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 26.—Fifty-seven persons, six of them whites, were lynched in the United States this year, seven fewer than in 1921, according to figures compiled by Tuckegee Institute.

Texas again led, with 18 lynchings; Georgia had 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Alabama 2, Louisiana 3, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1 and Tennessee 2. This number does not include those killed in strikes, riots, &c.

Thirteen of those lynched were taken from jails and seventeen taken from officers outside of prison. Offenses ranged from strike breaking and insulting language to murder and rape. In fifty-eight cases officers of the law prevented lynchings, using armed force in four instances.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., REGISTER
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

TEXAS LEADS ON THE NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

(By Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which was seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOUR.
Monday, Jan. 8, 1923

Lynching statistics compiled by R. R. Moton show that mob law is intolerably unjust. Nobody was lynched in 1921 for chewing, audibly, in a street car or place of public entertainment, a hunk of gum.

Record
Philadelphia, Pa.

JAN 1 - 1923

Lynching Statistics for 1922.

Editor of The Record:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number, 64, for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19, or one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
The Tuskegee Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 28, 1923.

High Point-1-4-23
Enterprise

JAN 4 1923

LYNCHING RECORD

Records of lynchings kept by the Tuskegee Institute, a school for negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., show that during the year 1922 there were 57 lynchings in the United States, or an average of more than one a week. It is something to North Carolina's credit that this state passed through the year without any lynchings, although there were a few occasions that might have given rise to mob rule. North Carolina officers exercised due vigilance in seeing that justice was carried out and for the most part North Carolina negroes behaved themselves properly.

This report shows that 30 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from county jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. Officers of the law are credited with having prevented 58 lynchings, 14 of these being in northern states and 44 in southern states. Ten persons were convicted on charges of being accessories to lynchings and were given penitentiary senteces.

Texas is charged with the largest number of lynchings, 18, Georgia had 11, Mississippi 9, Alabama 2, Arkansas 5, Louisiana 3, Oklahoma 1, Tennessee 2, Florida 5, and South Carolina 1. Of the total number 51 were negroes and six white men. The offenses charged ranged from murder and rape to cattle stealing and frightening women and children.

At Herrin, Ill., in a single afternoon 22 men were shot or beaten to death by an organized mob. The Tuskegee report does not mention Illinois but the Herrin mob was quite guilty of lynching as was an

THE LYNCHINGS OF THE YEAR 1922

CO[illegible]NDARD
[illegible] 2, 1923

Statistics Compiled at Tuskegee Institute

SEVEN LESS THAN 1921 RECORD

A Total of 57 Lynched in the United States During the Year as Compared With 64 Last Year—Crimes Which Called For This Action

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 2.—Major Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute makes public the following statistics concerning the lynchings of the past year:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were fifty eighty instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and forty-four were in Southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death, 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offences charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Lynchings—1922
Reports on, Sent Press, 1187

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Journal

JAN 1 1923

Texas Leads South In Lynchings For The Year

Statistics Compiled by Tuskegee Show That Fifty-Seven Lynchings Occurred in Dixie For the Year

(By Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which was seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5, killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states, and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

There were ten states in which lynchings took place and the number in each state, are:

Texas 18, Georgia 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5,—Arkansas 5, Louisiana 3, Alabama 2, Tennessee 2, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with attacking women, or attempting to attack women; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were:

Murder, two; attacking women, four.

The offenses charged against the whites were:

Murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three.

The offenses charged against the negroes were:

Murder, nine; murderous assault, four; attacks upon women, fourteen; attempted attacks upon women, five; killing officer of the law, three; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strikebreaker, one; mistaken identity, two; frightening women and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and forty-four were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the other four instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Florence Ala
Times
X

JAN 1 - 1923

57 PEOPLE WERE LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING 1922

TEXAS LEAD WITH EIGHTEEN.. GEORGIA SECOND AND MISSISSIPPI WAS THIRD

(By Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynching during 1922, with Georgia, second, and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public by the Record and research Department of the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty seven persons lynched during the year. Fifty one were negroes and six were whites said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons

TAMPA FLA., Tribune,

JAN 1 - 1923

57 DIE AT HANDS OF MOBS, NEGRO NORMAL

INSTITUTE REPORTS

ONLY SIX VICTIMS LYNCHED WERE WHITE MEN

Assault or Attempted Assault Caused One-Third of Killings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by record and search department of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year; 51 were negroes and 6 were whites, said the report, which were 7 less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—13 from jails and 18 from the officers out side the jail.

The ten states in which lynchings occufred and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault. Six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murdereous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 7; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and forty-four were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers.

In ten instances the report added convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., State

JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN 1922 LYNCHINGS

Georgia Second, Mississippi Third; Total Less Than In 1921

1187

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By A. P.)—Hexas led the nation in lynching during 1922. [illegible] and Mississippi

[illegible] persons year, 51 were [illegible] were whites, said the [illegible] were seven less than the number of sixty-four in 1921. Thirty of the persons were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi 9; Florida 5; Arkansas 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Oklahoma 1; and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder 2; assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were; murder 2; fighting 1; charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were; murder 9. murderous assault 4; assault 14; attempted assault 5; killing officer of the law 3; killing man in altercation 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking a woman 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language 1; for being a strikebreaker 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentence were secured against alleged lynchers.

Tocoa, Ga-
Record
X

JAN 1 1923

Lynching Record in United States

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 8.—The [illegible] of Texas led the nation in the

ber of lynchings during the year with Georgia second and Missi third, acccording to statistics con and made public here today b record and research departmen the Tuskegee Normal and Indu Institute.

There were fifty-seven pe lynched during the year, 51 wer groes and six were whites, sai report, which were seven less tha number of sixty-four for the 1921. Thirty of the persons ly were taken from the hands of the 13 from jails, and 17 from offic the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lync occurred and the number in each are:

Texas 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi Florida, 5; Arkansas, 6; Louisiana Alabama 2; Tennessee, 2 Oklahom 1; South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those p to death, the report continued, we charged with assaults or attempt assault; six of the victims we burned to death; four were put death and then their bodies burne The charges against those burned death were: Murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against t whites were. Murder, 2; fighting, charges not reported, 3. The offens charged against the negroes wer Murder, 9; Murderous assault 4; a sault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killi officer of the law, 3; killing man altercation, 1; striking man in quarr 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; c tle stealing, 1; using insulting lan age, 1; for being a strike-breaker, mistaken identity, 2; indecent posure of persons and frightening man and children, 1; intimidating ficers of the law, 1.

The report further stated there were fifty-eight instance which officers of the law prev lynchings. Fourteen of these stances were in northern states forty-four were in Southern s In fifty-four of the cases the p ers were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions t In the four other instances a forces were used to repel the w be lynchers. In ten instances th port added, convictions carrying tentiary sentences were se against alleged lynchers.

Jackson, Miss. News

JAN 1 1923

Texas Lynchings Exceed Numbers In Other States

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty seven lynchings during the year, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty four for the year of 1921. Thirty of the persons that were lynched, were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama 2, Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina, 1.

SEVIERVILLE, TENN., VINDICATOR
Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1923

LYNCHERS CONVICTED

One hopeful paragraph illumines the report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute upon the lynchings of 1922:

"In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers."

To say that lynchers' victims often are not charged with criminal assault, and that lynchers often murder prisoners who are not guilty of the charges laid against them is idle repetition of accepted truth.

Defenders of lynching are rare nowadays among persons of real intelligence and education. But it has been hard to convict, or even procure indictments against lynchers because the sympathy of the unintelligent is prevalent. Often it pervades grand jury rooms.

Fifty-seven Americans, some white, more of them black, some accused of using insulting language, or resisting arrest, were lynched last year. Ten persons were convicted.

The record is not as black as it might be. May truly civilized persons hope reasonably that the time will come when ten lynchings and the conviction of fifty-seven lynchers will be recorded by the compilers of lynching statistics at Tuskegee?—Courier Journal.

The Lynching Record.

President Robert R. Moton, successor of the late Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Normal institute, has compiled the record of lynchings for the year 1922. This is, of course, a work in which Dr. Moton, as one of the leaders of his race in the country, is especially interested, since most of the victims of this detestable revolt against law are negroes. The record for 1922 is slightly better than that of the year before, but that there should be any record should make all Americans blush.

In his compilation Dr. Moton does not include those killed in strikes, riots, etc., and finds that the number was fifty-seven, as against sixty-four in 1921. Of the fifty-seven, fifty-one were negroes. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with the crime that Southern lynchers and their sympathizers allege is the main cause for lynching. None of the whites lynched was charged with this crime. Six of the victims were burned to death, while four were put to death and their bodies then burned.

Dr. Moton also reports that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, while in thirty of those that did take place thirteen of the victims were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside jails. Fourteen of the fifty-eight defeats of lynchers were in Northern states. In ten instances, convictions and penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers. No lynching took place in a Northern state.

Not much can be said against lynching that has not already been said. But it can never be too often repeated that the way to prevent lynchings is to have peace officers that are not afraid of the cowards that compose lynching mobs. One brave, determined man can awe the average mob. This has been done. Lynchings take place where the lynchers know that the officers of the law are either in sympathy with them or too cowardly to fight them.

Hamilton Tex Herald
JANUARY 5, 1923

TEXAS LEADS NATION IN NUMBER LYNCHINGS DURING THE PAST YEAR

Eighteen Illegal Executions Recorded In This State During 1922.

Texas led all other states in the number of lynchings during 1922 with a total of eighteen, while Georgia took second place with nine, according to the annual statistics issued by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for negroes at Tuskegee, Ala. There were 57 persons lynched in 1922, according to Moton's statement, while 4 were lynched during 1921. Thirty ofthe persons lynched this year were taken out of the hands of the law, 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside the jails. Moton's statement as to lynchings is as follows:

"I find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken In the 4 other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

"Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged to rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

"The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker. 1; mistaken identity, 2: indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1; intimidating officer ofthe law, 1.

"The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18."

Lenoir, N. C. Topic

JAN 11 1923

TEXAS LEADS SOUTH IN LYNCHINGS FOR THE YEAR

The state of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922 with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public at Tuskegee, Ala., on Dec. 31 by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which was seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states, and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Spencer N. C. Courier

JAN 4 1922

Lynching Record

The following concerning lynching for the past year as complied at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research Monroe N. Work in charge. Including those killed in stikes, riots etc. there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

Lynchings—1922.
Reports on, Sent Press.

1188

Henderson N. C.
Dispatch
JAN 1 - 1923

57 LYNCHINGS FOR THE YEAR OF 1922

Principal of Tuskegee Institute Announces His Compilations

A total of 52 lynchings occurred during the year 1922, according to compilations made by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and made public today through a syndicated letter. Mr. Moton's summary follows:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force wa sused to repeal the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the white were: murder, 2, fighting 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1, intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11, Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

SANDERSVILLE, GA.
JAN 3 1922

Georiga Second in Lynch Cases

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jail, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of these put to death, the report continued, were charged with asasult or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

Charges Against Victims

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder 2; fighting, one; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were murder, nine; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in alteration, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting lagnuage, 1; for being a strikebraker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern State and 44 were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the

Atlanta and spent a few days with Mrs. Lester Josey, and she with Mrs Josey went to Mrs. Leslie Francis' for a family dining Christmas day.

All the school folks-students and teachers, were the happy guests of home folks during the holidays.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Advertiser
JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS LEADS SOUTH IN 1922 LYNCHINGS

Report of Tuskegee Institute Statistician Places Georgia Second

(Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Henderson N. C.
Dispatch
JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN 1922 LYNCHINGS

Statistics Show That Bloody Record Was Made in Illegal Slaying by Mob

By Associated Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty seven persons lynched during the year. Fifty one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were ten states in which lynchings took place and the number in each state are: Texas 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi 9; Florida 5; Arkansas 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Oklahoma 1 and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with attacking women or attempting women; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder 2; attacking women 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder 2; fighting 1; charges not reported 3. The offenses charged the negroes: murder 9; murderous assault 4; attacks upon women 14; attempted attacks upon women 5; killing officer of the law 3; killing man in altercation 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking a woman 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language 1; forbeying a strike breaker; misting identity; frightening women and children 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In fifty four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report adde convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

LYNCHINGS FELL OFF LAST YEAR

Fifty-One Negroes and Six Whites Met Death by Mobs.

Thirty of the Persons Lynched Were Taken From the Hands of the Law.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 negroes and 6 whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern state and forty-four were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precatious taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

TEXAS LEADS ALL OTHER STATES IN LYNCHINGS

GAINESVILLE TEX
JANUARY 4, 192

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led all the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder 2, assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted asault 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking at woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and forty-four were in southern states.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

CARUTHERSVILLE MO ARGUS
JANUARY 5, 1923

LYNCHING STATISTICS FOR 1922

I am sending you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances where officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 6 were whites and 51 were negroes; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the white were: murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman with children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occured and number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Louisiana, 3; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.
Tuskegee, Alabama,
January [illegible], 1923.

KANSAS CITY (MO.) TIMES
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923

WORKING OUT THE BEAST.

Now and then there is an outstanding evidence of human progress which in itself appears sufficient to encourage belief that vast strides toward higher planes of existence may yet be taken. For example, it is still common to deplore lynching as a national evil in America, and a few weeks ago a bill intended to curb the evil through action of the federal courts was sidetracked permanently in congress only after the strongest kind of efforts for its passage. Yet lynching, if the frequency of the crime is to be considered, is just about one-fourth as much of an evil as it was thirty years ago.

That heartening fact is set forth in the report of the Tuskegee institute showing the number of lynchings in 1922 to have been fifty-seven, compared with sixty-four the previous year. But in 1892 the number of such atrocities totaled 208. Since that year there has been a gradual decrease in the practice, the number of persons who were victims of mob passion in 1917 being only thirty-eight.

In view of the progress already made, it is not too much to expect that within a few years more lynching may be practically eliminated in the United States. Education, determined efforts at law enforcement, better understanding between the races as a result of deliberate moves in this direction by leaders among both whites and blacks—all have had a share in the improvement. An upward movement of humanity is possible wherever the right kind of effort is made.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
News
JAN 1 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN THE NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

57 People Lynched During the Past Year, of Which Number 51 Were Negroes

NONE IN NORTH CAROLINA

(By Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by hte record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, two; assault, four.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, nine; murderous assault, four; assault, 14; attempted assault, five; killing officer of the law three; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strike-breaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In 10 instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JAN 14 1923

58 to 57

Tuskegee Institute has made a compilation of the lynchings of the year that has gone and finds the number of crimes of this horrible character eight less than was reported for 1921. Such a decrease gives ground for hope that the United States will soon be able to wash away this stain from its annual record. Of greater significance than the falling off is the evidence that Sheriffs and other public officials, in a position to support orderly processes, have succeded in preventing 58 lynchings attempted during the year. The number of cases in which the mob spirit did its victim to death was 57. Ten States are on the 1922 roll or shame. Texas comes first with 18, Georgia has 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, tied with Arkansas; Louisiana has 3, Alabama and Tennessee 2 each and Oklahoma and South Carolina have 1 apiece. According to the Tuskegee statisticians then, lynching has been segregated. It has been confined to the South. Other sections of the country have kept themselves clean, because in 14 different instances officers of the law in Northern States have successfully resisted attempts at lynching. Most significant of all is the record that no less than 10 different times during the year have public prosecutors obtained penitentiary sentences for lynchers. An Americanism which provides jails for those who assert their right to lynch seems to be coming into its own.—Boston Globe.

Lynchings – 1922
Report on, Sent to press.

1189

North American
Philadelphia, Pa.
JAN 1 - 1923

57 LYNCHED IN YEAR; FEWER THAN IN 1921

One Third Accused by Women; 13 Taken From Jails

USKEEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There 57 persons lynched in 1922, as pared with 64 in 1921, according gures compiled by Tuskeegee In- te. Thirteen of the persons ned were taken from jails and from officers of the law outside ails.

here were 58 instances in which ers of the law prevented lynch- s. Fourteen of these instances re in northern staes and 44 were southern states. In 54 of the cases e prisoners were removed or the rds were augmented or other pre- ons taken. In the 4 other in- es, armed force was used to the would-be lynchers. In 10 nces, convictions carrying peni- iary sentences were secured inst alleged lynchers.

f the 57 persons lynched in 1922, were negroes and 6 were whites. neteen, or one-third of those put o death, were charged with attacks on women. Six of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; attacks on women, 19; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

LYNCHINGS IN YEAR WERE 57

Texas Led Nation in Number With Georgia Second and Mississippi Third

[redacted], Dec. 31.—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 negroes and six whites, said the report, seven less than the number of 64 or the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands o fthe law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state were: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; strike-breaking, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidation of officer of the law, 1.

The report further states that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states, and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In 10 instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

KANSAS CITY (MO.) JOURNAL
FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923

Fewer Lynchings in 1922.

The official statistics of the president of Tuskegee institute show that during 1922 there were fifty-seven lynchings recorded in the South as compared with sixty-five in 1921.

This decrease, relatively small though it be, is however, not the most encouraging feature of the figures, which show that fifty-eight attempted lynchings were foiled by the vigorous action of officers of the law.

More lives were saved from destruction at the hands of blood-thirsty mobs than were lost. That is highly gratifying and proves again what has long been contended: that resistance to the blood-lust of lawless mobs will, at least as often as not, prevent the cruelty and shame of illegal executions.

It may be taken for granted that the display of the same zeal in enforcing the law which saved fifty-eight lives would have saved a large percentage of the fifty-seven lost. Some lynchings may be conceded to have been unavoidable, so far as the law was concerned. It is not always possible successfully to thwart the fanatical demand for the lives of persons accused of crime. But as the figures for 1922 prove, sturdy resistance by officers instead of supine surrender or, worse still, actual connivance, will prevail in a large proportion of cases.

Whether it proves successful or not, it is to the credit of the officers of the law that they offer it. That is their sworn duty and it is highly encouraging to note that public sentiment in the South is steadily demanding that officers perform that duty.

JAN 1 1923

LYNCHINGS IN 1922

From Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, The Journal has received the following letter giving facts concerning lynchings in this country in the year 1922:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penalty sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

"Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape, 4.

"The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

"The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18."

Statesville N.C.
Daily
JAN 3 - 19

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS.

Fifty-Seven People Lynched During the Past Year, of Which Number 51 Were Negroes.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31. — The State of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and 6 whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State, are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, two; assault, four.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sen-

Sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Enterprise
JAN 4 1923
Cuthbert - Ga

Lynching Statistics.

The Tuskegee Institute furnishes the following record of lynchings in the United States during 1922:

There were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mis taken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

WILMINGTON N. C. Star

JAN 1 1923

TEXAS, WITH 18, LEADS LYNCHING COLUMN FOR 1922

Total of 57 Persons Killed by Mob Violence, Tuskegee Statistics Show

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press).—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second, and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and reasearch department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were:

Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3.

The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidation of officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In 10 instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

evening post
JAN 1 1923

NO LYNCHINGS IN N. C. PAST YEAR; TEXAS LEADS U. S

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.— Fifty one negroes and six white persons met death at the hands of mobs last year, according to a report issued by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Texas led the list with Georgia second and Mississippi third.

No lynchings occured in North Carolina during the past 12 months.

Sixty four were lynched in 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state were: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklamoha, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempting assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; or being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

In northern states and 44 were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers.

In ten instances the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

MOBILE, ALA.
JAN 13 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS DURING TWELVE MONTHS

Records of Tuskegee Normal Institute Shows Alabama Near Bottom in Number of Cases of Mob Violence.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By The Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Insittute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were white, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texts 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi 9; Florida 5; Arkansas 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Tennessee 2; Oklahoma 1, and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder 2; assault 4.

Wide Range of Offense.

The offense charges against against the whites were: Murder 2; fighting 1; charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder 9; murderous assault 4; assault 14; attempted assault 5; killing officer of the law 3; killing man in altercation 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking a woman 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language 1; for being a strike-breaker 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers.

In ten instances the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Concord N. C. Tribune
JAN 2 - 1923

Fifty-Seven Lynchings in Year; Texas Leads With Eighteen.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six white, the report said, seven less than for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina 1.

The report further states that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteens of these instances were in northern states, and forty-four were in southern states.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against lynchers.

NASHVILLE, TENN. Banner
JAN 1 - 1923

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S REPORT ON LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here Sunday by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were Negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, thirteen from jails and fifteen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and forty-four were in Southern states.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Lynchings—1922
Report on, Sent to press.

1190

Eve. Post
New York City
JAN 2-1923

Lynchings in 1922

To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:

Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number (64) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lyncners. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offences charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offences charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31.

Burlington N.C
News
JAN 2-1923

TEXAS LEADS IN NUMBER LYNCHINGS--N. C. NONE

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public there today by the rceord and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; assault, 4. The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Lyons, Ga
Progress
JAN 4 1923

GEORGIA SECOND IS IN LYNCH CASES

TEXAS LEADS NATION DURING 1922, TUSKEEGEE REPORT SAYS —TOTAL OF FIFTY-SEVEN PUT TO DEATH.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The State of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jail, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of the jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississppi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina 1

Ninteen or one-third of these put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assualt; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 1.

Charges Against Victims

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, one; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were murder, nine; murdeous assaut, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law,3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman,1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; forebeing a strikbreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law,1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings Fourteen of these instances were in Northern State and 44 were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carry penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Commerce Ga
News
JAN 4 1923

NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS DURING 1922.

Editor News:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Four-- teen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the

cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

The offenses charge dagainst the whites were murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1 using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5, Florida, 5; Georgia, 11, Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

RALEIGH N. C. Observer
JAN 1 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN TOTAL LYNCHINGS

Fifty-Seven Persons Lynched During Year; Eighteen Were Lynched In Texas

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By the Associated ress.)—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public there today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5 Louisiana, 3 Alabama, 2 Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; assault, 4. The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5 killing officer of the law, 3 killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1 using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states, and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal
JAN 1 -1923

57 KILLED BY LYNCHING ROUTE YEAR JUST GONE

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31.—(Special)—The report of lynchings in the United States as compiled by Monroe N. Work, in charge of research work at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, for the year 1922, was made public Monday.

It is declared in this report, not including reports on strikes, riots and other like causes, 57 persons were lynched in 1922, seven less than the number of 1921, which was 64. Thirty of the victims, the report said, were "taken from the hands of the law." Thirteen were taken from jails and seventeen seized outside of jails from those having them in custody.

Lynchings Prevented

It is also stated in the report that there are fifty-eight cases on record where the officials prevented lynchings by timely action, fourteen of these being in northern states and forty-four in southern states. In fifty-four cases the prisoners were removed or guard augmented sufficiently to stop pending or threatened trouble. In four instances arms were used to repel alleged would-be lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault on women or attempted criminal assault; six of these victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder 2; criminal assault 4.

Offenses Charged

The offenses charged against the whites were murder 2; fighting 1; charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were murder 9; murderous assault 4; criminal assault 14; attempted criminal assault 5; killing officer of the law 3; horse stealing 2; being intimate with women 2; no special charge 2; killing man in altercation 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking a woman 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language 1; for being a strike breaker 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of persons and frightening women and children 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2; Arkansas 5; Florida 5; Georgia 11; Louisiana 3; Mississippi 9; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 2; Texas 18.

Scottsville Ky. Herald
JAN 2 -1923

FIGURES AS TO LYNCHINGS.

To the Editor: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repeal the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2, fighting 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each States are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
December 31. 1922.

Journal
Jersey City, N. J.
JAN 3 -1923

LYNCHINGS IN 1922.

Editor Jersey Journal:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number (64) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. Moton.
Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1922.

Lynchings — 1922
Report on, Sent to press

1191

The Crime of Lynching

Now that the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is dead, it is incumbent upon the state and county authorities of every state in the Union to use every legal means within their power to see that the crime of lynching is blotted from the American life.

There is not a civilized nation under the sun that carries year after year on her records a list of lynchings as great as that of the United States. Punishment of crime is a state and county matter and should be a state and county pride. Every human being, alien or citizen, black or white, who lives within the boundaries of the United States, is entitled to the protection of the laws that are on the statute books of the various states. When a criminal has been brought before a court of justice, it is proper that his case should be given a thoro investigation. He should be treated as a human being, and if found guilty beyond any reasonable doubt, suffer the penalty that goes with his crime. No individual, or group of individuals outside of constituted governmental authority, has a right to jeopardize the property or the life of any other individual; and any person found guilty of maltreating any other person, whether it be under the hood of the Ku-Klux-Klan, or a masked face, or in the open daylight, should be convicted and dealth with according to the laws governing such cases.

Thursday, Dec. 28, 1922

This issue of The Citizen contains a letter from Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, setting forth the status of lynching in the United States during the past year. It is humiliating to know that fifty-seven persons were lynched. However, it is gratifying to learn that seven fewer were lynched this year than last.

The right of the state to make its own laws and punish its own crimes has never been denied; and according to Principal Moton's letter real earnest effort to protect prisoners was exerted by many officers where lynchings were attempted. More lynchings were prevented by efforts of the officers than were committed thru the overpowering of officers. That is a step in the right direction, and there is no other institution in America that is doing more to establish the proper relations between the blacks and whites than Tuskegee Institute.

The Citizen wishes Tuskegee Institute continued and growing success, and at any time we can be of service we are willing to raise our voice in behalf of that great institution and in protest against the crime of lynching.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1923

TEXAS AND GEORGIA LEAD IN LYNCHINGS

Their Respective Records Are 18 and 11 Out of 57 in U. S. for the Year.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas led the Nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here to-day by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, 51 negroes and 6 whites, the report said, 7 less than the 64 for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each States are: Texas, eighteen; Georgia eleven; Mississippi, nine; Florida, five; Arkansas, five; Louisiana, three; Alabama, two; Tennessee, two; Oklahoma, one, and South Carolina, one.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and forty-four were in Southern States.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentence were secured against alleged lynchers.

57 LYNCHED IN YEAR OF 1922

ANDERSON, IND., HERALD
Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1923

SEVEN LESS THAN RECORD FOR 1921; THIRTY TAKEN FROM LAW

PREVENT SOME LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 1.—There were 57 persons lynched in 1922: This is seven less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

51 Were Negroes.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; atempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

Report Shows Decrease in Mob Violence Over 1921.

Jails Give Up 13, Others Captured Outside—19 of 57 Charged With Assault.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which was seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were, murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states, and forty-four were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added convictions carrying

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

Report Shows Decrease in Mob Violence Over 1921.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

Jails Give Up 13, Others Captured Outside—19 of 57 Charged With Assault.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which was seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were, murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states, and forty-four were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Principal Robert R. Moton, successor of the late Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has compiled the records of lynchings for the year 1922. This is, of course, a work in which Dr. Moton, as one of the leaders of his race in this country, is especially interested, since most of the victims of this detestable revolt against law are negroes. The record for 1922 is slightly better than that of the year before, but that there should be any record should make all Americans blush.

In his compilation Dr. Moton does not include those killed in strikes, riots, etc., and finds that the number was fifty-seven as against sixty-four in 1921. Of the fifty-seven, fifty-one were negroes. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with the crime that Southern lynchers and their sympathizers allege is the main cause for lynching. None of the whites lynched was charged with this crime. Six of the victims were burned to death, while four were put to death and their bodies burned.

KEOKUK IOWA GATE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1923.

Dr. Moton also reports that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, while in thirty of those that did take place thirteen of the victims were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside jails. Fourteen of the fifty-eight defeats of lynchers were in Northern states. In ten instances, convictions and penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers. No lynchings took place in a Northern state.

Not much can be said against lynching that has not already been said. But it can never be too often repeated that the way to prevent lynchings is to have peace officers that are not afraid of the cowards that compose lynching mobs. One brave, determined man can awe the average mob. This has been done. Lynchings take place where the lynchers know that the officers of the law are either in sympathy with them or are too cowardly to fight them

the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law: thirteen from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

Oklahoma Has One.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, eighteen; Georgia, eleven; Mississippi, nine; Florida, five; Arkansas, five; Louisiana, three; Alabama, two; Tennessee, two; Oklahoma, one, and South Carolina, one.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, two; assault, four.

Charges Are Varied.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, nine; murderous assault, four; assault, fourteen; attempted assault, five; killing officer of the law, three; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strike breaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The report further states that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and forty-four were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH

Some insight into the reason that Southern senators talked to death the anti-lynching bill may be gained from the statistics on lynching for the last year gleaned by the Tuskegee Institute. Forty-four of the recorded 57 illegal executions in that period were in the Southern states. The percentage of them in the South of course is far greater than these figures indicate, owing to the comparative smallness of the population there.

In nearly every instance the person lynched was taken out of the hands of officers, many being dragged out of jails where they were awaiting trial. Fifty-one of those lynched were negroes and only six were whites, as indicative of the race prejudice back of these crimes.

It is somewhat encouraging to note, however, that in ten instances convictions were obtained against the lynchers, these convictions carrying penitentiary sentences with them. One person was killed for using insulting language, another for cattle stealing, two for no special reason that could be discovered and two through mistaken identity.

MUNCIE, IND., PRESS
Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1922

It was proposed that a federal law be enacted that would make every community where a lynching occurs, liable in a heavy sum of money to be paid to relatives of the person unlawfully killed. It was believed that when the taxpayers of a town or city came to realize that killing a fellow citizen meant money out of their own pockets, they would think twice before becoming party to a lynching, and in any event that they would be penalized instead of escaping punishment wholly as is the case in a vast majority of instances.

But so long as lynching continues to be popular in the South and there is no cloture rule in the Senate, we may expect legislation on the subject to be held up.

MOBILE, ALA., Reg
Register.
JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS AT TOP IN LYNCHINGS

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oklahoman
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

Of Fifty-Seven Mob Victims During Year, Fifty-One Were Negroes.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one of whom were negroes and six were whites, said the report, seven less than

LONE STAR STATE LEADS IN NUMBER 1922 LYNCHINGS

Only Two Persons Summarily Executed by Mobs in Alabama. Mississippi Third on List.

TUSKEGEE., Ala., Dec. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each states are:

Texas 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi 9; Florida 5; Arkansas 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Tennessee 2; Oklahoma 1, and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen or one third of those put to death, the report continued were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder 2; assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder 2; fighting 1; charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were, murder 9; murderous assault 4; assault 14; attempted assault 5; killing officer of the law 3; killing man in altercation 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking a woman 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language 1; for being a strikebreaker 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern staes. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances the report added convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOURNAL
Thursday, Jan. 4, 1923

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which rises to observe that fifty-seven human beings were lynched in America last year, might add that in many cases it was a rural frolic rather than an expression of popular indignation.

ABERDEEN, WASH., WORLD
JANUARY 1, 1923

Tuskegee.—Texas led all states in the number of lynchings in 1922, according to the records of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. There were 57 lynchings during the year, according to the report, 18 being in Texas.

Lynchings - 19th
Report on, Sent to press

1192

HERE AND THERE AND EVERYWHERE

By DAVID KARSNER

N Y C CALL
DECEMBER 29, 1922

NOW, let us take a look at this retired banker of Madison, Wis., who hired a hall in New York to preach the gospel every Sunday morning in the hope of saving the soul of the metropolis. Today he is under arrest on a Federal indictment that contains 31 counts and charges him with using the mails to defraud small investors of their savings. Many of the bonds, said to have been sold by the preacher-banker, were of $500 and $1,000 denominations and were purchased, in the main, by little tadpoles and minnows who think they know something about finance and investments. The banker's customers and clients were perhaps much after the pattern of his converts—people who wear their station in life and their religion like a stiff shirt, people who go to a town hall to be saved by a nker who clipped coupons and bolstered up the system of rent, interest and profit, and then turned consciously a Christian and became one of Christ's campaigners.

Still, I feel very sorry for this erstwhile evangelist. If he had never been a banker he might have been a good Christian, and had he not filled his aging mind with stuff and nonsense about saving people's souls he might have been a competent financier and ran a great business behind frosted doors and mahogany railings. There is one thing I admire about this wayward Christian: he had the decency to hire a hall and he didn't go around blabbing his religion in the ears of people who didn't want to hear it.

* * *

A man named Becker, who lived in the Bronx, was escorted to the death house at Sing Sing prison yesterday, and as he passed through the little green door the reporters who accompanied him say he appeared quite wistful and remarked, "Well, I never thought I would come to this place." He heard the death sentence pronounced upon him like a stoic, the papers say; never moved a muscle. Appeared unconcerned about the words of the solemn judge that were shortening his life by many years. That is good copy. The reporters always have a good story when a murderer walks to the gallows or the chair with firm tread, when he relishes a hearty breakfast on the eve of the Unknown, and when he matches nickels with his priest as they walk slowly to the death chamber.

But be not deceived by all this composure, all this show of stoicism. Some people in a great and moving crisis appear to have more control over their facial muscles than some other people. Faces don't reveal much, anyway.

You go to a photographer and sit for your picture. He poses your head and you strike an attitude, one that you think will show you off as somebody. Maybe the camera enjoys the little joke and shares it with you. You get the proofs of your face and if they are flattering you order a dozen or so and pass them among your friends. You don't look like that picture; now, do you? It only approximates you. Does the man who wants a woman look the same as when he has her? Does the woman who doesn't want the man look the same as when she is rid of him?

* * *

So, Sir Derrick Julius Wernher is married! Sir Derrick is the son of the late Sir Julius, who made $57,500,000 out of the South African diamond fiields. The young man—he is only 32 now—is an old alumnue of the front page, as Christopher Morley would say, for some years ago he attracted considerable public notice to himself by seeing how fast he could go through his father's pile. He was getting along pretty well, having accumulated $575,000 debts. The story goes that while he was a student at Eton and Oxford his obligations totaled $200,000. His father O. K.'d the bills, and then came the races, games of chance and ill-considered transactions amounting to $375,000 more. Then Sir Julius called a halt, the papers say.

Upon the death of Sir Julius the son was bequeathed $750,000 to be held in trust for him. He was to have only $6,000 a year until be became thirty, when the stipend would be doubled. Presumably the baronet has acquired the additional increase. He has taken a bride, and they live in New York in the Forties, off Fifth avenue.

It's a lucky thing for Sir Derrick that the human race is vain and likes to parade its ability to acquire things that are difficult to obtain, for if that were not so Sir Derrick might have to work for his $12,000 a year. Still, there may be some pleasure for the man who can cash in so competently on the vanity of human beings.

* * *

The world, particularly that part of the world we live in, is getting better, and I am not one who can say that it is due to Professor Coue's teaching of conscious autosuggestion. We shall find that out later on. But here is the evidence:

The Tuskogee Institute says that 57 persons, six of them white, were lynched in the United States this year—seven fewer than in 1921. Texas again led, with 18 lynchings; Georgia had 11, Mississipp. 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Alabama 2, Louisiana 3, Oklahoma and South Carolina 1 each, and Tennessee 2.

Thirteen of those lynched were taken from jails and 17 taken from officers outside of prison. The report is quite cheering, and I move that it be accepted, transcribed on parchment and bound in sheepskin and placed in the archives against the day when some curious person may want to know to what extent we were civilized.

FIFTY-SEVEN ARE LYNCHED IN YEAR

Records Kept at Colored People's Institute Are Announced

JOHNSTOWN, PA., DEMOCRAT
Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1923

ONLY SIX OF NUMBER WERE WHITE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Fifty-seven people, seven less than the number that met death in the same way last year, were lynched in 1922, according to a statement authorized today by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute for colored young men and women. The report does not include the number killed in strikes, riots and other like mob movements.

Of the number lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six whites. Six of the victims were burned to death and four were put to death by other means and their bodies burned. The majority of the lynchings were for the alleged commission of rape.

According to Mr. Moton's report, there were during the year 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed, the force of guards augmented, or other precautions taken. In the other four cases armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions, carrying penitentiary sentences, were secured against alleged lynchers.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

OWENSBORO, KY., MESSENGER
Saturday, Jan. 6, 1923

LYNCHINGS IN 1922.

Judge Lynch had his troubles in 1922, according to the record of mob murders compiled at Tuskegee institute. Something has been accomplished on the side of law and order. Maj. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, reports:

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states, and forty-four in Southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Still, thirty-seven persons were lynched in 1922. In the preceding year the number was sixty-four, seven more than last year when the revulsion against lynching was at its height. "Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, thirteen from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails." This represents lynching at its worst since it in effect condemns as untrustworthy the legal machinery of justice set up by society in the interest of public welfare. If the courts cannot be depended on to function justly the fault lies at the doors of the people who have power to correct conditions. Matters are not improved by acting outside the law. Society that tolerates lynching confesses its own failure in the administration of justice not only, but its conviction that it has no capacity to protect and punish on principles of justice.

Texas with eighteen lynchings heads the lists of more states, Georgia mobs had only eleven victims last year. The offenses charged against the lynched ranged from using insulting language to murder. The record of savagery is frightful but in the report of lynchings prevented there is a promise of imprisonment most welcome.

N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 2, 1923

Lynchings in 1922

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number (64) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offences charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offences charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31.

Lawlessness Not Sectional.

While the trial of the Herrin mine murderers is in progress at Marion, Illinois, is not the best time imaginable for Northern newspapers to be deploring mob lawlessness in the South. But the opportunity which the report published by Tuskegee Institute gave for criticising the South was not to be overlooked, whatever may be happening in the North.

BRISTOL, TENN., HER.-COUR
Sunday, Dec. 31, 1922

Statistics as compiled by Tuskegee Institute show there have been fifty-seven lynchings this year. "The supremacy of the Southern States in this respect is no

where disputed," says the New York World. "They still remain unconverted from the belief that the murdering of Negroes by lawless mobs is a higher form of justice, though in some instances the offense charged was no worse than strike-breaking or insulting words."

The South can not deny it. This section feels the disgrace which its lawless mobs bring upon it, just as the better class of Northern people must feel the disgrace which lawless mobs bring upon that section and upon the country. There have been lynchings of Negroes in the North, although they have no such race problem there as the South has. Negroes have been killed by the score in the North, not because they had committed crimes but because as laborers they came in competition with white workmen. And the bloodiest outrage of which there is any record in this country occurred in the North when a score of non-union miners were brutally butchered by a howling mob.

Lawlessness is not sectional, and when one section points an accusing finger at another it is a hypocritical finger. We have lynchings in the South but race riots and wholesale murder by mobs such as take place in the North practically are unknown here. But as they also have lynchings in the North, so may we also have race riots and mine massacres in the South. There is no predicting when or where a lawless outbreak will occur. The people of one section are very like the people of other sections, and only different conditions make certain crimes peculiar to certain sections.

Northern newspapers frequently speak of the Ku Klux Klan as a Southern organization, whereas it is nationwide. It is as strong or stronger in New York than in Virginia, as strong or stronger in Illinois than in Tennessee. It is not stronger in any Southern State than in some of the States of other sections. Yet Representative Gallivan, Democrat of Massachusetts, declares Democrats who go before the party caucus as candidates for Speaker of the House in the new Congress will be called upon by Northern Democratic Representatives to tell where they stand on the question of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Mark you," says Mr. Gallivan, "we are going to watch Ku Klux Democrats from the Southland, whether they come from Texas or any other State, and they will get no support from Democrats in the North unless at the caucus, which will be called to select the party candidate for the Speakership, these men pronounce their absolute and unequivocal opposition to the infamous organization which at present holds the front page in our daily newspapers."

Which may be well enough as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The same test should be applied to Democrats from the North, where the Ku Klux Klan is strong and growing. A Ku Kluxer is a Ku Kluxer, whatever his politics and wherever he may be found. If Mr. Gallivan would consult the Southern people they could tell him that they do not care to have the Nation's laws made by Ku Kluxers, matters not what party label they wear or from what part of the country they hail.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Comm'l-Appeal

JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS LEADS STATES IN TOTAL LYNCHINGS

During Year 57 Were Hanged by Mobs in U. S.

(By the Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged ith assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1; intimidating of officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In 10 instances the report added convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

FRANKFORT, KY., JOURNAL
Friday, Jan. 5, 1923

LYNCHING ANALYZED

The principal of Tuskegee Institute, R. R. Moton, analyses 57 lynchings, in the year 1922, as follows:

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19, or one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4. The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape 5; killing officer of law 3; horse stealing 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity. 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of law, 1.

The nine States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

From Tuskegee every year comes information showing plainly that lynching often is resorted to for other reasons than that commonly given in defense of mob law. If only rapists were lynched lynch law would not be defensible, because a rapist easily is convicted, but as a matter of fact many men are lynched for minor offenses, or upon unsupported allegations of minor offenses.

BEREA, KY. CITIZEN
Thursday, Dec. 28, 1922

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
Dec. 31, 1921

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisioners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were, murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynching occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. Moton, Principal

Lynchings—1922
Report on, Sent to press.

1193

TEXAS LEADS OTHER STATES IN LYNCHINGS

7

Tuskeegee Research Department Does Not Credit Kentucky With Single Lynching

BOWLING GREEN, KY., JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1923.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 2.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public here by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year. Fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 15 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued were charged with assault, or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death were, murder, 2; asdeath and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned todeath were ,murder, 2; assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were, murder, 1; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were, murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposures of persons and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

CENTRALIA MO GUARD
DECEMBER 29, 1922

A negro in the Tuskegee Institute who wants to know the facts, keeps a record every year of the lynchings in the United States and in 1922 according to his figures (which are given elsewhere in this issue) he finds that 57 persons were lynched in the United States this year. The crimes for which these men were lynched, were rape, murder, horse stealing and cattle stealing. The Dyer anti-lynching bill which the Republicans cooked up to get the votes of rapists, murderers and thieves, but which the Democratic minority killed, would have robbed the taxpayers of the nine states in which these lynchings occurred, of over half a million dollars, had the bill been in operation in 1922.

1217

Augusta Ga
Chron 1/1/23

TEXAS LEADS IN NUMBER LYNCHINGS

TRA ER, IA., STAR.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1922.

Georgia Secures 2nd Place Outrunning Mississippi by a Close 2; Texas Leads Field With Total of 18.

(By The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during the year 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were; Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and forty-four were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

GEORGIA SECOND IN LYNCH CASES

TEXAS LEADS NATION DURING 1922, TUSKEEGEE REPORT SAYS

CORDELE GA DISPATCH
ONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923.

Tuskeegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jail, and seventeen from officers if the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each Sate is: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louissiana 3, Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of these put to death, the report continued were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; ssault, 4.

TEXAS STILL LEADS IN LYNCHINGS, BUT NUMBER IS LOWER

Seven Less Cases Over South Are Reported By Tuskegee Principal.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
ONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923.

1922 RECORD SHOWS GEORGIA IS SECOND

Oklahoma Is Lowest With One Affair; Alabama Is Credited With Two.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Special Seven less lynchings occurred in the United States during 1922 than occurred in 1921, according to the annual report of lynchings made by Principal R. R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The figures, compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the institute's department of records, show that all the lynchings occurred in the Southern states and that Texas led with 18. Georgia was second with 11. The total number of lynchings was 57, against 64 for 1921.

The record does not include those killed in riots, strikes and similar lawless acts. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

It was also found that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or th guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder two, rape four.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder two, fighting one, charges not reported three. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder nine, murderous assault four, rape 14, attempted rape five, killing officer of the law three, horse stealing two, being intimate with woman two, no special charge two, killing man in altercation one, striking man in quarrel one, robbing and striking a woman one, cattle stealing one, using insulting language one, for being a strike-breaker one, mistaken identity two, indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children one, intimidating officer of the law one.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama two, Arkansas five, Florida five, Georgia 11, Louisiana three, Mississippi nine, Oklahoma one, South Carolina one, Tennessee two, Texas 18.

1193

LYNCHING RECORD FOR YEAR

52

51 Negroes and 6 White Compose The Number of Victims—58 Preventions by Officers

MANY FRIVOLOUS CAUSES ASSIGNED FOR VENGEANCE

CLEVELAND, TENN., Herald
Friday, Dec. 29, 1922.

Records of lynchings in the United States as obtained and sent out by the department of records and research Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala are as follows:

Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the numbers (64) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law

prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed forces was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder 2, rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2. fighting1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted raqe,5; killing officers of the law, 3. horse stealing 2, being intimate with women 2; no special charge, 2 killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1, robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occured and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama,2; Arkansas, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3, Mississippi, 9, Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officers of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

57 LYNCHINGS IN PAST YEAR REPORT SHOWS

Seattle, Wash., Union Record
JANUARY 2, 1923

Fifty-one Negroes and Six Whites Victims of Lawless Mobs

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Lynchings for 1922, as compiled at Tuskegee Institute, totaled 57. This is 7 less than the number—64—for the year 1921.

TEXAS LEADS STATES IN LYNCHINGS IN 1922 WITH GEORGIA SECOND

GAINESVILLE FLA SUN
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923

Tuskeege Institute Reports Show 57 Persons Lynched in Year Ending Yesterday

FLORIDA STANDS FOURTH TO THE HIGHEST NUMBER

Report Shows 58 Instances in Which Officers Prevented Lynchings

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31—(By Associated Press)—The state of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 18 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault. Six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 7; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were received against alleged

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

MAYSVILLE, KY., INDEPENDENT.
Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1923

Fifty-seven Lynchings Took Place in Place in Country During 1922—Texas Leads With Georgia Second.

Tuskagee, Ala., January 1st —The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922 with Georgia second and Mississippi third according to figures compiled and made public here today by the Tuskagee Normal Institute. Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, 51 negroes, 6 whites, 7 less less than the 64 for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jail and 17 from officers of the law outside of jail. The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each were:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report stated there were 59 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. 14 of these instances were in Northern states and 44 in Southern states.

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923.

Some Headway Against Lynching

Principal Moton of Tuskegee is able to record the fact that the fifty-seven persons lynched by mobs in the year 1922 were seven less in number than those immolated in the same manner in the preceding year. Of the number so put to death by mobs in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites, while only one-third of those lynched were charged with the offence for which lynching is supposed to be a necessary or a properly indicated penalty. Persons were put to death by mobs for such offences as horse-stealing, cattle-stealing and using disrespectful language, while in two cases individuals were made to give up their lives on "no special charge." The States which were the worst offenders were Georgia, with eleven lynchings, and Mississippi, with nine; while the Southern States which have the largest proportional black population, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, have a low lynching record—Louisiana with three cases, Alabama with two, and South Carolina with only one. A fair conclusion is that if States like Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky can get along entirely without lynch law, as they are now doing, all other States can do so.

One encouraging fact noted by Principal Moton is that in the year there were fifty-eight instances in which attempted lynchings were prevented by the authorities. A further development of this ability to keep the law effective as against violators will in time put an end to the horrible and mischievous practice. Such repression is in harmony with the rising sentiment of the country in favor of effective law enforcement, and against the insidious mischief of the lynching system and its full brother, Ku Kluxism.

TEXAS LEADS STATES IN TOTAL LYNCHINGS

During Year 57 Were Hanged by Mobs in U. S.

MEMPHIS, TENN., COM'L APPEAL
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

(By the Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged ith assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1; intimidating of officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In 10 instances the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Lynchings—1922. 1194
Report to, Sent to press.

GEORGIA HOLDS HER OWN.

TIFTON, GA. GAZETTE
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923.

That Georgia did not win from second to first place in the number of people murdered by mobs in the year just closed was not the fault of the murderers in this State; it was because those in one other State, Texas, found more victims. The following facts concerning lynchings in the United States in 1922 were compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Monroe N. Work in charge, and are submitted without comment, for the consideration of thoughtful men and women. The figures speak for themselves:

Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in the United States in 1922. This is 7 less than the number—64— for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horsestealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

57 LYNCHED I. U. S. DURING 1922

N Y C CALL
JANUARY 1, 1923

Tuskegee Institute Officer Makes Survey—All but Six Were Negroes.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched in the United States during the year of 1922, according to statistics made public yesterday by Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. This is a drop of seven under 1921, according to the report.

Of the 57 persons lynched, 30 were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. The report also shows that in 58 instances public authorities prevented lynchings. In four of these 58 instances, the officers were compelled to repel mobs through the use of armed forces.

"Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922," the report continues, "51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, two; rape, four.

"The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, nine; murderous assault, four; rape, fourteen; attempted rape, five; killing officer of the law, three; horse stealing, two; being intimate with woman, two; no special charge, two; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strikebreaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

"The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, eighteen.

GEORGIA SECOND IN LYNCH CASE;

MACON, GEORGIA TELE.
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923.

Texas Leads Nation During 1922 Tuskegee Report Says.

TOTAL OF 57 PUT TO DEATH

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31,—(By the Associated Press.—The State of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jail, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alamaba, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of these put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

Charges Against Victims.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, one; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were murder, nine; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern State and 44 were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

57 DIE AT HANDS OF MOBS, NEGRO NORMAL

INSTITUTE REPORTS

TAMPA, FLA., TRIB.
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923.

ONLY SIX VICTIMS LYNCHED WERE WHITE MEN

Assault or Attempted Assault Caused One-Third of Killings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by record and search department of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year; 51 were negroes and were whites, said the report, which were 7 less than the number of 6 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law—13 from jails and 18 from the officers out side the jail.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault. Six of the victims were burned to death: four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 7; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and forty-four were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers.

In ten instances the report added convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

TEXAS LEADS U. S. IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

Georgia Comes Second in List With Mississippi Running Third

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, 51 negroes and 6 whites, the report said, seven less than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are, Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against alleged lynchers.

N Y C TIMES.
JANUARY 1, 1923

57 Lynchings in Year 1922; Texas Leads With 18

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six white, the report said, seven less than for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States, and forty-four were in Southern States.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against alleged lynchers.

1194

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS TAKES LEAD IN 1922 LYNCHINGS, REPORT DECLARES

Tuskegee, Ala., December 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the years, 5s were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jail, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are, Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3 Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third, of these put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault: six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., STAR
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

FIFTY-ONE NEGROES, 6 WHITES, VICTIMS OF MOBS IN 1922

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Lynchings in 1922 resulted in the deaths of fifty-seven persons, not including those killed in strikes and riots, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute for Colored Men and Women. That total is seven less than the number killed in 1921.

Of the fifty-seven mob victims, fifty-one were negroes. Thirty were taken from officers of the law. Fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings are reported.

One-third of those put to death were charged with criminal assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; criminal assault, 4.

Texas Record Highest.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; criminal assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 6; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Head of Tuskegee Institute Tells Of Lynchings In South

ROME, GA., TRIB. HER.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923.

R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has addressed a letter to the press reviewing the lynchings which occurred in 1922. On the subject he says:

"I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 55 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

"The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississipp 1,9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18."

"Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31, 1922."

OPE[illegible] ARK., HERALD
[illegible]AY, DECEMBER 28, 1922

FIFTY-SEVEN PERSONS LYNCHED LAST YEAR

Special to Arkansas Herald.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 28.—The Tuskegee Institute has compiled the following data with reference to lynchings in the United States during the year 1922:

There 57 persons lynched in the United States during 1922, 7 ess than during 1921. Thirty of the persons lynhed were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings; 14 were in Northern states and 44 were in Soutern states. In 54 of these cases prisoners were removed, guards augmented or other precautions taken In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against the alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with criminal assault or attempted criminal assault; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were bured to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. Charges against those burned were: Murder, 2; criminal assault, 4.

Offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; not reported, 8. Offenses charged against the negroes: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; criminal assault. 14; attempted criminal assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killng man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealng, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2 indecent exposure of person and frihtening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynching occurred and the number in each are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2, and Texas eighteen.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOUR
THURSDAY, JAUNARY 4, 1923.

Race Problem Developing In the North

Dr. Moton of Tuskegee, travels much in the north, more than in the south, and he knows the condition of his race there as well as here. With full appreciation of the growing racial feeling in the north, he urges his race to be satisfied in the south, and his pleas is for a better racial understanding.

But he knows, as all of us know, that there is a quiet understanding between the races in the south, and there is general acceptance of that understanding, and the result has been there is ever increasing wealth among the negroes in this section, and less and less friction; and when friction does occur, seldom, if ever, respecable and self-respecting negroes are involved, only some one already outlawed by the better elemnts of his own race.

These thoughts are suggested by a most remarkable disclosure made in an address of Holland Thompson, professor in the College of New York, before the American History of Professors' Association, held at Harvard and Boston, a few days ago. He declared that in the past 12 or 15 years a new spirit of race consciousness had taken possession of the negro. He spoke on the race question and gave an analysis of changed conditions which, he declared, had given rise to greater hostility to negroes as a race north of the Mason and Dixon line than south of it.

Professor Thompson described what he termed the increase of discontent among negroes during and since the war, the increased circulation of newspapers for negroes, now exceeding five hundred, the inculcation of race pride by the periodicals and the encouragement given that negroes must resist oppression. In politics the speaker said, the negro was beginning to vote as a negro and not as a member of a political party. Race prejudice, he said, was increasing, not diminishing. In short, he declared, the negro question has become a complex and national one.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
JANUARY 1, 1923

Texas, with 18 Lynchings, Heads U. S. 1922 List

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Texas led the nation in lynchings with eighteen in 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public to-day by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, the report said, seven less than in 1921.

TEXAS LEADS NATION IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

BOWLING GREEN, KY., NEWS
Monday, Jan. 1, 1923

Georgia Second, Mississippi Third, According to Tuskegee Statistics

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1. — Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public today by the Tuskegee Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, the report said, seven less than the sixty-four in 1921.

Sixteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside the jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, eighteen; Georgia, eleven; Mississippi, nine; Florida, five; Arkansas, five; Louisiana, three; Alabama, two; Tennessee, two; Oklahoma and South Carolina one each.

Lynchings — 1922.
Reports on, Sent to Press.

Jan—Dec, (Negro Press)

1195

Other Papers Say

Chicago Defender

RADICALISM

[Omaha Monitor] 1/13/23

That rampant radicalism is striving to make converts among our group is not to be denied by those who keep abreast of the times. It is very natural, too, that these disciples of discontent, much of it admittedly justified, should believe that among American Negroes a fertile soil for their doctrines should be found, because they know that this group holds high rank among the victims of injustice and discrimmatory social conditions. They know that in many sections we are denied justice in the courts, and all over the land we are subjected to many civil disabilities and the denial of the common civil rights accorded all other classes of American citizens and even to foreigners and aliens. That we are dissatisfied with these conditions they well know and, therefore, naturally conclude that we will be quick to ally ourselves with forces, even of revolutionary tendencies, which promise to treat us fairly and to relieve us of these irksome conditions. That they are making some converts among our people is undoubtedly true, but as yet their number is negligible. There are easily discoverable reasons for this. And chiefly because we are naturally a conservative and law-abiding people. We are not easily stampeded by any movement which seems to be radical and revolutionary. For this reason sovietism will not make rapid progress among our people; and even if it should get a headway, fair and just treatment upon the part of our more conservative and stable fellow American citizens would speedily retard it. Despite our conservative tendencies and predilections it is not safe to presume that continued and persistent discrimiantion and injustice may not have a regrettable issue.

LYNCHINGS

In a summary of lynchings during 1922, issued by the Tuskegee institute, it is stated that lynchings were prevented by officers of the law in 58 instances, 44 of which were in southern and 14 in northern states. In 54 cases prisoners were spirited away from mobs, their guards were increased or other precautions taken and in four mobs were repelled by armed force. In 10 cases convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against alleged lynchers. While the lynching evil is still a blight on the country, it is at least encouraging to note that progress is being made toward better law enforcement and officers are showing a disposition to do their duty. Fifty-seven persons were lynched last year, seven less than in 1921, but 58 lynchings were prevented, most of them in the South. There can be no question that this type of lawlessness can be controlled and eventually stamped out by the states. These figures indicate that there is no necessity for such federal interference as was proposed in the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

Lynchings—1922
Report on, sent Press

Jan-Dec.

1196

MOB RULE

(Hastings (Neb.) Daily Tribune
Scottsbluff, Neb.,

There is absolutely nothing more dangerous to any community than mob rule—no matter what the occasion may be.

It defies and kills justice, and it makes a beast of man. 11-21-22

A mob is a deadly thing with many heads, but it lacks a heart and soul.

It is inconsistent and blind.

It is a beast that blats, yells and cries for human blood to satisfy its savage thirst.

That is what a mob is.

And a mob is the thing that does the lynching in this country.

From the records of the Tuskegee Institute it is shown that in the first six months of this year there were thirty lynchings in the United States.

That looks bad, but it is six less than the number for the first six months of last year.

However, it is eighteen more than the number for the first six months of 1920.

Of the thirty persons lynched this year sixty-three per cent weer in Mississippi and Texas.

The records further show that of these lynched two were whites and twenty-eight were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses.

The records also show that five of those put to death were burned at the stake, and three were first killed and then their bodies were thrown upon blazing coals to hiss and sizzle, while the stench from burning human flesh smelled to heaven in a greasy smoke.

Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake, and three were first put to death and then their bodies were tossed into red-hot flames to be burned to a cinder.

According to the records the states in which the lynchings occurred this year, and the number in each state, are: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia, four; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; Texas, twelve.

Thank Gog Nebraska is not included in the above list.

LYNCHINGS FOR 1922.

Christian Advocate
12-29-22

The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were fifty-seven lynchings in 1922. This is seven less than the number (sixty-four) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and forty-four were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites; nineteen, or one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against some of the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. MOTON. *Principal.*

57 LYNCHINGS IN U. S. THIS YEAR

12-28-22

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number, 64, for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the other 4 instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. Moton, Principal.

Lynchings Drop; 57 in Last Year

There Would Have Been 58 More if Attempts Had Not Failed

N Y FOR WHITE

DECEMBER 27, 1922

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 27.—Fifty-seven persons, six of them whites, were lynched in the United States this year, seven fewer than in 1921, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute.

Texas again led with 18 lynchings, Georgia had 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Alabama, 2, Louisiana 3, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1 and Tennessess 2.

Thirteen of those lynched were taken from jails and seventeen taken from officers outside of prison. Offenses ranged rom strike breaking and insulting language to murder and attacks on women. In fifty-eight cases officers of the law prevented lynchings, using armed force in four instances.

America Continues to be the Most Barbaric Christian Nation in the World. Outrages Confined Solely to the South this Year. 51 Victims Colored and 6 White

Washington Tribune - 12-30-22

Tuskegee, Ala.—According to the statistics on lynching for 1922 as compiled by Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, America continues to rank as the most barbaric Christian country in the world. America's lynchings and burnings continue as mute evidence of the mockery of the Christian religion as practised by the whites.

During the year of 1922, there has been no signs of abatement of fiendish desire on the part of the white South to smell human flesh burning and to see black men hanging by their necks from tree limbs. Of the 3424 lynchings in America, up to last summer, the South committed 88 per cent of them. Of the 57 lynchings during the past year, all of them were committed in the South. The states contributing to this disgraceful record are,Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma. South Carolina. Tennessee and Texas.

The record as compiled by Mr. Work finds that 57 persons were lynched in 1922, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc. This is 7 less than the number of the year of 1921 which was 64. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augumented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured agains alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina,1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

57 Lynchings in Year 1922; Texas Leads With 18

N. Y. C. Times
JANUARY 1, 1923

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six white, the report said, seven less than for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States, and forty-four were in Southern States.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against lynchers.

TUSKEGEE PRINCIPAL URGES CO-OPERATION BETWEEN RACES

PROVIDENCE R. I. JOUR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923.

Dr. Robert M. Moton Defends Negroes of Nation.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 1.—Mutual understanding between the races and a discussion of the problems confronting the white and negro races was urged by Dr. Robert M. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, in an address to-day at the 60th annual emancipation celebration.

Dr. Moton declared that the negro race, in doing the part toward attaining mental freedom, must recognize its shortcomings; "must emphasize to the white man the fact that the criminal element of our race represents a small minority and that we do not condone crime in any form and that we do not like to have the whole race judged by and blamed for the conduct of a few individuals who miserably misrepresent our race," and that the negro race should not be prejudiced toward the white race on account of the misgivings of a few whites, "who do not represent the general thought and attitude of their race."

He declared that the position which the Anglo-Saxon race holds was due to the character and not to the color of his skin and that the black peoples can be just as thrifty, as honest, as successful, as reliable and as God-fearing as any people."

RGES HARMONY BETWEEN RACES

EVANSVILLE IND COUR
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923.

Negro Leader Pleads for Mutual Understanding in Emancipation Address

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 1.—Mutual understanding between the races and a discussion of the problems confronting the white and negro races was urged by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, in an address today at the sixtieth annual emancipation celebration.

Dr. Moton declared that the negro race, in doing its part toward attaining mental freedom, must recognize its shortcomings; "must emphasize to the white man the fact that the criminal element of our race represents a small minority; that we do not condone crime in any form and that we do not like to have the whole race judged by and blamed for the conduct of a few individuals who miserably misrepresent our race," and that the negro race should not be prejudiced toward the white race on account of the misgivings of a few whites "who do not represent the general thought and attitude of their race."

He declared that the position which the Anglo-Saxon race holds was due to the character and not to the color of his skin, and that the black people can be just as thrifty, as honest, as successful, as reliable and God-fearing as any people."

SACRAMENTO, CAL., BEE
JANUARY 16, 1923

One significant fact revealed in the report compiled by Tuskegee Institute is that, while of thirty persons lynched thirteen were taken from jails and seventeen from officers outside of prisons, in fifty-eight cases officers of the law prevented lynchings, in four cases by the use of force. The lesson of these bare figures is wholesome. Where the authorities on the spot show the courage and the determination to perform their duty the crime of lynching is checked in a very marked degree, and usually without open violence.—N. Y. World.

WORCESTER, MASS., TELE
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1922

The Lynching Record

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., has made public its lynching compilation for the year. There were 57 lynchings, 51 of the victims being negroes,

This was just 57 more than there should have been,

We may now expect from south-hating papers and magazines the tirade of abuse that invariably follows the report of the Tuskegee institute. Great solicitude will be expressed for the welfare of the negro—so long as he remains in the south. When he gets north of the Mason and Dixon line, it is different.

Nothing will be said about the race riots in the north, in which negroes are shot down by the scores. And no mention will be made of the hundreds of thousands of negroes who enjoy the friendship of the white men of the south—negroes who are self-respecting, industrious and live in peace and harmony among thos whose friendship they know to b sincere and lasting.

The self-righteous critics of the "uncivilized" south will deceive a few northerners who know no more about conditions south of the Ohio than do those who write about them. But their vaporings will have no effect on those who do know or on members of the negro race who have knowledge of the treatment accorded them in the north.

According to a compilation by Tuskegee Institute, there were fifty-seven lynchings in this country last year, distributed among ten states. Texas heads the list with eighteen, and California is not included.

Fifty-eight attempts at lynching were prevented by sheriffs and other public officials, but the record as a whole is not one of which Americans can feel proud.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAM
JANUARY 5, 1923

Lynchings of a Year.

One satisfactory feature of the activities of Judge Lynch's lawless tribunal in 1922 is to be found in the fact that there were seven less cases than in the preceding twelve months.

According to figures compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, fifty-seven persons were disposed of through what Francis Bacon called the wild justice of revenge, as compared with sixty-four in 1921. Of these thirty were taken from the hands of justice, or thirteen from jails and seventeen from public officers outside jails. Deaths in riots and similar disturbances are not included.

Texas enjoys the bad eminence of leading the States in which lynchings occurred, with eighteen, while in the eight other States the figures were:—Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1, and Tennessee, 2.

As regards race, fifty?one of those despatched summarily were negroes and six whites, while one-third of them were charged with attacks on women.

There was growing firmness shown by the criminal authorities in resisting armed mobs.

In fourteen cases in Northern and forty-four in Southern States lynchings were prevented, either by removing the prisoners to places of safety or by augmenting the guards, while in ten instances convictions were obtained against lynchers after the fact.

If those who break into jails to interrupt the course of legal procedure realized that they ran the risk of landing there themselves for a long sojourn a considerable damper would be put on the practice.

Lynchings—1922.
Reports on, Sent to Press.

Jan-Dec.

1197

PHILADELPHIA EVE LEDGER
JANUARY 1, 1923

MOST LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS

Tuskegee Institute Reports 57 In Year, Seven Less Than In 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1. — Texas led the Nation in the number of lynchings in 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public here yesterday by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one Negroes and six whites, the report said, seven less than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

Lynchings-1922.
Reports on, Sent Press.

1198

Out of Total of 57 Cases of Mob Murder, Lone Star State Leads With Total of 18; Lynchings Occur in Only Nine States.

Dallas Express 1/6/23

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 4.—A release on lynching on the United States sent out by Dr. R. R. Moton in a letter gives the number of persons lynched as 57. That this number does not include those killed in strikes, riots, etc., is evidenced by the letter which is as follows:

Tuskegee Intitute, Ala.,
December 31, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the low outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken.

In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

57 LYNCHINGS IN YEAR 1922

Alfred American Baltimore Md. 1-5-23

Tuskegee Department of Records Find Seven Less Mob Victims in 1922 Than Last Year

10 LYNCHERS CONVICTED

Officers Also Prevented Violence In 58 Cases, Says Dr. Moton

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Verey truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

JAN 1 1923

Augusta, Ga. CHRONICL

TEXAS LEADS IN NUMBER LYNCHINGS

Georgia Secures 2nd Place, Outrunning Mississippi by a Close 2; Texas Leads Field With Total of 18.

(By The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during the year 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were; Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and forty-four were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICA
JANUARY 1, 1923

Texas, With 18 Lynchings, Heads U. S. 1922 List

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Texas led the nation in lynchings with eighteen in 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, the report said, seven less than in 1921.

57 Lynchings in Year; Texas Leads With 18

News York News

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six white, the report said, seven less than for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States, and forty-four were in Southern States.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against lynchers.

1198

Columbia Ga. Herald

JAN 1 1923

LYNCHING RECORD

A record of the lynching in the U. S. for the past year has just been given out by Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. which has been compiling these record for several years. The records for 1922 are below:

Not including those killed in strikes, riots etc. that there were 57 persons lynched n 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921 thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instnces in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 cases of the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instan-

CIVILIZED AMERICA RECORDS IN BLOOD, FOR 1922, FIFTY SEVEN LYNCHINGS--HANGED, MURDERED, BURNED, ROASTED AND SHOT

LYNCHINGS OCCURRED IN NINE STATES TEXAS LEADING WITH 18

Jan. 5. 1923 Atlan

Tushkegee Institute, Ala.
December 31, 1922.

Dear Sir: Kansas City Courier

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64, for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 in Southern States. In 54of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

57 LYNCHED IN 1921

SAYS TUSKEGEE STATISTICIAN, PROF. WORD—6 ONLY WERE WHITE & GEORGIA LEADS WITH 11, MISS NEXT WITH 9—1-3 CHARGED WITH RAPE.

The Guardian

Tuskeegee, Dec. 31, 1922.—The following concerning lynchings for the past year was compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922, 7 less than the number 64 for 1921. 30 were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. 1/6/23

In 58 instances officers prevented lynchings, 14 instances in Northern States and 44 in Southern States. In 4 instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 lynched i n1922, 51 were Colored and 6 were white; 19, or one-third were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The Offenses Charged

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the blacks were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken indentity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

Alabama had 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

ELBERTON, GA., Star

JAN 2 1923

Lynching Record in the United States

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The tate of Texas lead the nation in the mber of lynchings during the year 922, with Georgia second and Mis- ssippi third, according to statis- cs compiled and made public here day by the record and research epartment of the Tuskegee Nor- al and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-esven persons nched during the year, 51 were egroes and sx were whites, said the eport, which were seven less than he number of sixty-four for the ear 1921. Thirty of the persons ynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texas 18; Georgia 11; Mississippi,

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assaults or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were. Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; pilling man n altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The report further stated that here were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented ynchings. Fourteen of these in- tances were in northern states and orty-four were in southern states. n fifty-four of the cases the prison- rs were removed or the guards vere augmented or other precau- ions taken. In the four other in- tances armed forces were used to epel the would-be lynchers. In ten nstances the report added, convic- ions carrying ptnitentiary senten- es were secured against alleged ynchers.

N Y C SUN

DECEMBER 30, 1922

Fifty-Eight Lynchings Balked.

Whether the reduction in the num- er of lynchings in the South during the present year has any significance or not is difficult to determine. The president of Tuskegee finds that fifty-seven persons were put to death by mobs this year. That was seven less than in 1921; 'no great reduction but at least not a rise, such as increased antipathy of some social groups might have caused.

Perhaps awakened official sense of duty kept the killings down. It is reported that in fifty-eight instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, either by strategy or by use of armed force. They took the latter resort in four cases. On the other hand, thirteen of the people actually lynched were taken from jails, seventeen others from officers while on the way to prison. Lynchings in States where the evil prevails take place, as a rule, after arrests. This can happen only by acquiescence on the part of law officers, sometimes only by their active connivance. An effort on their part would often prevent mob action. Once an accused man or woman has actually been in the hands of peace officers, there is slim excuse for the unharmed and unresisting sheriff's man who permits a mob to wreak its vengeance.

In the cases of all but the most hateful prisoners the mere knowledge that officers of the law mean to protect their man suffices to stave off mob action. Therefore the local officers who keep their prisoners safe from mobs are doing the biggest work to stop lynching that any one is doing to-day.

The South was opposed to the Dyer anti-lynching bill, and assumed the responsibility for the filibuster that ended in the death of the measure. That action brought upon the South closer than ever the duty of taking every means possible to check mob killings south of Mason and Dixon's line. It imposes a grave burden upon the intelligent leaders of the section to control lawless elements in their communities and to see to it that men are elected to office who will enforce the law. Lynching can be virtually stopped in any State that wishes earnestly enough to end it.

The Lynching Record.

Commercial Appeal

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., has made public its lynching compilation for the year. There were 57 lynchings, 51 of the victims being negroes. Memphis Tenn.

This was just 57 more than there should have been, 1-2-23

We may now expect from south-hating papers and magazines the tirade of abuse that invariably follows the report of the Tuskegee institute. Great solicitude will be expressed for the welfare of the negro—so long as he remains in the south, When he gets north of the Mason and Dixon line, it is different.

Nothing will be said about the race riots in the north, in which negroes are shot down by the scores. And no mention will be made of the hundreds of thousands of negroes who enjoy the friendship of the white men of the south—negroes who are self-respecting, industrious and live in peace and harmony among those whose friendship they know to be sincere and lasting.

The self-righteous critics of the "uncivilized" south will deceive a few northerners who know no more about conditions south of the Ohio than do those who write about them. But their vaporings will have no effect on those who do know or on members of the negro race who have knowledge of the treatment accorded them in the north.

Lynchings—1922
Report on, Sent to press.

1199

LYNCHINGS IN 1922

FEWER THAN IN 1921.

DALLAS TEX NEWS
SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923

To The News.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the last year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; criminal assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder 2, fighting 1, charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder 9, murderous assault 4, criminal assault 14, attempted criminal assault 5, killing officer of the law 3, horse stealing 2, being intimate with woman 2, no special charge 2, killing man in altercation 1, striking man in quarrel 1, robbing and striking a woman 1, cattle stealing 1, using insulting language 1, for being a strike breaker 1, mistaken identity 2, indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1, intimidating offider of the law 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 11, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 9, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 18. Very truly yours,

R. P. MOTON, Principal.

Charleston News
Jan 1 1923

LYNCHINGS SHOW DECREASE IN 1922

MOBS TAKE 57 LIVES

Texas Leads, Georgia Second and Mississippi Third. South Carolina One

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year; 51 were negroes and 6 were whites, said the report, which were 7 less than the number of 64 for the year 1921; 30 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are:

Texas 18, Georgia 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Louisiana 3, Alabama 2, Tennessee 2, Oklahoma 1 and South Carolina 1.

Six were Burned.

Nineteen, or one-third, of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: Murder 2, assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder 2, fighting 1, charges not reported 3.

The offenses charged against the negrces were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Herald
New York City
JAN 1 - 1923

TEXAS LYNCHED MOST PERSONS DURING 1922

Reports Show No Illegal Hangings in North.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here to-day by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched in the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, seven less than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were won against lynchers.

THE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE
SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923

18 LYNCHED IN TEXAS

Arkansas Credited With Five Mob Executions During 1922.

(By the Associated Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public today by the Record and Research Department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year; 51 were negroes and six were white, said the report, or seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas 18, Georgia 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Louisiana 3, Alabama 2, Tennessee 2, Oklahoma 1, and South Carolina 1. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault, or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder 2, assault 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder 2, fighting 1, charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder 9, murderous assault 4, assault 14, attempted assault 5, killing officer of the law 3, killing man in altercation 1, striking man in quarrel 1, robbing and striking a woman 1, cattle stealing 1, using insulting language 1, for being a strikebreaker 1, mistaken identity 2, indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1, intimidating officer of the law 1.

The report further said there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 in Southern states. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against lynchers.

DANVILLE, VA., Reg
Bee
JAN 3 1923

57 LYNCHED DURING 1922 TEXAS LEADS OTHER STATES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings in 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year; 51 yere negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or atempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; atempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

KINGSTON FREEMAN.
Tuesday, January 2, 1923

57 LYNCHINGS IN 1922 FINDS PRINCIPAL MOTON

There were 57 lynchings in the United States in 1922 according to figures compiled by R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, 51 of whom were negroes and six whites. The offenses charged against the whites were murder, fighting and charges not reported; against the negroes, rape, attempted rape 19 and other crimes ranging from killing an officer to no especial charge. The lynchings all occurred in the so[illegible]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA
Herald
JAN 1 - 1923

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE REPORTS 57 PERSONS LYNCHED LAST YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—Records kept by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute show that 57 persons were lynched in 1922, according to an announcement by Principal R. R. Moton of the school. This is seven less than during 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and six were whites, the Tuskegee report shows.

Principal Moton reports that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precaution taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against the alleged lynchers.

IN GRUESOME REMEMBRANCE OF 1922

The year 1922 is forever gone, as far as time periods go. So far as what is of highest importance is concerned, the year 1922 can never pass from the consciousness of Negroes.

If the conclusions of modern science are to be believed, time and space have no existence in reality save as conceptions that clothe our sense perceptions. So that the thing which exists and abides in our consciousness is the sense perceptions and experiences that fill space and time. So far as Negroes are concerned the time itself which we called 1922 is identical with the time period which will be called 1923, but God grant that the sense perceptions and experiences of that future year shall not be similar to those of the past year period.

What the American Negro will ever remember in all its gruesome aspects about the year 1922, will be the lynching record of that period of time. It can never be forgotten. Inerasciblly it has written itself upon the consciousness of the race with red and revolting emphasis. The fact that for the past thirty years such a woe-begone lot has befallen the helpless Negro in his own country has brought this bloody experience to the crest of the wave of race consciousness.

For the year 1922, the ruddy record reads: 57 lynched, 13 taken from jails, 17 from oficers of the law. Ofthese, 51 were Negroes, 6 were whites. Out of the total number, 4 were burned after being put to death, and 6 human being were burned alive. This wide swath of blood, torture and incineration, the facts show, engirdles the Southland, as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Shall the twelve or more millions of Colored Americans remember the year 1922? By what tokens? What emotions are incited by its memory? By it, what impulses are stirred toward expression? Does that year record tokens of progress? Does it awaken emotions of joy and good will? Does it stir impulses of patriotism in the Negro? Only, if he does as he has always been called upon to do, exercise a larger amount of self-restraint, self-effacement and good-will toward a condition of society in which he is the traditional tool and sport of the evil passions of the stronger and politically secure group.

Once upon a time, we thought we were making progress to a securer place in American civilization. But the most discouraging fact that the year 1922 deposited in the Negro's consciousness was that not only is the Negro lynched and burned at the pleasure of those who sport themselves in the torture of the Negro, but that the Nation itself has been gagged and its government lynched by the same political Herods that carry out their pagan designs on the Negro. Thus the Nationa is helpless to rescue.

When Oscar Underwood, of Alabama fame, with his thumbs fastened in the armpits of his waistcoat, strode defiantly across the floor of the United States Senate, evincing riotous prejudice against his Negro neighbor and breathing out threats of autocracy, actually bringing to a standstill the law-making machinery of the greatest republic on the face of the globe, intercepted national legislation against lynching, that was the culmination of the long drawn out slavery conflict between the Nation and the minority who deny human rights to the Negro. And the South, with clutches on the Nation's throat, WON. The South now dictates to the Nation—timid, vacilating, conscienceless, helpless. And the Negro sees no star of hope.

This is the most momentous gruesome fact borne in upon the American Negro by the year 1922. Increasing progress within the group; multiplied and insuperable obstacles without. For 1923, our racial bark launches; where it will land, nobody can say with any degree of accuracy. These are times not duplicated in our racial history within the last five decades. A gagged and helpless Nation means undiminished, increased bloodshed of the weak at the hands of the strong. And there is no help.

The year 1922 is dead but its bitter experiences for the Negro will ever abide. Let its epitaph be written as follows: "In Gruesome Remembrance of the Lynching and Burning of Fifty-one Helpless Negro Citizens, and

"The Dethronement of National Government in Which Alone the Negro Could even hope for Protection, and

"The Enthronement of the will of a prejudice-ridden minority that would exalt the state above the Nation and supplant the ideals of human brotherhood by the pagan theory of clubbing men into submission and servitude to those who are stronger."

RALEIGH, N. C.
Recorder
JAN 17 1923

Last year's Lynching Record.—For several years a statement has been sent out from the Tuskegee Institute giving the number of lynchings and the causes during the year just closed. In 1922, according to this report, there were 57 persons lynched not including those killed in strikes and riots. This is seven less than in 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jail and 17 from officers outside of jail. It is gratifying a see that there are 58 instances in which officers prevented a lynching, and we are still more gratified to see that 44 of these were in Southern States. In four instances armed force was called out to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances lynchers were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Of the 57 persons lynched 51 were negroes and 6 white. One-third of those who suffered death were lynched on account of outrages upon women. Six victims were burned to death, two of whom were charged with murder.

Texas leads the list with 18, and Georgia sustains her unenviable reputation by coming next with 11, Mississippi had 9; Arkansas and Florida 5 each; Louisiana 3; Tennessee 2; Oklahoma and South Carolina 1 each.

N. Y. C. CALL
JANUARY 1. 1923

57 LYNCHED IN U. S. DURING 1922

Tuskegee Institute Officer Makes Survey—All but Six Were Negroes.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched in the United States during the year of 1922, according to statistics made public yesterday by Monroe N. Work, director of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. This is a drop of seven under 1921, according to the report.

Of the 57 persons lynched, 30 were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. The report also shows that in 58 instances public authorities prevented lynchings. In four of these 58 instances, the officers were compelled to repel mobs through the use of armed forces.

"Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922," the report continues, "51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, two; rape, four.

"The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, nine; murderous assault, four; rape, fourteen; attempted rape, five; killing officer of the law, three; horse stealing, two; being intimate with woman, two; no special charge, two; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strikebreaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

"The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, eighteen.

Lynchings—1922
Report on, Sent to press,
Jan-Dec.

1200

N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 2, 1923

Lynchings in 1922

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number (64) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lyncners. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offences charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offences charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18. R. R. Moton, Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31.

C WORLD
DECEMBER 28, 1922

LYNCHINGS OF 1922.

Small as the decrease is, the number of lynchings this year, as compared with 1921, marks a notable change for the better. There were fifty-seven victims, seven fewer than last year. Texas ranks first in obloquy with eighteen lynchings, 32 per cent. of the whole number. Georgia follows with eleven, Mississippi with nine, Florida and Arkansas each with five, Louisiana with three, Alabama and Tennessee each with two and Oklahoma and South Carolina each with one. The supremacy of Southern States in this respect is nowhere disputed. They still remain unconverted from the belief that the murdering of Negroes by lawless mobs is a higher form of justice, though in some instances the offense charged was no worse than strike-breaking or insulting words.

One significant fact revealed in the report compiled by Tuskegee Institute is that, while of thirty persons lynched thirteen were taken from jails and seventeen from officers outside of prisons, in fifty-eight cases officers of the law prevented lynchings, in four cases by the use of force. The lesson of these bare figures is wholesome. Where the authorities on the spot show the courage and the determination to perform their duty the crime of lynching is checked in a very marked degree, and usually without open violence.

Here lies a remedy far more effective than any Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill passed by Congress could possibly be. When local sentiment ranges itself strongly on the side of officers in upholding the law and holds them responsible for its enforcement, the evil of lynching will cease.

1922 RECORD OF LYNCHING ATROCITIES.

1/6/23 National Baptist Voice

Dear Sir:

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—I send you the following concerning lynching for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man, in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. Moton,
Principal.

Lynching Record of 1922 Shows Decrease of Seven

new York Age
1-6-23

Fifty-One Negroes, Six Whites, Were Victims of Mob—In 58 Cases Officers of the Law Prevented Lynchings, Using Arms in Four Cases

(Special To The New York Age)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—In sending forth the annual report as to lynchings for the past year, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, announces that the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, has found that the 1922 record is smaller than that of the preceding year by seven lynchings. There were 57 lynchings in 1922 as against 64 in 1921.

All the victims during the past year were males, 51 of them being colored, six of them white. Thirty of these men were lynched after being in the hands of officers of the law, 13 being taken from jails, and 17 from the officers' hands before they reached the jails. The mobs operated in nine southern states, 18 times in Texas, 11 in Georgia, 9 in Mississippi, 5 each in Arkansas and Florida, 3 in Louisiana, 2 each in Alabama and Tennessee, 1 each in Oklhoma and South Carolina.

In comparison to this is cited the fact that in 58 cases lynchings were prevented by officers of the law, in four cases by armed forces which repelled the would be lynchers, casualties being sustained. In the other 54 cases the prisoners were either removed from the mob's reach, or the force of guards was augmented.

Another record cited was that in ten cases, lynchers were convicted and gievn penitentiary sentences.

An analysis of the report shows that just one-third of the total, 19, were accused of rape or attempted rape; the offenses charged ranged from murder dov n to no special charge. Two were lynched through mistaken identity. Six victims were burned to death and four were killed first and then their bodies were burned.

Jackson Da Progress

JAN 5 1923

57 LYNCHED IN THE YEAR 1922, IS CLAIM

TEXAS LED COUNTRY, WITH GEORGIA SECOND, ACCORDING TO FIGURES COMPILED AT TUSKEEGA, ALA.

Tuskeegee, Ala.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Missippi third, according to statistics compiled by the record and research department of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jail, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one-third, of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assualt; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned.

Lynchings — 1922.
Reports on: Sent to Press.

Jan. - Dec. 1201

THE BLOT SPREADS

San Antonio Express
1-3-23

TEXAS again, by far, leads all the States in the ignominious lynching procession. For the eighth time in thirty-eight years it holds that infamous position. Here are the figures for 1922 as compiled by Tuskegee Institute TEXAS, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Arkansas and Florida, 5 each; Louisiana, 3; Alabama and Tennessee, 2 each; Oklahoma and South Carolina, 1 each.

Eighteen mob-murders in Texas during the past twelve months, in defiance of "sacred" fundamental principles of law, order, justice and right—and how many such murderers are serving prison terms, or behind the bars awaiting trial? How many lynchers are under indictment? Texas Congressmen (with one exception) voted against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, on the ground that it involved "an invasion of State sovereignty". But what have the State authorities done this year to defend that sovereignty against the foul attacks of one mob after another? In Georgia—Texas' nearest partner in the lynching degradation—there is a belated awakening of public sentiment against the evil; official steps have been taken to bring lynchers to justice. San Antonio, Texas,

Other States—such as Kentucky and Minnesota—have drastic anti-lynching statutes. In the former State, an official who does not try to prevent a mob murder is ousted. That has much to do with Kentucky's absence from the disgraceful roll again this year. The Tuskegee figures show there were fifty-seven lynchings in 1922; seven less than in the previous year. That indicates some slight improvement in the situation nationally; it might have been consequential had not the Texas record swelled the total. That is a condition which should move every patriotic Texan to hang his head in shame. Gathering dust in the Statehouse files is a bill which, enacted, might have spared a proud State such opprobrium. Decent law-respecting citizens throughout this great Commonwealth should demand of the new Legislature effective action to wipe out this blot and redeem Texas' name.

LYNCH RECORD FOR YEAR PAST SHOWS DECLINE

Norfolk Journal & Leader
1-6-23

Texas Led In Outlawry, Georgia Followed A Close Second; Nine States Contribute To The Black and Barbarious Record.

FIFTY-EIGHT LYNCHINGS PREVENTED BY OFFICERS

Tuskegee, Ala.—According to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, of Tuskegee Institute, lynchings in the United States for 1922 showed a decline of seven from the figures of 1921. These records also reveal that in ten instances of lynching, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against the alleged lynchers.

There were, not including riots, strikes, etc., lynched in this country in the year just closed 57 persons against 64 for 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. But there were also 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching, 14 of which were in the Northern states and 44 in the Southern states. In 54 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

FIFTY-SEVEN LYNCHED

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and six were whites. One-third or 19 of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were rape, two; murder, four.

The offenses charged against the whites murdered were: Fighting, one; murder, two; charges not reported, three. The offenses against the Negroes were: Murder nine; murderous assault, four; rape, fourteen; attempted rape, five; killing of officer of the law, three; horse stealing, two; being intimate with women, two; no special charge, two; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strike breaker, one; mistaken identity, two: indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The nine states in which lynching occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, one. Tennessee, two; Texas, eighteen.

Lynching Must Go

St. Louis Amer.

The annual report on lynching released by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has attracted the same wide attention this year as usual. The Literary Digest sums up the comment by saying that, "Fifty-seven persons were lynched in this country in 1922. The fact that this figure is slightly less than those reported for 1921 and 1920 appeals to most commentators as less important than the report that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching, and ten instances in which convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against lynchers." But these ten convictions were secured in one county—Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. 1/26/23

The same old point of view concerning the race problem is reflected by the lynchings which have taken place in the early part of this new year. One paper says, "How a few brutal and degraded Negroes can and do bring an entire race into disrepute and in a measure justify the supremacy of white rule is shown by the recent events of Rosewood, Florida. The acts of Colored desperadoes caused an uprising that resulted in a sanguinary battle, the burning of the Negro quarters, expulsion from the town, and the drawing of a dead line."

The Nation, however, gives a slightly more accurate account of the Rosewood affair. Its issue of January 17th says, "One Negro was murdered because he carried in his wagon a Negro for whom the white mob was hunting. The two white men were shot from a Negro home to which they were setting fire * * *. Next day twelve more Negro homes were burned while a crowd of more than a hundred men—more than Rosewood's entire male white population—looked on, and one Negro, who had gone to his employer for protection, was turned over to a mob which took him to the fresh graves of his mother and brother, killed in the previous fighting, and there shot him in cold blood * * * There has been no indication that the authorities of Levy County or of the State of Florida were even interested in the fate of these Negroes."

The New York World also realizes that the Rosewood affair was inexcusable and quotes the Atlanta Constitution editorial on the murder of a 70-year old Negro man by drunken whites: "If an end is not put to this sort of thing, and if a small element of barbarian groups can disgrace the state by their cold-blooded murders and escape punishment, the state will be fortunate if its loss is confined to the blacks who are leaving it; for the menace developed from these unwhipped criminals has become such as to frighten whites as well as blacks."

Confirmation of the Constitution's opinion is to be found in the Ku Klux Klan affair in Louisiana where because of the kidnapping and murder of two white men, supposedly by members of the Ku Klux Klan, the National Guard was called out and a searching inquiry is under way. The fundamental of the situation is reached by the Bristol, Connecticut Press when it says, "That terrorism and the rifle are not to be depended on to protect and maintain white dominance, grows plainer with passing time for the Negroes themselves can now secure arms and have no scruples against using them. As a solution of the race question, force has failed. The equitable adjustment must come through other channels."

PEERLESS TEXAS!

San Antonio Express
1-23-23

National Government reports on crops and other natural production—the comparative record by States—of course are better reading for the average Texan, who commits murder neither alone nor in mob, than Tuskegee Institute's annual lynching statistics. But State supremacy, of whatever sort, is supremacy still. Matchlessness is matchlessness. So, sound the New Year's joy bells and factory whistles! Here is another "first place" for Texas—in the 1922 lynching record:

TEXAS, 18—Georgia, 11—Mississippi, 9—Arkansas, 5—Florida, 5—Louisiana, 3—Alabama, 2—Tennessee, 2—Oklahoma, 1—South Carolina, 1. Total, 57.

Do we progress? Mobbistically speaking, we certainly do!

In the 1922-21 lynching comparison, here is Texas' great rival, Georgia, at a standstill. (Only 11 lynchings each year; or for the two years, 22 lynchings to Texas' 25). And here are Florida and Alabama at a like standstill, too.

What is more, here are Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and South Carolina actually cutting down their 1922, under their 1921, record.

And what is most, here are Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia—with lynchings in 1921—absenting themselves from the 1922 record altogether.

Behold! Mississippi drops from first place to third, and Texas leaps from third place to first!

Indeed, it is amazing with what ease Texas mounted from 7 lynchings in 1921 to 18 in 1922, while the National total was shrinking from 63 to 57. And this shrinkage, too, in a year when law-officers prevented lynchings in only 58 instances, as against 72 instances the year before. Remarkable!

Wherefore, on with gubernatorial speeches that defend "the courthouse against the mob"! And on with the condition of hearing "talk of lynching"—as the correspondents put it—for 24 or 48 or 72 hours between the arrest of the accused and the consummated mob-murder; during which time, National Guard or Rangers might be rushed to the scene, or sheriffs' posses sworn in to protect the sheriffs' prisoners. And on with the killing of Texas State legislative proposals—as in 1919—of bills and resolutions to penalize lynching communities and to outlaw the mob-murderer from the privileges of voting and holding public office; lest county and city "sovereignty" be invaded and local voters become peevish.

In a comparatively lean year for lynchings, Texas heads the statistics for the eighth time since 1885. (It headed the lynching record in 1885, also. Do we progress?)

57 LYNCHED IN YEAR; FEWER THAN IN 1921

1-6-23

One-Third Accused by Women; 13 Taken From Jails

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6.—There were fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922, as compared with sixty-four in 1921, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and forty-four were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922, fifty-one were Negroes and six were whites. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with attacks on women. Six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; attacks on women, 19; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

REPORT ON LYNCHING

By R. R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.

1/4/23 Christian Record

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

LYNCHINGS FOR THE YEAR 1922

The Negro World 1/6/23

Editor of the Negro World.

Dear Sir:—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were; Murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,

R. R. MOTON,

Principal Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1922

San Antonio Express

To the Editor of San Antonio Express: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled at Tuskegee Institute, in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge.

I find—not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc.—that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922.

This is seven less than the number (64) for the year 1921.

Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. 1-1-23

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of these cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922—51 were negroes and six were whites. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with rape or attempted rape.

Six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. San Antonio Tex.

The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3.

The offense charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strikebreaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows:

Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal, The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Institute, Alabama.

BUFFALO N Y TIMES
JANUARY 3, 1923

57 Lynchings in Year, Texas Leads

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 3.—Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, 51 negroes and six white, the report said, seven less than for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the numbers in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states, and 44 were in Southern states.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against lynchers.

UTICA N Y DISPATCH
JANUARY 2, 1923

According to the record kept at Tuskeegee Institute there were 57 lynchings in the United States last year, as compared with 64 the previous year. Of the victims 51 were negroes. Texas led in the number of lynchings with 18, Georgia being second with 11, and Mississippi, third, with nine. In 10 cases penetentiary sentences were imposed on alleged lynchers.

Lynchings – 1922.
Reports on, Sent Press. 1202

NEW YORK
Hunton W. V. Herald
Jan. 18, 1923

Texas Leads in Lynching

The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings last year, with Georgia second, and Mississippi third, according to best statistics compiled and made public.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, 51 negroes and six whites, the report said, and seven less than 64 for 1921. Thirteen of the persons were taken from the jails and 17 from officers of the law.

The ten states in which lynchings were recorded are:

Georgia, 11; Texas, 18; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Lousiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina 1.

TEXAS LEADS

Jan. 13 1923

Statistics On Lynchings Show Slight Decrease

The Cleveland Cal

The following, concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe, N. Work in charge It is found, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number (64) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fight, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

TEXAS LEADS SOUTH IN 1922 LYNCHINGS

Report of Tuskegee Institute Statistician Places Georgia Second

Jan-Dec.
Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

SPRINGFIELD M. MORN UNIO
JANUARY 1, 1923

LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH

Tuskegee Principal Submits Data Covering Last 12 Months.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were Whites; 20, or one third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very Truly Yours,

R. R. MOTON, Principal,
The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 29, 1922.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRN
JANUARY 5, 1923

LYNCHERS CONVICTED

One hopeful paragraph illumines the report of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute upon the lynchings of 1922:

"In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers."

To say that lynchers' victims often are not charged with criminal assault, and that lynchers often murder prisoners who are not guilty of the charges laid against them is idle repetition of accepted truth.

Defenders of lynching are rare nowadays among persons of real intelligence and education. But it has been hard to convict, or even to procure indictments against lynchers because the sympathy of the unintelligent is prevalent Often it pervades grand jury rooms.

Fifty-seven Americans, some white, more of them black, some accused of major crimes, some accused of using insulting language, or resisting arrest, were lynched last year. Ten persons were convicted.

The record is not as black as it might be. May truly civilized persons hope reasonably that the time will come when ten lynchings and the conviction of fifty-seven lynchers will be recorded by the compilers of lynching statistics at Tuskegee?

1202

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
JANUARY 2, 1923

LYNCHING RECORD OF 1922

Seven Fewer Cases Than in 1921—Prison Sentences for Mob Members

To the Editor of The Republican:—

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and six were whites and 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolir . 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. MOTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 31, 1922.

Two Weeks Reveal Striking Array of Mob Violence Cases

N Y C CALL
JANUARY 17, 1923

The report of the American Civil Liberties Union for the two weeks' period ending January 6 brings out in striking form the array of cases of mob violence in the South and Southwest. Among them are four lynchings of Negroes; the attempted lynching of a Negro by a mob of his own race, and a race riot in Florida in which, besides a lynching, 20 Negroes and three whites were killed. Four of the 10 cases were reported from Oklahoma alone—all involving the race issue.

Of some significance in the efforts against mob violence is the conviction of four men in Maryland, for tarring and feathering two white men. The killing of an old ex-slave in Georgia by two white men because he couldn't pull their automobile out of a ditch is a striking indication of the state of mind responsible for much violence.

Prosecution Continues in California.

California, practically alone of all the states, continues the prosecutions of radicals for their opinions and activities. For the first time in the history of such prosecutions in the United States, 10 men have been convicted of criminal syndicalism merely for being members of the I. W. W and merely for testifying to that fact on the witness stand in another case. Among almost uniform convictions in California, the acquittal by a jury of two members of the I. W. W. stands out. The dismissal of the old Communist Labor party cases at Oakland, already tried twice with juries disagreeing, marks the end of the California cases against Communists. The only cases now pending in that state are against members of the I. W. W.

In addition to the significant events pointed out for the past two weeks, the month of December saw the pardon of William Bross Lloyd and 16 Communists convicted under the Illinois Sedition Act; the conviction of the officials who interfered with the free speech meetings at Vintondale, Pa., and the exposure of the crimes charged against the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana.

MOB VIOLENCE.

1. **North Carolina.** L. H. Hall, teacher in state agricultural extension work, was taken from his home at Chadbourn on December 29 by a band of 40 masked men and severely beaten. Hall was charged with talking in favor of the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

2. **Oklahoma.** Frank Ray, farmer at Hollis, was taken from his bed on December 28, severely whipped, and ordered to leave the community by a band of masked men, who accused him of manufacturing liquor.

3. Police rescued Glenn Trimble, a young Negro, from lynching by a mob of Negroes at Muskogee on January 1 after he had been lashed for attacking his mother.

4. A dead line between the Negro and white sections of Sapulpa was established by armed guards on January 1 to prevent race riots following disturbances in that section, in which one policeman was killed and four injured.

5. J. E. Marsh, a teacher in Atoka County, was taken from his home and severely beaten by a mob, which accused him of teaching anarchy and "Negro-equality."

6. **Louisiana.** Leslie Leggett, a Negro accused of associating with white women, was kidnapped and lynched at Shreveport January 4. Police had been unable to obtain evidence warranting his arrest.

7. **Florida.** Three whites and twenty Negroes were killed in a race riot at Rosewood on January 5, believed to have started with an assault on a young white woman. Sam Carter, a Negro, was lynched by the mob near Sumner, when he admitted assisting the Negro suspect to escape.

8. **Georgia.** Andrew Jones, a 70-year-old ex-slave, was killed near Millhaven on December 30 by two white men and his mutilated body thrown in a ditch because he was unable to pull their automobile out of the mud.

9. J. L. Landrum and five others are held in jail at Warrenton on murder charge in connection with the death of A. M. Burnett, a Negro whom they had whipped on December 30, when Landrum's daughters accused him of insulting them.

10. **Maryland.** Four members of the band of masked men who tarred and feathered Walter Thompson of Baltimore and Dewey Batt of Winchester, Va., last July, were sentenced on December 27 to five to seven years in the penitentiary.

11. Fifty-seven persons, six of them whites, were lynched in the United States during 1922, according to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute. Texas again led, with 18 lynchings; Georgia had 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, Arkansas 5, Alabama 2, Louisiana 3, Oklahoma 1, Tennessee 2, South Carolina 1. Thirteen of those lynched were taken from jails and seventeen taken from officers outside of prison.

CRIMINAL CASES.

12. **California.** Francis Fein and James Seeley, held after a raid on I. W. W. headquarters at Taft last September were acquitted of criminal syndicalism at Bakersfield on December 29.

13. After two trials had resulted in jury disagreements, the case of Joseph Snyder, James H. Dolson, C. A. Tobey, J. R. Ragsdale and James Reed, members of the Communist Labor party, arrested in the California 1919 raids under the criminal syndicalism statute, was dismissed at Oakland on December 14 on motion of the district attorney.

14. Arthur Nurse, secretary of the I. W. W. local at San Francisco, was arrested on criminal syndicalism charges, and Lawrence Termader, James Clinton, John Kelly and Esko Lukka on vagrancy charges in a raid on the I. W. W. headquarters on December 29.

15. The State Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the six Alameda I. W. W.'s convicted under the criminal syndicalism law in Augsut, 1921. The men were released last April when the Appellate Court reversed their conviction. They are: Howard Melton, Michael J. Dunn, Patrick Casey, James McLaughlin, John Hannan and George Ryan.

16. The 10 defense witnesses in the Firey-Casdorf trial charged with criminal syndicalism after admitting on the witness stand membership in the I. W. W. were found guilty at Sacrameno on January 4. The first trial resulted in a hung jury. The defendants were: Walter Smith, Thomas O'Mare, A. E. Anderson, H. M. Edwards, Tom Zanger, Charles B. La Rue, William Rutherford, Peter Beazley, Bert Kyler and John Nash.

MEETINGS.

17. **Colorado.** William Z. Foster, who was deported from Colorado last August by state rangers, held a successful protest meeting in Denver on December 31. Adjutant General Hamrock, who ordered the deportation, and scores of rangers resigned in the face of the meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. **Kansas.** Following the departure of state troops from Horton on December 19, clashes between the striking Rock Island shopmen and strikebreakers became so serious that Mayor Rousey appealed for their return.

19. **Washingon, D. C.** The release of the following political prisoners, subject to deportation after 60 days, was announced by President Harding on December 30. All were sentenced in 1918 in the Chicago I. W. W. war conspiracy case: Aurelio V. Azuara, C. J. Bourg, Peter Green, Charles L. Lambert, Harry Lloyd, Burt Lorton, Sam Scarlett and Archie Sinclair. C. J. Bourg is an American citizen born in Lemont, Ill

FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL
JANUARY 5, 1923

LYNCHING ANALYZED

The principal of Tuskegee Institute, R. R. Moton, analyzes 57 lynchings, in the year 1922, as follows:

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922. 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19. or one-third. of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4. The fofenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape 5; killing officer of law 3; horse stealing 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of law, 1.

The nine States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

From Tuskegee every year comes information showing plainly that lynching often is resorted to for other reasons than that commonly given in defense of mob law. If only rapists were lynched lynch law would not be defensible, because a rapist easily is convicted, but as a matter of fact many men are lynched for minor offenses, or upon unsupported allegations of minor offenses.

HOMESTEAD PA MESSENGER
JANUARY 16, 1923

LYNCHINGS OF A YEAR

One satisfactory feature of the activities of Judge Lynch's lawless tribunal in 1922 is to be found in the fact that there were seven less cases than in the preceeding twelve months.

According to figures compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, fifty-seven persons were disposed of through what Francis Bacon called the wild justice of revenge, as compared with sixty-four in 1921. Of these thirty were taken from the hands of justice, or thirteen from jails and seventeen from public officers outside jails. Deaths in riots and similar disturbances are not included.

Texas enjoys the bad eminence of leading the States in which lynchings occurred, with eighteen, while in the eight other States the figures were:—Alabama, 2; Arkansas,5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1, and Tennessee, 2.

As regards race, fifty-one o those despatched summarily were negroes and six whites, while one third of them were charged with attacks on women.

There was growing firmness shown by the criminal authorities in resisting armed mobs.

In fourteen cases in Northern and forty-four in Southern States lynchings were prevented, either by removing the prisoners to places of safety or by augmenting the guards, while in ten instances convictions were obtained against lynchers after the fact.

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
JANUARY 8, 1923

LYNCHING RECORD

Records of lynchings kept by the Tuskegee Institute, a school for negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., show that during the year 1922 there were 57 lynchings in the United States, or an average of more than one a week. It is something to North Carolina's credit that this state passed through the year without any lynching, although there were a few occasions that might have given rise to mob rule. North Carolina officers exercised due vigilance in seeing that justice was carried out and for the most part North Carolina negroes behaved themsevles properly.

This report shows that 30 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from county jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. Officers of the law are credited with having prevented 58 lynchings, 14 of those being in northern states and 44 in southern state. Ten persons were convicted on charges of being accessories to lynchings and were given penitentiary sentences.

Texas is charged with the largest number of lynchings, 18, Georgia had 11, Mississippi 9, Alabama 2, Arkansas 5, Louisana 3, Oklahoma 1, Tennessee 2, Florida 5, and South Carolina 1. Of the total number 51 were negroes and six white men. The offenses charged ranged from murder and rape to cattle stealing and frightening women and children.

At Herrin, Ill. in a single afternoon 22 men were shot or beater to death by an organized mob. The Tuskegee report does not mention Illinois but the Herrin mob was quite guilty of lynching as was any mob in Texas or elsewhere. Illinois, therefore, should top the list—High Point Enterprise.

Lynchings—1922.
Report on, Sent Press. 1203

N. Y. C. DAY
JANUARY 8, 1923

DEFENDERS OF THE LAW

During the last year, we are told by the Tuskegee Negro Institute, there were fifty seven lynchings in this country, and the State of Texas had the unenviable distinction of heading the list with no less than seventeen. Still the number was a decrease by seven on the year preceding. This year has opened with an evil omen, a race fight in the town of Rosewood, Florida, which promises to intensify in that part of the country the spirit which is responsible for lynchings.

The trouble was started when a number of white men, apparently not authorized by the law, or representing the law as its appointed officers, set out to find a negro in the colored section of the town. During the hunt the trouble started, and resulted in the death of four negroes and the death of two white men. The man sought was not the murderer who occasioned the situation, but one who was believed to be acquainted with his wherabouts. There was no question of apprehending a murderer, but rather of obtaining evidence as to his whereabouts. That should certainly have been left to the proper officers of the law, as their particular business, and though the citizens who went into the negro sections may have gone there with the most peaceful intentions, their action was ill-advised and rash.

Following the fight the negro section of the town was set fire to and almost destroyed. The negro population, it is reported, has fled into the woods surrounding Rosewood and is there hiding, for fear of the white population. It is, unfortunately, doubtful whether the incident can be considered as closed. Local passion is still runping high, and further results may be expected.

The root trouble again, as in almost all of these cases, is that the law is taken up by men who are neither trained nor authorized for its execution, and their interference, instead of carrying with it the prestige of the law, is, legally, only a private affa-

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JANUARY 1, 1923

Lynching Statistics for 1922.

Editor of The Record:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number, 64, for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922 51 were negroes and six were whites; 19, or one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
The Tuskegee Institute.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 29, 1923.

PHILADELPHIA EVE. LEDGER
JANUARY 1, 1923

MOST LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS

Tuskegee Institute Reports 57 In Year, Seven Less Than In 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1. — Texas led the Nation in the number of lynchings in 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public here yesterday by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one Negroes and six whites, the report said, seven less than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

NEWARK N J CALL
JANUARY 7, 1923

Texas, with eighteen, led nation in number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public by Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. Fifty-seven persons were lynched during year, fifty-one negroes and six white, report stated, seven less than for 1921. There were fifty-eight instances in which officers of law prevented lynchings, report further stated.

DUBOIS PA COURIER
JANUARY 13 1923

Lynchings Decrease

Fewer lynchings in 1922 and increased attempts to prevent them by officers of the law will be reported by the Literary Digest in its issue for January 13.

"Fifty-seven persons were lynched in this country in 1922." The magazine will say, "The fact that this figure is slightly less than those reported for 1921 and 1922 appeals to most commentators as less important than the report that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching, and ten instances in which convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against lynchers.

"'Congress may be cold to a proposition for Federal action to lessen lynching,' observes the Manchester Union, commenting on what the San Antonio Express calls 'the most damnable record in all the statistics of human affairs—the annual record of lynchings in the United States,' but there is maifest value in every example of lawful force prevailing over the forces of lawlessness.' The Boston Post, after naming the ten States that, headed by Texas, are on 'The 1922 Roll of Shame,' concludes that 'an Americanism which provides jails for those who assert their rights to lynch seems to be coming into its own.'

"The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in its annual report, notes that 'this is 7 less the number, 84, for the years 1921.'" The report continues:

"Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lyuchers in ten instances.

"'The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3;; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.'

"The Southern States, observes the New York World, 'still remain unconverted from the belief that the murdering of negroes by lawless mobs is a higher form of justice, though in some instances the offense charged is no worse than strike-breaking or insulting words.' But even if there were no accomplished lynchings in the Northern States, 14 were attempted, points out the Philadelphia Bulletin, 'and the recollection of Herrin bars any Northern feeling of self-righteousness on that score.'"

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
DECEMBER 30, 1922

Tuskegee Reports Lynching for 1922.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle.

Sir: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that fifty-seven persons were lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number sixty-four for 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and forty four were in southern states. In fifty four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922, fifty-one were colored men and six were whites; nineteen or one-third of those put to death were charged with criminal attacks or attempted criminal attacks; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the colored men were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a women, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

R. R. MOTON, Principal,
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., December 3[illegible] 1922

1203

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JANUARY 2, 1923

A NATIONAL DISGRACE

Texas enjoys unenviable pre-eminence in the annals of lynching for 1922, as compiled at Tuskegee in accordance with its annual custom. Texas had eighteen such crimes to its discredit, with Georgia second with eleven.

There might be some consolation in the fact that the total of lynchings, fifty-seven, is seven less than the sixty-four occurring in 1921, but such variations from year to year are of little significance. There is more encouragement in the report that in fifty-eight other instances courageous officers of the law averted threatened lynchings. There were no accomplished lynchings in Northern States, although fourteen were attempted, and the recollection of Herrin bars any Northern feelings of self-righteousness on that score.

The rising feeling that lynching is a national disgrace, to be combatted by national power, found reflection in the strong backing given the DYER bill, which passed the House and was killed only by a filibuster in the Senate. But its failure, for lack of an insistent public opinion compelling its passage, stands with these figures and points the finger of shame at a nation that belies its own declaration of governmental authority and winks at such lawlessness.

N Y C TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1, 1923

57 Lynchings in 1922; Texas Leads With 18

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public here to-day by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, seven less than the sixty-four for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which there were lynchings and the number in each state are:

Texas, eighteen; Georgia, eleven; Mississippi, nine; Florida, five; Arkansas, five; Louisiana, three; Alabama, two; Tennessee, two; Oklahoma, one, and South Carolina, one.

TITUSVILLE PA HERALD
JANUARY 13, 1923

LYNCHINGS DECREASE.

Fewer lynchings in 1922 and increased attempts to prevent them by officers of the law will be reported by the Literary Digest in its issue for January 13.

"Fifty-seven persons were lynched in this country in 1922," the magazine will say, "The fact that this figure is slightly less than those reported for 1921 and 1920 appeals to most commentators as less important than the report that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers if the law prevented lynchings, and ten instances in which convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against lynchers.

" 'Congress may be cold to a proposition of federal action to lessen lynchings,' observes the Manchester Union, commenting on what the San Antonio Express calls 'the most damnable record in all the statistics of human affairs—the annual record of lynchings in the United States,' but 'there is manisfest value in every example of lawful force prevailing over the forces of lawlessness.' The Boston Post, after naming the ten States that, headed by Texas, are on 'The 1922 Roll of Shame,' concludes that 'an Americanism which provides jails for those who assert their rights to lynch seems to be coming into its own.'

"The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in its annual, report notes that 'this is 7 less than the number, 64, for the year 1921,'" The report continues:

"Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from the jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instansec, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers in ten instances.

" 'The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia. 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee. 2, Texas, 18.'

"The Southern States, observes the New York World, 'still remain unconverted from the belief that the murdering of negroes by lawless mobs is a higher form of justice, though in some instances the offense charged is no worse than strike-breaking or insulting words. But even if there were no accomplished lynchings in the Northern States 14 were attempted, points out the Philadelphia Bulletin, and the recollection of Herrin bars any Northern feeling of self-righteousness on that score.'"

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
JANUARY 1, 1923

Fifty-Eight Lynchings Balked

Whether the reduction in the number of lynchings in the South during the present year has any significance or not is difficult to determine. The president of Tuskegee finds that fifty-seven persons were put to death by mobs this year. That was seven less than in 1921; no great reduction, but at least not a rise, such as increased antipathy of some social groups might have caused.

Perhaps awakened official sense of duty kept the killings down. It is reported that in fifty-eight instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, either by strategy or by use of armed force. They took the latter resort in four cases. On the other hand, thirteen of the people actually lynched were taken from jails, seventeen others from officers while on the way to prison. Lynchings in States where the evil prevails take place, as a rule, after arrests. This can happen only by acquiescence on the part of law officers, sometimes only by their active connivance. An effort on their part would often prevent mob action. Once an accused man or woman has actually been in the hands of peace officers, there is slim excuse for the unharmed and unresisting sheriff's man who permits a mob to wreak its vengeance.

In the cases of all but the most hateful prisoners the mere knowledge that officers of the law mean to protect their man suffices to stave off mob action. Therefore the local officers who keep their prisoners safe from mobs are doing the biggest work to stop lynching that any one is doing today.

The South opposed the Dyer anti-lynching bill, and assumed the responsibility for the filibuster that ended in the death of the measure. That action brought upon the South closer than ever the duty of taking every means possible to check mob killings south of Mason and Dixon's line. It imposes a grave burden upon the intelligent leaders of the section to control lawless elements and to see to it that men are elected to office who will enforce the law. Lynching can be virtually stopped in any State that wishes earnestly enough to end it.

PHILADELPHIA PA N AMER
JANUARY 1, 1923

57 LYNCHED IN YEAR;

FEWER THAN IN 1921

One Third Accused by Women; 13 Taken From Jails

TUSKEEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—There were 57 persons lynched in 1922, as compared with 64 in 1921, according to figures compiled by Tuskeegee Institute. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern staes and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with attacks on women. Six of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; attacks on women, 19; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

NEW HAVEN CONN REGISTE
JANUARY 1, 1923

57 PEOPLE WERE LYNCHED DURING 1922

Fifty-seven persons were lynched in the United States in 1922, according to the annual report of R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, that has just been published.

The 1922 records shows a falling off of seven from the number lynched in 1921. Thirty of the victims in 1922 were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

In 58 instances officers of the law prevented lynchings, 44 of which were in the southern states. In 10 cases convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were obtained against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 victims in 1922, six were white and 51 were Negroes. Six were burned to death, and four others burned after being killed. One-third of the total number were charged with rape.

Texas leads the list of the states in the number of lynchings with 18. Georgia comes second in the list with 11; then Mississippi with 9. Arkansas and Florida each had five; Louisiana, 3; Alabama and Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma and South Carolina, 1.

The offenses for which the victims were killed include horse stealing, the use of insulting language, striking a man in a quarrel, and serving as a strikebreaker. Two died through an error of identity.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
JANUARY 2, 1923

The Lynching Record.

President Robert R. Moton, successor of the late Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Normal Institute, has compiled the record of lynchings for the year 1922. This is, of course, a work in which Dr. Moton, as one of the leaders of his race in the country, is especially interested, since most of the victims of this detestable revolt against law are negroes. The record for 1922 is slightly better than that of the year before, but that there should be any record should make all Americans blush.

In his compilation Dr. Moton does not include those killed in strikes, riots, etc., and finds that the number was fifty-seven, as against sixty-four in 1921. Of the fifty-seven, fifty-one were negroes. Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, were charged with the crime that Southern lynchers and their sympathizers allege is the main cause for lynching. None of the whites lynched was charged with this crime. Six of the victims were burned to death, while four were put to death and their bodies then burned.

Dr. Moton also reports that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, while in thirty of those that did take place thirteen of the victims were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside jails. Fourteen of the fifty-eight defeats of lynchers were in Northern states. In ten instances, convictions and penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers. No lynching took place in a Northern state.

Not much can be said against lynching that has not already been said. But it can never be too often repeated that the way to prevent lynchings is to have peace officers that are not afraid of the cowards that compose lynching mobs. One brave, determined man can awe the average mob. This has been done. Lynchings take place where the lynchers know that the officers of the law are either in sympathy with them or too cowardly to fight them.

SYRACUSE N Y POST STANDAR
JANUARY 2, 1923

The Lynching Record.

To the Editor of The Post-Standard:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. In find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death, 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with women, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and chilren, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are are follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala.

Lynchings — 1922.
Report on, Sent Press.

1204

Talladega Home
Gleaner, p 13
Jan 4 1923

JAN 4 1923

1922'S LYNCHING RECORD.

The Tuskegee Institute has issued the following review of lynchings for the year 1922:

Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc.., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number, 64, for the year 1921. 30 of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in the Northern states and forty-four were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against the alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites, 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape, 6 of the victims were burned to death, 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned were murder 2, and rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were murder 2, fighting 1, charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were murder 9, murderous assault 4, rape 14, attempted rape 5, killing officer of the law 3, horse stealing 2, being intimate with woman 2, no special charge 2, killing man in altercation 1, striking man in quarrel 1, robbing and striking a woman 1, cattle stealing 1, using insulting language 1, for being a strike breaker 1, mistaken identity 2, indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and child 1, intimidating officer of the law 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 11, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 9, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 18.

Montgomery Ala
Advertiser
Jan 5 1923

JAN 5 1923

TEXAS TAKES LEAD IN 1922
LYNCHING REPORT DECLARES

Tuskegee Ala.—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jail, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are Texas 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi 9; Florida 5; Arkansas 5; Louisiana 3; Alabama 2; Tennessee 2; Oklahoma 1; and South Carolina 1.

Nineteen, or one-third, of tehe put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six if the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

In the home of fadless,

Syracuse Herald
Progress
JAN 5 1923

Georiga Second in Lynch Cases

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1—The State of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jail, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynching occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of these put to death, the report continued, were charged with asasult or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

Charges Against Victims

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder 2; fighting, one; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were murder, nine; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in alteration, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting lagnuage, 1; for being a strikebraker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officers of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern State and 44 were in Southern States. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying pentitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Reporter
Talladega, Ala.
1-4-23

TEXAS LEAD 1922 LYNCHINGS, SAYS TUSKEGEE REPORT

Georgia Came Second With a List of 11, Mississippi Takes Third Pla

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to the statistics compiled and made public by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year. 51 were negroes and6 were whites, said the report which were seven less that the number of 64 for the year 1921, Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jail, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jail's.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are, Texas. 18; Georgia, 11; Mishissippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Caroiina, 1.

Nineteer, or one-third, of these put to death, the report continues, were charged with assault or attempt assault; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charg s against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

NEW YORK HERALD
JANUARY 1, 1923

TEXAS LYNCHED MOST PERSONS DURING 1922

Reports Show No Illegal Hangings in North.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here to-day by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched in the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, seven less than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were won against lynchers.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JANUARY 3, 1923

The annual statistical summary of lynchings in the United States compiled by Colonel R. R. Moton, of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, shows that Texas and Georgia between them have to their discredit more than half the total number for 1922, or 29 out of 57. In these States, it is scarcely necessary to mention, the K. K. K. has its most numerous following.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
JANUARY 2, 1923

JUDGE LYNCH REPORTS.

Following the custom of the Tuskegee Institute Principal Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, Ala., gives the newspapers of the country a list of lynchings for the year just ended. No claim is made, we assume, that all cases are recorded, for the list reached the newspaper offices before the new year arrived and, even though it had been delayed until yesterday, it might not be certain that the complete report of Louisiana is known as yet. However, the report furnishes as usual a topic for serious consideration.

He finds that, exclusive of those killed in strikes and riots, 57 persons were lynched last year, the number being seven less than in the year preceding, and of the 57, thirteen were taken from jails and lynched and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails. Yet there appears another side to the report which is more satisfactory, for while 57 persons were lynched there were 58 instances wherein officers of the law prevented lynchings. In 54 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented and in the four other cases armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying prison sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 lynched 51 were negroes and six were whites. Nineteen were charged with rape or attempted rape; six victims were burned to death, while four were put to death, after which their bodies were burned. Two of those burned to death were charged with murder and four with rape. Of the six white men lynched two were charged with murder and one with fighting, while in three cases the charges were not reported.

A list is given of the alleged offenses of those sentenced by Judge Lynch. They run from murder to being a strike breaker and, in one case, intimidating an officer of the law. They occurred in nine states, Texas leading with 18, Georgia following with 11. South Carolina to her credit has but one, while Florida, despite a high per cent. of northern-born residents, has five.

The list by states follows:—Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18. It may be of passing interest that the highest score is made by the state wherein the 100 per cent. American Ku Klux Klan is dominant in politics, while the second place is taken by Georgia, where the klan's home office is to be found.

BUFFALO N Y EXPRESS
JANUARY 1, 1923

Record of lynchings.

Editor Buffalo Express:—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the last year, as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number (64) for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, were negroes and six were whites; teen, or one-third of those put death, were charged with rape or tempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, two; rape, four.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, nine; murderous assault, four; rape, fourteen; attempted rape, five; killing officer of the law, three; horse stealing, two; being intimate with woman, two; no special charge, two; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strike-breaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, eighteen.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 28th.

TAMAQUA PA. COURIER
JANUARY 12, 1923

LYNCHINGS CUT IN LAST YEAR

Howeer, Fifty Seven Persons Were Hung at End of Rope by Lawless Mobs According to Magazine Survey.

SAVE FIFTY FROM DEATH

Fewer lynchings in 1922 and increased attempts to prevent them by officers of the law are reported by the Literary Digest in its issue for January 13.

"Fifty-seven persons were lynched in this country in 1922." The magazine says, "The fact that this figure is slightly less than those reported for 1921 and 1920 appeals to most commentators as less important than the report that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching, and ten instances in which convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against lynchers.

"'Congress may be cold to a proposition for Federal action to lessen lynching,' observes the Manchester Union, commenting on what the San Antonio Express calls 'the most damnable record in all the statistics of human affairs—the annual record of lynchings in the United States,' but 'there is manifest value in every example of lawful force prevailing over the forces of lawlessness.' The Boston Post, after naming the ten States that, headed by Texas, are on 'The 1922 Roll of Shame,' concludes that 'an Americanism which provides jails for those who assert their rights to lynch seems to be coming into its own.'

Seven Less Than 1921

"The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in its annual report, notes that 'this is seven less than the number, sixty-four, for the year 1921.'" The report continues:

"Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers in ten instances.

"The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18."

"The Southern States, observes the New York World, 'still remain unconverted from the belief that the murdering of negroes by lawless mobs is a higher form of justice, though in some instance the offense charged is no worse than strike-breaking or insulting words.' But even if there were no accomplished lynchings in the Northern States, 14 were attempted, points out the Philadelphia Bulletin, 'and the recollection of Herrin bars any Northern feeling of self-righteousness on that score.'"

NEW HAVEN CONN REGISTER
JANUARY 1, 1923

LYNCHINGS.

In his annual report on lynchings, R. R. Moton, the principal of the Tuskegee Institute, announces the glad news that in 1922 there were seven fewer of these barbaric murders than in 1921. Whereas there were 64 in 1921, the year that has just closed saw only 57. Let it be hoped that this diminution is not due merely to chance, but indicates an improvement in the moral health of the South.

Contrary to the popular contention of the southern knights of chivalry, only one third of the victims were accused of crimes against womanhood. Others died through mistaken identity, for using insulting language, and for striking a man in a fight.

Thirty of the men lynched were wrested out of the hands of the law, either from jails or from officers who held them in arrest. On the other hand, it is gratifying to learn that in 58 cases the law prevented lynch mobs from doing their work, and in ten cases men were sent to the penitentiary for participating in lynchings.

UTICA N Y GLOBE
JANUARY 13, 1923

TEXAS LEADS NATION IN LYNCHINGS

Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public by the Record and Research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 negroes and 6 whites, said the report, which is 7 less than the 64 lynched in 1921.

Eighteen were lynched in Texas; 19, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault. In 10 instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JANUARY 1, 1923

TOTAL OF 57 LYNCHINGS IN NATION DURING 1922

Texas, With 18, Has Unenviable Distinction of Heading List.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, 51 negroes and six whites, the report said, seven less than the 64 for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States.

In 10 instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JANUARY 1, 1923

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

Tuskegee Institute Reports 57 In Year, Seven Less Than In 1921

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—Texas led the Nation in the number of lynchings in 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics made public here today by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one Negroes and six whites, the report said, seven less than in 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

BUFFALO N Y EXPRESS
JANUARY 1 1923

The ten states in which lynchings occurred last year and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina, 1. We are glad to note that there is not a Northern state in the list. Ten penitentiary sentences were won against lynchers. That's something.

Lynchings—1922.
Reporton; Sent Press.

Jan-Dec.

danger, they should swear in a sufficient number of deputies to protect their prisoner or call on the governor for the protection of the national guard.

1205

N Y C TI
JANU

Lynchings of a Year.

One satisfactory feature of the activities of Judge Lynch's lawless tribunal in 1922 is to be found in the fact that there were seven less cases than in the preceding twelve months.

According to figures compiled by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, fifty-seven persons were disposed of through what Francis Bacon called the wild justice of revenge, as compared with sixty-four in 1921. Of these thirty were taken from the hands of justice or thirteen from jails and seventeen from public officers outside jails. Deaths in riots and similar disturbances are not included.

Texas enjoys the bad eminence of leading the States in which lynchings occurred, with eighteen, while in the eight other States the figures were:—Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1, and Tennessee, 2.

As regards race, fifty?one of those despatched summarily were negroes and six whites, while one-third of them were charged with attacks on women.

There was growing firmness shown by the criminal authorities in resisting armed mobs.

In fourteen cases in Northern and forty-four in Southern States lynchings were prevented, either by removing the prisoners to places of safety or by augmenting the guards, while in ten instances convictions were obtained against lynchers after the fact.

If those who break into jails to interrupt the course of legal procedure realized that they ran the risk of landing there themselves for a long sojourn a considerable damper would be put on the practice.

its annual record. Of greater significance than the falling off is the evidence that sheriffs and other public officials, in a position to support orderly processes, have succeeded in preventing 58 lynchings attempted during the year. The number of cases in which the mob spirit did its victim to death was 57.

Ten States are on the 1922 roll of shame. Texas comes first with 18, Georgia has 11, Mississippi 9, Florida 5, tied with Arkansas; Louisiana has 3, Alabama and Tennessee two each and Oklahoma and South Carolina have one apiece.

According to the Tuskegee statisticians then, lynching has been segregated. It has been confined to the South. Other sections of the country have kept themselves clean, because in 14 different instances officers of the law in Northern States have successfully resisted attempts at lynching.

Most significant of all is the record that no less than 10 different times during the year have public prosecutors obtained penitentiary sentences for lynchers.

An Americanism which provides jails for those who assert their right to lynch seems to be coming into its own.

OKLAHOMA OKLA OKLAHOMA
JANUARY 2, 1923

LYNCHINGS.

THE annual report on lynchings, issued by the record and research department of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, shows that fifty-seven persons were lynched in the south during the year, thirteen of whom were taken from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails. Six of the victims were white persons. Lynchings were prevented in fifty-eight instances by the officers who had the mob's prospective victims in charge. Ten alleged lynchers were arrested, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

There is no doubt that law-abiding citizens of the south have done much during the last year to try to prevent lynchings. That is true also of a number of officers of the law. Would-be lynchers were repelled by armed forces in four instances. In three different states, alleged lynchers were arrested and prosecuted.

However, the fact that thirty of the persons lynched were taken from officers of the law, indicates that proper safeguards were not always used by those who had prisoners in charge. Sheriffs and other officers can usually sense from the nature of a crime whether there is likely to be a feeling against the prisoner bitter enough to foment mob spirit. When they sense such a

LONE STAR STATE SUPPLANTS GEORGIA IN LYNCHING LEAGUE; WINS 1922 MOBOCRATIC FLAG

1/6/23.

Special to The Informer.

Houston Informer

Tuskegee, Ala.—According to record concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one--third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death! 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were, murder 2, rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder 2, fighting 1, charges not reported 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder 9, murderous assault 4, rape 14, attempted rape 5, killing officer of the law 3, horse stealing 2, being intimate with women 2, no special charge 2, killing man in altercation 1, striking man in quarrel 1, robbing and striking a woman 1, cattle stealing 2, using insulting language 1, for being a strike breaker 1, mistaken identity 2, indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1, intimidating officer of the law 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 5, Florida 5, Georgia 11, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 9, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 18.

ords and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1;for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia 11 Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

BOSTON MASS. GLOBE
JANUARY 2. 1923

TUSKEGEE [illegible] has made a compilation of the lynchings of the year [illegible] that has gone and finds the number of crimes of this [illegible]rrible character eight less than was [illegible]ported for 1921. Such a decrease give[illegible] ground for hope that the United States will soon be able to wash away this stain from

DISGRACES OF AMERICA LESSENED IN 1922.

Negro

Preston News Service)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., December 31, 1922—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Rec-

FIFTY-SEVEN LYCHED IN 1922

Savannah Tribune

Record Compiled at Tuskegee Given Out

1-4-23

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1.—The following is the record of persons lynched in this country last year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In 54 of these cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repell the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were murder, 2; fighting 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder 9; murderous assault 4; rape 14; attempted rape 5; killing officer of law 3; horse stealing 2; being intimate with woman 2; no special charge 2; killing man in altercation 1; striking man in quarrel 1; robbing and striking woman 1; cattle stealing 1; using insulting language 1; for being a strike breaker 1; mistaken identy 2; indiserete exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1; intimidating officer of the law 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 2; Arkansas 5; Florida 5; Georgia 11; Louisiana 3; Mississippi 9; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2; Texas 18.

TEXAS LEADS STATES IN TOTAL LYNCHINGS

Commercial Appeal

During Year 57 Were Hanged by Mobs in U. S.

Memphis, Tenn.
1-3-23

(By the Associated Press.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—The state of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The 10 states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1 and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third of those put to death, the report continued, were charged ith assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; assault, 14; attempted assault, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children 1; intimidating of officer of the law, 1.

The report further stated that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repel the would-be lynchers.

In 10 instances the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

EXPOSES AMERICAN LYNCH RECORD IN YEAR'S REPORT

Chicago Defender

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 12.—Monroe W. Work, in charge of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, has made extensive investigations concerning lynching and has compiled the following report:

According to Mr. Work, 57 persons were lynched in 1977. This was seven less than the number—64—for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, 13 from jails and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

In the 58th instance, says Mr. Work, lynching was prevented by officers of the law. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern states and 44 were in Southern states. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were members of the Race and six were whites. One-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Six of the victims were burned to death, and four were slain and then their bodies burned.

The offenses charged against the whites were murder for two, fighting for one and charges not reported for the other three. The offenses against the members of the Race were murder for nine; murderous assault, four; rape, 14, and attempted rape, five. The remainder were lynched for lesser offenses.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

This does not include the individual shooting by "white gentlemen" of the South when they wished to kill a Race man to have a little target practice. These, if they were known, would augment the number of Southern murders to over 500 for the year.

Day By Day

With Gov. Patterson.

While we are all busy critising the law's delay and its too frequent failures, it is encouraging to know in one respect at least we are progressing—and that is in the growing feeling that lynch law should be abandoned. I recently saw a report issued by the Tuskegee Institute which gives the number of lynchin this country as 57 for the year 1922, which is seven less than the number for 1921.

According to the report there were 58 instances where officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of the number lynched, 51 were negroes and six were white persons.

Nine states furnished all the lynchings, Texas leading with 18, Georgia 11, Mississippi 9, Arkansas and Florida five each, Louisiana 3, Alabama and Tennessee 2 each, Oklahoma and South Carolina 1 each. In looking over the list, I find that six victims of the lynch law were burned to death, and four were burned after death.

Commercial Appeal

In commenting upon these facts many newspapers and observers point to the number of successful efforts to prevent lynchings as a most hopeful indication, and also to the abhorrence freely expressed by the press in the localities where they did occur.

While we are showing improvement, it cannot be denied that our civilization is still too much blotted by mob violence, and for the sake of those who compose the mobs as well as the helpless victims of their fury, we should do our uttermost to end these atrocities.

Memphis Tenn

To show that lawless violence grows by what it feeds upon, there were only 19 cases of rape and attempted rape of the 51 lynchings of negroes, while 32 were for other offenses, running from murder to intimidating an officer of the law.

1-16-23

I am aware, as a southerner what hot blood means—and that over powering sense of indignation which follows assaults on females—but the mob spirit even in these extenuations often does more harm than good, and there is no excuse whatsoever for its exercise in any other species of crime.

The mob consciousness is generally bad, and the mob example always is.

I was glad the lynching bill was defeated in Congress. It was never intended to pass by its promoters and was purely a political movement, ordered as a sort of sop to the negro voters—a mere piece of moonshine without substance.

This question is one for the states. Their laws are ample on the subject, and federal interference would have caused only more friction without corresponding benefit.

The only true solution lies not in legislation but in the conduct of the two races themselves.

On the one side there must be a recognition by the negroes that there is a danger line that must not be crossed, and the dominant race must learn that the mob spirit weakens and coarsens the fiber of the race itself—that justice orderly administered is alone worthy of a Christian people living in a Christian civilization.

Wth all this record, I insist that the south is the best and safest place for the well behaved of the negro race to live.

That here the negro is best understood—and on the average he gets more protection.

In the north there were 14 attempts made to lynch negroes in the past year—and there have been a large number of instances of race oppression—where negroes under pain of death have been ordered to move on.

The prejudice in the north as I have several times pointed out, is to the race itself. All negroes suffer for the misconduct of one in the north, while in the south the rule is that the race is not called on to expiate the offense of one of its number.

The south is the natural home of the negro. Here he finds a friend among the whites in sickness or trouble. Here the climate suits him best. Here he lives longer and is happiest.

Here he has more chances to make and save money.

I have seen the negro in the north and of course know his condition in the south.

My advice to him is to stay at home and with his own people.

52 LYNCHINGS IN 1922.

Seven Whites Among Those Lynched.

National Baptist Union-Review

The Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute has just issued its annual repore on lynching for the past year which indicates that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of he law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. 2-3-23

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secued against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murdered, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rpe, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing 2; being intimate with woman 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and grightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1. South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas 18.

—Washington Sentinel

Lynchings—1922.
Report on Sent Press.

1206

TEXAS LEADS AGAIN.

1/6/23
Dallas Express

Texas again leads the nation in lynching. Out of a tota number of 57 persons done to death by mobs, Texas people wer guilty of 18. Nearly twice as many as her nearest competitor Georgia, and many times the number of all of her sister state except Mississippi which comes third with 9.

Those who heretofore have considered Texas as peopled wit a savage and barbarous breed of men seem to have their opinion vindicated by a rule of mobbists not even remotely approache by any other state in the union. And seemingly this barbarism is to proceed unchecked.

Why should it be? Why should this state filled to the ful with natures gifts, a land where "every prospect" pleases be a state where "only man is vile?" Is there no sense of shame—n better thought, no desire on the part of any substantially large group that improvement be made in this regard?

Certainly it would seem that by now some deep rooted sense of shame would begin to make itself felt to the end that mob-bism be curbed.

No state in the union made itself more easily heard in its denounciation of the Dyer Bill than did Texas. It joined its voice with that of its sister states in declaring that "we need no federal supervision. Our states rights should remain inviolate. Let us handle our own affairs." WILL TEXAS HANDLE THEM? Such a question may well be asked in view of the fact that she has for a second time in the past three years led the nation in lynching.

One who searches for hopeful signs of a movement against the barbarities of our state is at loss for a direction in which to turn. Seemingly the whole mind of the public is turned rather to other things than to a desire for more civilized behavior.

And what is true of Texas is to a great extent true of the whole Southland. Nine states participate in 57 lynchings. In only ten instances were persons convicted of participation in them and sentenced. Such a comparison is not productive of much hope.

The only ray of hope which is at all to be found comes from the Inter-racial movement which, slowly but with an increasing sureness, is making itself felt for good in many communities. And in this connection the activities of Southern white church women may be mentioned for they recently have launched a movement which may in time accomplish much good. The recent gathering of Methodist women adopted plans for the enlistment of the 250,000 organized women of the Southern Methodist church in a systemmatic campaign for the suppression of lynching.

A large group of representative women from thirteen States, all of them officials of the Woman's Missionary Council or Conference, and at the conclusion issued a vigorous address to the pub-Relations Commission of the Council, spent three days in confrence, and at the conclusion issued a vigorous address to the public relative to the lynching evil, calling upon the authorities of the several states and counties for its complete suppression and upon the citizens, the pulpit and the pre- for their united support to this end. The defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was used to give point to their utterance.

They further pledged themselves, individually and in an official capacity as representing the social service leadership of the organized Methodist women, to a persistent campaign for adequate state laws and for law enforcement. Details of the plan are already being worked out.

The statement follows:

"Whereas, the defeat of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which provided for the federal control of lynching, has thrown the whole responsibility back upon each state for removing this hideous crime; therefore,

"Be it resolved, that we, the Commission on Race Relations of the Woman's Missionary Council, Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, the conference social service superintendents and other officers in conference in Atlanta, Ga., December 4-6, 1922, do now demand of the authorities of the several states that they make good their claim proving their competency to abolish mob violence and lynching.

"That we assume our responsibility as citizens for the protection of human life and hereby call upon all the people of all the states, upon the pulpit and upon the press to join in an insistent and persistent agitation against this barbarous practice.

"That we formulate plans for an organized movement in behalf of adequate state laws and law enforcement."

From this source only do signs come which lead us to believe that there is hope for better days in the future.

And yet we all know that lynching must be suppressed if organized government is to endure.

We have only begun to seek relief from it. Our every means must be used, our every friend invoked in order that we may be enabled to live more nearly in security and in peace.

The lynching record for 1922 is damaging to the nation Texas record of supremacy in it is most discouraging to us who would take pleasure in her reputation as the biggest and best state in the union.

Slight Decrease in Lynchings Shown by Tuskegee Dept. of Records Report

New York Amsterdam News
1-3-23

In a letter to The Amsterdam News, Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, says that "not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922," seven less than in the year 1921.

Dr. Moton's letter follows

To the Editor of
The Amsterdam News.

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In the instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11, Louisiana, 3, Mississippi, 9, Oklahoma, 1, South Carolina, 1, Tennessee, 2, Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) R. R. Moton, Principal.
Dec. 31, 1922.

57 LYNCHINGS, RECORD OF LAST YEAR

Richmond Planet
Richmond Va.

51 COLORED; 6 WHITE VICTIMS OF MOB VIOLENCE IN AMERICA.

1-6-23

The following communication from Dr. R. R. Moton, explains the 1922 lynching record in the United States:

Dear Sir:—I send you the following corcerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc, that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were tak en from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were

removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder 2, fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Report Of Lynchings For 1922

Baltimore Herald

57 Murdered By Mobs. Texas Leads With 18. Georgia Second With 11.

1-2-23.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning the lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynching in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the other instnaces, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured4 against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were carged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2, fighting 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer o fthe law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11, Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

MOBS START FOR A BIG RECORD IN 1923

1/13/23

Richmond Planet

TREND OF EVENTS SHOW

HOODLUMS PLAN TO ECLIPSE RECORD.

(Preston News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 11.—To a close observer of the trend of events it would seem that following the report from Tuskegee that there were only 57 persons lynched in the United States during 1922 that hoodlums of the South plan to eclipse that record for the month of January. During the week the newspapers of the country carried the report of the lynching for 1922 more than a dozen lynchings and riots occurred in various parts of the South.

From all indications this outbreak of lawlessness in all parts of the South indicates that the white people—that is the white trash—are determined to strike terror into the hearts of the Negro. Whether these manifestations of lawlessness are the activities of the Ku Klux Klan remains to be seen, but in view of the fact that such an organization exists gives ample excuse for these unwanton acts to be perpetrated upon Negroes.

The Tuskegee report shows that of the attempted lynchings in Northern states there were fourteen in all and every one was prevented, thus leaving the North a clear slate for 1922. The South, however, has to its credit 41 successful efforts to prevent lynchings.

Commenting on the situation a few days before the close of the year, Mr. Nunn, City Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, said: "There is good reason to hope that 1923 will show a very decided improvement on the 1922 record.

The attempted passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and the circumstances of its defeat, have put the best elements of white people of the South on their mettle in this matter, and I am glad to note the vigorous effort white editors all over the South are making to arouse public sentiment against lynching to ultimately make it impossible for a lynching bee to be pulled off."

The record for the first week in January shows. Samuel Carter killed by mob in Bronson, Florida for aiding a Negro to escape a mob, it is alleged. Benjamin Webster lynched in Hattiesburg, Miss., by a mob of 25 masked men. Webster is said to have been implicated in the murder of a white contractor; Serious race riots in Sapulpa, Okla., Sam Legget lynched in Shreveport, La.; alleged to have been associating with white women; according to press reports 18 Negroes have been slain in race riots in Rosewood. Fla.; another Negro was lynched in South Carolina the first of last week

The above is not to be regarded as a full and complete list of atrocities committed against Negroes throughout the country during the first week of 1923, but is simply a list compiled from casual observation of the news items as they appeared in local daily papers during the week.

It would seem that conditions are decidedly worse. Something is wrong with the conscience of the lower strata of southern white trash. It may be possible that ere long strong, stalwart, upstanding white men and women of the South will come out more determinedly in the future and stamp out this scourage of lawlessness.

1922 SAW 57 LYNCHED; 64 IN 1921.

Chicago Whip

Texas Lynched 18 Black People in 1922, Leading All Others

1-6-23

By Monroe W. Work.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 6.—I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922. This is seven less than the number sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside jails.

Fifty-eight Lynchings Halted

I also find that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern States and forty-four were in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the fifty-seven persons lynched in 1922, fifty-one were Negroes and six were whites; nineteen or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to weath were, murder, two; rape, four.

Two Lynched by Mistake

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, two; fighting, one; charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, nine; murderous assault, four; rape, fourteen; attempted rape, five; killing officer of the law, three; horse stealing, two; being intimate with woman, two; no special charge, two; killing man in altercation, one; striking man in quarrel, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for being a strike breaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, one.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, two; Arkansas, five; Florida, five; Georgia, eleven; Louisiana, three; Mississippi, nine; Oklahoma, one; South Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, eighteen.

GORDELE, GA., ~~News~~ Dispatch

JAN 1 1923

GEORGIA SECOND IN LYNCH CASES

TEXAS LEADS NATION DURING 1922, TUSKEEGEE REPORT SAYS

Tuskeegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The State of ~~Texas~~ lead the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were fifty-seven persons lynched during the year, fifty-one were negroes and six whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of sixty-four for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; thirteen from jail, and seventeen from officers if the law outside of jails.

The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each Sate is: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louissiana 3, Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen or one-third of these put to death, the report continued were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death; four were put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assult, 4.

Lynchings – 1922.

Report on Sent to press.

Jan – June (White papers)

1207

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
JULY 3, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD

To the Editor of The Republican:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year, 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1922.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 2, 1922

THIRTY LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings.

This is six less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921 and eighteen more than the number (twelve) for the first six months of 1920.

Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in two States—Mississippi (seven) and Texas (twelve).

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses.

Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1922.

Wesleyan Christian Advocate

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922

Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921, and eighteen more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, nineteen or sixty-three per cent were in two States, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12)

Atlanta, Ga. 7-28-22

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape, and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake, and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

KEOKUK IA GATE CITY
JULY 10, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor of the late Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Institute, sends to The Gate City a report on lynchings for the first six months of the present year. The record continues to be one of disgrace, though, for that matter, if it showed but one lynching, it would be disgraceful for a civilized country. In every case, this time, the lynching was in a southern state. However, we may not rebuke the south at present, for the most horrible lynching in all the history of that uncivilized crime was that in Illinois, when a mob of miners slew innocent men, and were abetted by their women folk in their foul deed. Following is Dr. Moton's report:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921, and eighteen more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen or sixty-three per cent. were in two states, Mississippi, seven, and Texas, twelve.

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia, four; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahome, one, and Texas, twelve.

Notoriously, the states in which lynchings occur are the most backward of the country. Because of this, it is believed by most students of the matter that nothing but enlightenment and progress will ever do away with this national disgrace.

GAINESVILLE, GA. News
Eagle
JUL 13 1922

LYNCHING REPORT SHOWS TEXAS LEADING IN 1822.

Montgomery Ala., June 30.—According to records compiled by the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, there were 30 lynchings during the first six months of 1922. This is six less than for the first six monthts of 1921, and 18 more than for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi 7 and Texas 12.

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with assault on women, and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were put to death first, and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

La
2nd
1922

WHY SLIGHT ILLINOIS?

The Tuskegee Institute, which maintains a department of records and research, has just issued a circular giving the information that during the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings.

"This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

"Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were accused of the crime of rape, and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas 2; Florida 1; Georgia 4; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 7; South Carolina 1; Oklahoma 1; and Texas 12."

The above is all very interesting and we are not prepared to say that it is not helpful to the country to keep before it a record of lawlessness and mob rule. But we are at a loss to understand why the Institute does not chronicle the Herrin

Illinois, massacre of last month. When the northern states excel us in this not very creditable line of mob rule we fell they are entitled to full publicity being given to that fact.

PEORIA ILL TRANSCRIPT
JULY 3, 1922

SENATE REPORTS MOB-RULE BILL

The senate judiciary committee by a vote of 8 to 6 has reported the Dyer anti-lynching bill with amendments which provides that if states fail to protect citizens from mob rule the federal government may proceed by indictment against either mobsters or state officers or both. The measure requires "reasonable" efforts on the part of the state to protect prisoners but makes them liable to imprisonment for five years and a fine of $5,000 on a showing of gross negligence. Countries in which fatal mob disorders occur would be liable in damages to families of the victims.

Although the Dyer bill is aimed at mob rule in general, its specific purpose is to curb lynchings. The department of records and research of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama reports thirty lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1922. This represents a reduction of six from the record for the first half of 1921. Of those lynched, twenty-eight were negroes and two whites. Eleven were charged with assaults on women and girls. Five were burned at the stake and the bodies of three were burned after they were put to death. In 1921, four were burned at the stake and the bodies of three burned after death. The states in which lynchings have occured in the first half of 1922 and the number killed are as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 2, Florida 1, Georgia 4, Louisana 1, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1 and Texas 12.

There are obvious objections to the Dyer bill, one of which is the encroachment of the federal government on state's rights, and direct federal legislation affecting counties subsidiary to states. But no state which fails to protect its citizens can much complain if the federal government protects them as citizens of the United States! The progressive weakening of local government tends inevitably to centralization.

If counties were made liable for the destruction of life and property due to mob rule, voters would take two looks at a candidate for sheriff before supporting him at the polls and tax-payers would demand a strict accounting of officials who say they have the situation "well in hand" after the bodies have been turned over to the undertaker and the fire department has extinguishd the flames.

If the American people are not much interested in their local government, the Dyer bill may prove a useful stimulant.

SYRACUSE N Y HERALD
JULY 6, 1922

THIRTY LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

In the first half of the year there were thirty lynchings in the United States, a decrease of six from the corresponding period of 1921, but an increase of eighteen over the same period in 1920. A decrease of six might be encouraging, but the increase over the first six months of 1920 doesn't indicate any real improvement.

Of the thirty victims of this outlawry this year twenty-eight were negroes. Texas led the list in the number of lynchings, twelve in number. Mississippi was next with seven lynchings and Georgia, at one time notorious for lynchings, was third with four. Arkansas had two and Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma, one each.

Thirty persons killed in six months by mad men who broke the laws of God and man to punish others for breaking other laws is something for which America may well be ashamed.

The statistics do not show that any of the lynchers were ever brought to trial or that efforts were made to apprehend them. Lynchers, the biggest cowards of all, know they are safe.

BINGHAMTON N. Y. SUN
JULY 8, 1922

Editorial of the Day

THIRTY LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

(From The Syracuse Herald)

In the first half of the year there were thirty lynchings in the United States, a decrease of six from the corresponding period of 1921, but an increase of eighteen over the same period in 1920. A decrease of six might be encouraging, but the increase over the first six months of 1920 doesn't indicate any real improvement.

Of the thirty victims of this outlawry this year twenty-eight were Negroes. Texas led the list in the number of lynchings, twelve in number. Mississippi was next with seven lynchings and Georgia, at one time notorious for lynchings, was third with four. Arkansas had two and Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma, one each.

Thirty persons killed in six months by mad men who broke the laws of God and man to punish others for breaking other laws is something for which America may well be ashamed.

The statistics do not show that any of the lynchers were ever brought to trial or that efforts were made to apprehend them. Lynchers, the biggest cowards of all, know they are safe.

GEORGIA HOLDS HER OWN.

That Georgia did not win from second to first place in the number of people murdered by mobs in the year just closed was not the fault of the murderers in this State; it was because those in one other State, Texas, found more victims. The following facts concerning lynchings in the United States in 1922 were compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Monroe N. Work in charge, and are submitted without comment, for the consideration of thoughtful men and women. The figures speak for themselves:

Not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in the United States in 1922. This is 7 less than the number—64— for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horsestealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Lynchings — 1922 1208 Jan-June, (Negro papers) 1208
Reports on, Sent to press.

TEXAS LEADS LYNCHING LEAGUE FOR FIRST HALF OF 1922 SEASON; MISSISSIPPI DISPLACES GEORGIA

Houston Informer 7-8-22

Special to The Informer.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1, 1922.—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Instiute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 12.

TEXAS.

Dallas Express 6-8-22

Texas, our state, again leads the nation in lynching. She has again devoted herself so assiduously to the task of taking human life without due process of law and in intricately barbarous ways as to rank first in the nation and probably in the world as an expert in breaking the laws which her splendid people through their representatives, at great public expense have enacted.

Is she proud of the fact? Does she glory in it?

It would seem so. For if she felt otherwise long before now her law enforcement agencies would have been busily engaged in bringing to justice, those of her innabitants who had so flagrantly broken her laws and besmirched her good name. Were there any deep rooted desire that her behavior in this regard be changed those foremost men of her citizenry now seeking to represent her in the legislative halls of the nation would make mention among other issues of the reign of lawlessness which is making her name a byword in all the earth.

Texas—a great expanse of the richest territory in great America; the section where nature has been most lavish in bestowing her gifts of arable lands, rolling prairies, oil bearing structures, rolling prairies and water ways upon man—a natural paradise where men should feel their absolute debt to a beneficent Creator most fully.

Will they continue to be less considerate of their duty to their fellowmen than God has been to them?

Will they so far forget their mission upon earth as to continue indefinitely to forever disregard the Golden Rule?

Theirs is a wonderful chance to prove that lasting success is built upon justice, that real civilization has no attendant scences of barbarism daily enacted and constantly winked at.

May they realize it soon, and redeem themselves before their government bcomes a mockery.

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

NY. Amsterdam N

Mobs in That State Done to Death 12 Persons in Last Six Months.

7-5-22

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, issued Friday. Mississippi was second to Texas, with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia; Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma, Louisiana and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

Lynching Record Given By Tuskegee

Pittsburg America 7-7-22

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 7.—The Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee reports that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi, 7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

30 LYNCHED IN 6 MOS.

Guardian 7-8-22

TUSKEGEE REPORTS 30 LYNCHINGS IN SIX MONTHS

Boston, Mass.

R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, sends out a statement that the records compiled by the institute show there were 30 lynchings in the first six months of 1922. This total was six less than the number for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than the first six months of 1920. Two were whites and 28 were negroes.

The States in which lynchings occured and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida 1; Georgia 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

THE LYNCHING RECORD THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922

Louisville News 7-8-22

Editor Louisville News:

I send ou the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921, and eighteen more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent., were in two States, Mississippi (7), Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,

P. R. MOTON, Principal.

Texas Outruns Georgia to Cop Lynching Prize

The semi-annual report of the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute, Monroe N. Work in charge, has just been released. A perusal of the following will show that Texas is making a fine record for herself, the percentage of murders the Lone Star state being practically 100 greater than in blood-soaked Mississippi and 200 greater than Georgia. The latter, however, can be relied upon to make a great finish before the year is out. Georgia always was a coo coo in the home stretch. The report for the first six months of the year:

"Up until June 30 there were 30 lynchings, six less than during the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

"Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

"The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12."

AMERICA'S LYNCH RECORD FOR LAST SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

TEXAS AGAIN LEADS NATION IN LYNCHING.

Dallas Express

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, incharge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in which each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1* and Texas, 12.

TEXAS LYNCHING RECORD LEADS

Special to The Freeman.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States in the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued Friday. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina. The number lynched in the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks on women. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

DR. MOTON'S REPORT ON LYNCHING RECORD FOR AMERICA

Birmingham Reporter

In his report on lynchings as of July 1, 1922, Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, gives the number of lynchings and the states in which the lynchings occurred. There is a decrease of six lynchings less than the number for the first six months of 1921 and eighteen more than the number for the first six months of 1920. The report follows:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 12.

Of those lynched, 2 were white and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Lynching Record For First Six Months

Savannah Tribune

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number 12 for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were white and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death and then their bodies were of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at th estake and three were first put to deatth and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas 2; Florida 1; Geogia 4; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 7; South Carolina 1; Oklahoma 1; and Texas 12.

TUSKEGEE GIVES OUT LYNCHING RECORD

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Report Shows A Decline From 1921 Figures And Marked Increase Over 1920.

(Special to Journal & Guide)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The report of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute on lynching for the first six months of the year show that were thirty lynchings.

This is six less than for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than for the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty persons put to death 19 or 63% were in two states, Mississippi, 7 and Texas, 12.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12). Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma 1; and Texas, 12.

LYNCH THIRTY

Chicago Defender

Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute under the direction of Monroe N. Work, in the Departments of Record and Research, set out that there were thirty lynchings during the first six months of Nineteen Twenty-two.

This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63% were in two states, Missis-

Lynchings — 1922. Jan–June (White papers)
Report on: Sent to press. 1209

TIFFIN O., TRIBUNE
JUL 3 - 1922

Shameful

The record of lynchings in the South has nothing more horrible than what transpired at Herrin, where defenseless prisoners of the mob were tied together in bunches and ruthlessly massacred. The Federal anti-lynch bill now pending in Congress has been violently opposed by certain Southern Congressmen on the theory that it was directed at their section of the country.

They may rest assured that if that bill were a law today it would be vigorously enforced against those officials who failed to make any effort to prevent the Herrin outrage in Illinois. The laws of the United States apply with impartiality to every State and to every citizen.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JULY 16, 1922

Lynchings in the U. S.

Please inform me how many lynchings occurred in the United States last year?
M. N. C.

According to the records of the Tuskegee Institute, 63 lynchings took place in 1921. Of these 59 were negroes—two of them negro women. There were 72 attempts at lynching that were frustrated by the officers of the law.

N Y C. SUN
JULY 12, 1922

The Lynching Record.

Thirty Such Crimes Took Place First Six Months of Present Year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921 and eighteen more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty persons put to death nineteen, or 63 per cent., were in two States—Mississippi, seven, and Texas, twelve.

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia, four; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; Texas, twelve.

R. R. MOTON.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.

The Lynching Record For The First Six Months 1922

Negro Press Bureau

Dear Sir:

I send you the folowing information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63% were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offences. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the years 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton, Principal.

THIRTY LYNCHED ALREADY THIS YEAR

Negro Press Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number 36 for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two States—Mississippi, 7, and Texas, 12.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake, and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year, 1921, were burned at the stake, and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 5, 1922

Lynching Record for First Half of 1922.

Editor of The Record:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute, in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent., were in two States, Mississippi (7), and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.

Evening Telegram
New York City
JUL 1 - 1922

Texas Leads in Number of Lynchings This Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Saturday.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were in Texas, according to a statement issued here by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Mississippi was second to Texas, with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

Standard Union
Brooklyn, N. Y.
JUL 2 - 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921, and eighteen more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen or 63 per cent. were in two States, Mississippi seven, and Texas twelve.

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were negroes. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
JULY 4, 1922

The Lynching Record.

To the Editor of the Courant:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskagee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON,
Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1, 1922.

NEW HAVEN CONN COURIER
JULY 5, 1922

The Peoples Forum

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1922

To the Editor of the Forum:

Sir:—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe W. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas, (12).

Of these lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principle
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1, 1922.

1209

ALBANY N Y PRESS
JULY 5, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

Statistics regarding lynchings in the United States, as collected by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama, show that in the first six months of this year there were thirty lynchings—six fewer than in the first six months of last year and eighteen more than in the first six months of 1920.

Twenty-eight of those lynched so far this year were negroes, and two were white. Only eleven of either race were accused of rape. Five of the victims were burned at the stake and three were first slain and then their bodies were burned. Last year four were burned at the stake, and the bodies of three were burned.

The states in which lynching have taken place this year, with the number in each state, are: Alabama 1, Arkansas 2, Florida 1, Georgia 4, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, Texas 12.

It cannot be said that this is an encouraging report, except as there may be satisfaction to Texans in the fact that they have at length wrested from Georgia that state's long held and highly prized superiority in the practice of torturing persons to death without any process of law. Mississippi, too, has something to be proud of—if that is the way Mississippians look at it.

It seems useless to labor the point, after all that has already been said about it, but the fact is that, in their toleration of such hideous savagery, the American people stain themselves with an indelible blot and merit the world's just contempt.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST.
JULY 1, 1922

TEXAS LYNCHINGS LEAD, WITH 12 IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee Institute Statement Summarizes Cases of Mob Violence.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30 (By the Associated Press).—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute, issued today. Mississippi was second, with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920. Of those lynched, 2 were white and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
JULY 3, 1922

THIRTY LYNCHINGS IN 1922

Number Greater Than in First Six Months of 1920, but Fewer Than in Same Time Last Year—Twelve in Texas Alone

Special to the Transcript:

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3—The record of lynchings during the first six months of 1922 as prepared at the Tuskegee Institute gives the total as thirty or six less than in the first six months of 1921 and eighteen more than in the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty put to death, twenty-eight were negroes. Twelve were killed in Texas alone and seven in Mississippi. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisianna, 1; Mississippi, seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one, and Texas twelve.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
JULY 1, 1922

TEXAS LYNCHINGS LEAD, WITH 12 IN 6 MONTHS

Tuskegee Institute Statement Summarizes Cases of Mob Violence.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30 (By the Associated Press).—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute, issued today. Mississippi was second, with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920. Of those lynched, 2 were white and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

BOSTON MASS HERALD
JULY 5, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD

To the Editor of The Herald:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offences. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas 12.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.

ROCHESTER N Y POST EXPRESS
JULY 5, 1922

The Lynching Record.

In accordance with a custom established by the late Booker T. Washington, Dr. Robert R. Moton, the present head of the Tuskegee Institute, sends out a report on lynchings for the first six months of the present year. The record continues to be a record of disgrace, though, for that matter, if it showed but one lynching, it would be disgraceful for a civilized country. In every case, this time, the lynching was in a Southern state. However, we may not rebuke the South at present, for the most horrible lynching in all the history of that uncivilized crime was that in Illinois, when a mob of miners slew innocent men, and were abetted by their women folk in their foul deed.

These figures show that in the period covered by them there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number for the corresponding period of 1921, and eighteen more than for the like period of 1920. Of the total, 63 per cent. were murdered in two states, Mississippi having a record of seven and Texas of twelve. Of those lynched, two were whites, the rest negroes. Eleven of the victims were charged with rape. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and their bodies burned. The states in which lynchings occurred, with the number in each state, were as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 12.

Notoriously, the states in which lynchings occur are the most backward of our country. Because of this, it is believed by most students of the matter that nothing but enlightenment and progress will ever do away with this national disgrace.

Lynchings - 1922.
Report on: Sent to Pres.

1210

Jan.- June (White Press)

Tyler Courier Times
Jul 7 - 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

SYRACUSE (N.Y.) CATHOLIC SUN
JULY 6, 1922

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute during the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12.)

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma

and Texas, 12. All this in the breeding places of the Ku Klux Klan and the home of Watson, et al.

Wheeling, W. Va.

JUL 8 - 1922

VIOLENCE.

The other day we read a letter from R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, concerning lynchings. It called attention to the fact that during the first six months of this year there were thirty lynchings in this country.

It reminds us that these were not all the lynchings perpetrated in the United States during the six months period. Every day some fool takes the law into his own hands and kills a man to right a "wrong." That is lynching, too. In some sections it is the practice of "regulators" to seize persons who have incurred their displeasure, and whip them or smear them with tar and feathers. That also is lynching.

And in many districts jurors acquit women who kill men to make "right" alleged wrongs. And that is approval of lynching.

LEBANON, IND., PIONEER
July 6, 1922

Thirty Lynchings Reported for Six Months Ending July First

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

N. Wilkesboro N. C. Weekly.

JUL 8 1922

THIRTY LYNCHINGS IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of the 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eight more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920. Of those lynched two were white and 28 negroes.

COLUMBUS, O., JOURNAL
Tuesday, July 4, 1922

SIX MONTHS' LYNCHINGS.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON, Principal.
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 1.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Democrat.
JUL 4 1922

One Lynching Record

1210

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, the famous colored college founded by Booker Washington, and now in very capable hands, has made a specialty in the past years of recording the number of lynchings. In this it has the cordial support of right thinking citizens, who are glad to see public attention directed to this evil practice.

For the first six months of the current year a total of its figures show only thirty lynchings, as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 2, Florida 1, Georgia 4, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, and Texas 12. None from states other than the South. The institute does not limit its figures to negro affairs, and states that of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight were negroes.

The recent wholesale lynching in Illinois is not included. Why we can't understand. Maybe the institute figures that the rule of Judge Lynch is an exclusive Southern affliction, and that regardless of the facts in Northern states no lynchings should be credited there.

Press is Gleaner
Henderson Ky

JUL 1 1922

12 of 30 Lynchings In U.S. Recorded In Tex.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXPRESS
SAT—JULY 1, 1922

TEXAS BEFORE THE BAR OF "AMERICAN CIVILIZATION"

TEXAS, 12.
Mississippi, 7.
Georgia, 4.
Arkansas, 2.

Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Oklahoma, each 1.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (Department of Records and Research) today publishes to the world the "American" lynching record for the first six months of 1922. There it is.

Thirty lynchings.

Texas furnishing two-fifths of them

Two States—Texas and Mississipp combined—furnishing 63 per cent of the horrible semi-annual record, which excels that of the corresponding period last year by six lynch-murders the fewer.

So that, while the rest of the "lynching belt" was cutting down the 1922, under the 1921, semi-annual record, Texas mobs were doing their utmost to negative such efforts and pile up the hideous disgrace.

Even Georgia and Mississippi show a heavy percentage of comparative improvement! The names of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee, present on July 1, 1921, are conspicuously absent on July 1, 1922.

And what of the Texas comparison, in figures?

It is just the other way 'round—painfully so:

Texas suffered not a single lynching in the first six months of 1921.

But, far and away, it heads the lis for the first six months of 1922!

Once again, the world faces a lynching record in which only about one-third of the charges have to do with assaults, consummated or attempted, on women. Annual and semi-annual records for years past show such proportion as less than one-third of the total.

Time and again—commenting on Southern Senators' and Representatives' opposition to the Dyer Federal anti-lynching bill—San Antonio Express has detailed the failure or refusal of lynching States' own legislatures to enact such measures. Particularly, the Texas Legislature's refusal in 1919. Last year, the Minnesota Legislature achieved a law which renders a county liable in $7,500 damages to survivors of the mob's victim; and provides that officers who allow prisoners to be lynched shall be removed by the Governor. Kentucky already had an automatic-removal law covering such cases.

The proposed bill which was killed in Texas legislative committee was even less drastic than that, on the score of removing such cowardly or otherwise delinquent officers; though it did authorize county damages to the victim's dependents and, best of all, it provided that the Attorney General's office should prosecute lynchers as murderers, with venue compulsory in Travis County.

Not a single proposal of constitutional or statutory proceeding against lynchers, as such, has succeeded in Texas.

After each lynching atrocity—with one exception during Mr. Hobby's administration—nothing but talk and more talk, official and unofficial, about the "disgrace" and the "anarchy" of mob murder.

Seven times in thirty-seven years has this State headed the annual lynching record. Already with twelve such crimes to Mississippi's seven and Georgia's four in 1922, it threatens to take this dangerous place again. And "dangerous" it is, by every consideration both practical and ethical. Dangerous to Texans moral, civic and educational interests at home; dangerous to their economic interests abroad, throughout the United States and the world.

Meanwhile, Texas' own "Democratic, "State's right" proposals of anti-lynching legislation are rotting in a bundle, somewhere in its Statehouse.

Meanwhile, too, the information which Attorney General Cureton filed three years ago, accusing twelve men of having burned a negro to death in Hill County, reposes among the papers of the Court of Criminal Appeals in Austin.

Edenton N
Observer JUL 7 192

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1922

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records complied by Tuskeggee Institute in the Department of Records and Research Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12 for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON, Principal.

NEGRO FARMERS' CONGRESS MEETS AT A. & T. COLLEGE GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tuesday and Wednesday, August 8 & 9, 1922

The North Carolina Negro Farmers' Congress, one of the largest Negro Farm Organizations in the South, will meet at the A. & T. College Greensboro, N. C., August 8 & 9. President Dudley has requested to announce that board and lodging will be free to the farmers and

A very interesting and profitable

Every interesting and profitable program is being worked out some of the ablest men in the country will appear on this program. While the program will be thoroughly scientific it will also be thoroughly practical, so that the humblest farmer will be able to fully comprehend all that is said and done. No farmer who is hoping to make any success can afford to miss this meeting. We shall tell you more about the program from time to time through the newspapers.

Everybody who is interested in successful farming and wishes information so they can do better farming, should not fail to attend this meeting. Prof. G. R. Hudson the State Agent of Raleigh is chairman of our program committee, and Prof. T. S. Inborden Principal of the Joseph K. Brick school is president of the congress. We trust each person who reads this article will give the widest possible publicity to it, at all Negro gatherings. You will do any one a great favor if you can induce them to attend this meeting, if they are interested in progressive agriculture.

JNO. D. WRAY,
Farm Makers' Club Agent & Sec. of the Congress

JUL 5 [illegible]
[illegible]NDERSVILLE, GA.

LESS LYNCHING SAYS TUSKEGEE

Record for Six Months Is Given

TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI LEAD IN THE NUMBER HAVING EXECUTED NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF

THE TOTAL.

Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., furnishes the following summary of the lynching record of the southern states for the first six months of 1922:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MORTON, Principal.

[illegible]OCOMOKE, MD.
Dispatch
JUL 5 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS THIS

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36 for the firt six months of 1921 and 18 more than the number 12, for the fist six months of 1920. Of the 30 per cent put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states Mississippi, (7) and Texas (12)

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 Negroes. Eleven of this put to death charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynching oc curred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 2; Florida, 1; Georgia 4; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas 12.

Lynchings – 1922.
Report on; Sent to Press 17 Jan-June (White Pre ss)

1211

ST. JOSEPH MO NAT'L PROTEST
JULY 8, 1922

THIRTY LYNCHED IN U. S. SINCE JANUARY; 12 IN TEXAS

TUSKEEGEE, Ala.—Twelve of the thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement by Tuskeegee institute, issued recently. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported in Georgia. Arkansas had two. One each wa sreported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than for the first six months of 1920. Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight were colored men. Eleven were charged with attacks upon women.

CAMBRIDGE, O., JEFFERSONIAN
From .....
Of .....
JUL 12 19..
Date .....

"Just a Black Man."

Quick thought and a strong arm in timely combination, moved by the life saving impulse of a man toward a woman who happened to be at his side in a hurrying crowd, at the risk of his own life saved the woman from falling under the wheels of a taxicab dodging around the corner at midday at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street a day or two ago.

The woman disappeared in the crowd with a word of thanks to her rescuer, who in a glance she saw was a negro. The policean at the corner, who had seen the whole thing, asked the brave man for his name to be reported in his mention of an act of bravery. "Oh, just say a black man did it," was the modest reply of the colored man as he passed on his way.

This man was identified later as Dr. Robert Russa Moton, the late Booker Washington's successor as principal of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Moton held a major's commission in the American army and led his people in France. "Just a black man," said he. Who can depreciate the native pride with which he sought to pin the patch of purple as a decoration upon his race! In such characters as Dr. Moton's lies the future's hope for his people.

HARRISBURG, PA., NEWS
Friday, July 7, 1922

SANITY

THIRTY were lynched in America in the last six months. Autos killed 12,500 Americans and injured 300,000 in 1921, says Albert W. Whitney, insurance expert.

We have a long way to go before we can claim to be thoroughly civilized and nationally sane.

Lynchings are due to mob insanity, auto casualties usually to the insanity of carelessness.

LEXINGTON, VA., Advance
JUL 5 - 1922

WHAT IS LYNCHING.

Tuskegee Institute, the negro school in Alabama of which Booker Washington was head, has just sent out to the newspapers what is alleged to be the lynching record for the first six months of 1922. In this it is stated that there were thirty lynching, every one in a southern state. Eleven of these mob victims were charged with rape, while nineteen were charged with other offenses.

On Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23, in the northern state of Illinois, upwards of forty men were shot, beaten or hanged to death by a mob. This was during the first six months of 1922, but not one of these deaths is included in the negro institution's list of lynchings.

If the Herrin massacre was not a case of lynching, then it would be interesting to know what constitutes lynching. According to Tuskegee's figures, to be a case of lynching the affair must have occurred on southern soil. If it occurs in the north it is something else. Furthermore, the victim of the mob must be an individual accused, and usually guilty, of rape or some other crime. If it is an law-abiding American citizen exercising his God-given right to accept employment it is not lynching.

It is quite plain that this negro school's figures are principally a piece of propaganda directed against the white people of the south, and the widespread publication of them in northern newspapers serves to misinform the people of those states and to unjustly inflame sentiment there against the south. Unfortunately the national anti-lynching bill, if it becomes law, will probably be enforced with the Tuskegee definition of lynching in mind. It is a republican congress' slap at the democratic south; a law to be called upon when a black brute who has assaulted a white woman is sent to a death he deserves by an infuriated mob—provided it takes place in the south—but not a law to be employed when officials of northern states flagrantly neglect their duty and permit non-union workers to be massacred.

Piqua, Ohio, Daily Call
Dated JUL 6 1922 White

The Lynching Record for the First Six months 1922 as Reported By Tuskegee Institute

In the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1821, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgit, 4; Louisiana, 1 Mississippi, 7; South Carolina 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

JUL 4 1922
Clipping from
Yakima, Wash.
Herald

LYNCHINGS

Robert R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee institute, sent The Herald the following:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

"Of those lynched two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

"The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state

MARION, O. TRIBUNE
JUL 11 19..

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS, 192

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 11.—According to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number—36—for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number—12—for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death, and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

ANDERSON, S. C. CHRONICLE
White
JUL 7 - 1922

LYNCHING RECORDS OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisisna, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched ouring the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were white and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attack upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies

Eve. Genius
Uniontown Pa.

JUL 1922

30 LYNCHINGS REPORTED IN LAST 6 MONTHS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1. —Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the year were recorded in Texas, according to the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued yesterday. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven, while four were reported from Georgia, Arkansas had two and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

This number is six less than for the first half of 1921, and six more than for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and 28 negroes. Eleven were charged with attacks upon women and 19 with other offenses.

ANTI-LY[illegible] BILL O. K.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Dyer anti-lynching bill, providing Federal penalties for mob action, was reported favorably with amendments yesterday by the Senate judiciary committee by a vote of 8 to 6.

[illegible] News

JUL 6 1922

Thirty Lynchings Six Months Of 1922

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5—According to figures compiled by Tuskegee Institute, Alabama negro college, 30 persons were lynched during the first six months of 1922. Of this number Virginia was credited with none. For the corresponding period of 1921 36 were recorded as having been lynched and in 1920 only 12. Two states, Mississippi and Texas, were credited with 63 per cent of the total number of lynchings, with seven and 12 each, respectively.

Of those lynched two were whites and 28 negroes. Eleven were charged with the crime of rape and 19 with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three put to death and then burned.

The record by states stands: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Elkins W. Va.
Inter-Mountain
JUN 26 1922

30 LYNCHINGS IN PAST SIX MONTHS

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of record and research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lyinchings, which four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lyinchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eight more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920. Of those lyiched two white and 28 negroes.

From CANTON, O. NEWS

Of

Date JUL 5—1922

Lynching Record

Reports given out by the department records and research of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute show that thirty persons were lynched in the United States in the first six months of the current year, of which number only two were white men. This is six less than the number for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than the first half of 1920.

The records of lynchings in the United States constitute a shame for which the nation has reasons for being ashamed. It is a blot upon civilization and an arraignment of the effective operation of law. It is an exhibition of savagery that can not be condoned by any specious pleading.

Texas stands first in the record for the first half of the year, with twelve to her shame. Mississippi comes second with seven. Statistics kept since 1885 show that 304 persons were lynched in Texas in intervening years, but Mississippi leads the list with a record of 40[illegible] lynchings.

The highest number of lynchings was reported in 1892, when 208 persons were made victims of mob law. The lowest total was in 1917, when 38 killings were [illegible]. Lynchings of whites are included in the total, but the percentage probably stands about as it does in the first half of this year.

There is a bill in congress to penalize the counties in which lynchings occur, providing the sum of $10,000 for the heirs of each victim, but opposition from some of the southern states and the lack ot interest on the part of congressmen from other states has delayed any action on the measure.

The recent killing of more than a score of coal miners in Illinois by a mob of strikers revived interest in the measure to the extent of having it mentioned in congress. There is no good argument against the passage of the bill, and friends of the measure should insist that it receive the attention of congress without unnecessary delay.

RIVERSIDE, CAL., ENTERPRISE
JULY 8, 1922

America's Lynching Record

It is popularly supposed that offenses against women constitute the bulk of the crimes for which criminals are lynched. This is a mistake. According to statistics compiled by Tuskegee institute covering a period of thirty years it appears that other crimes are far in excess of criminal assault.

Monroe N. Work, in charge of the department of records and research of the institute, has compiled for the Enterprise statistics of lynchings for the first six months of the present year. These show that 30 persons were lynched during this period. This is six less than the number lynched during the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than the number lynched during the same period of 1920.

Of the 30 persons put to death 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi and Texas. The former state lynched 7 and the latter 12.

Of those lynched 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with offenses against women and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and 3 were put to death and their bodies burned afterward. Four of those lynched in 1921 were burned at the stake and 3 were burned after being put to death by other means.

Mr. Work gives the states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state as follows:

Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas

WATERTOWN, N. Y., STANDARD
Wednesday, July 5, 1922

THE 1922 LYNCHING RECORD

The Mexicans and even the Russians must read with horror the record of the lynchings of the first six months in 1922.

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were 30 lynchings in the United States in six months. This compares with 36 in the corresponding period of 1921 and 12 for the same six months in 1920.

Twenty-eight of the 30 lynched this year were negroes and two were whites. Eleven were charged with rape and 19 with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and the bodies of three others burned after death. Texas had 12 lynchings this year, Mississippi 7, Georgia 4, Arksansas 2 and these 1 each: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma.

The record established in Texas is a fine incentive to the Mexicans. We regard our neighbors below the border as only partly civilized, so we must not be shocked if they follow the example of their highly cultured brothers above the Rio Grande.

White Herald

From PENNSYLVANIA

Of Oil City

Date JUL 5—1922

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS

If there is any crime that should be repulsive to the American public it is lynching. It is an attack on those laws on which the whole structure of the American republic is based. Lynchings generally come from mob action and result from hasty decisions arrived at without careful consideration of the consequences.

The records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, of which Monroe M. Work is the head, show that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six lees than the number for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number for the first six months of 1920, Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent., were in two states—Mississippi and Texas. The former had seven persons lynched and the latter 12.

Two of those lynched were whites and the remaining 28 negroes. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first killed and then their bodies were burned. In the year 1921 four of those lynched were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state during the first six months of this year were as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia, four; Louisiana, one; Mississippi seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one; Texas, 12.

From ARK. O. ADVOCATE

Of White

Date JUL 5—1922

ent policy of the government."

THIRTY LYNCHINGS PAST 6 MONTHS.

R. R Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, furnishes the lynching record of the first six months of 1922. In that period there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12). Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of assault and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 2, Florida 1, Georgia 4, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, and Texas 12.

Lynchings—1922.
Reports on. Sent to press.

Jan.—June (White papers.)

ROCHESTER POST EXPRESS
Wednesday, July 5, 1922

The Lynching Record.

In accordance with a custom established by the late Booker T. Washington, Dr. Robert R. Moton, the present head of the Tuskegee Institute, sends out a report on lynchings for the first six months of the present year. The record continues to be a record of disgrace, though, for that matter, if it showed but one lynching, it would be disgraceful for a civilized country. In every case, this time, the lynching was in a Southern state. However, we may not rebuke the South at present, for the most horrible lynching in all the history of that uncivilized crime was that in Illinois, when a mob of miners slew innocent men, and were abetted by their women folk in their foul deed.

These figures show that in the period covered by them there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number for the corresponding period of 1921, and eighteen more than for the like period of 1920. Of the total, 63 per cent. were murdered in two states, Mississippi having a record of seven and Texas of twelve. Of those lynched, two were whites, the rest negroes. Eleven of the victims were charged with rape. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and their bodies burned. The states in which lynchings occurred, with the number in each state, were as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 12.

Notoriously, the states in which lynchings occur are the most backward of our country. Because of this, it is believed by most students of the matter that nothing but enlightenment and progress will ever do away with this national disgrace.

WASHINGTON, PA., OBSERVER
Monday, June 5, 1922

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Observer invites brief letters upon subjects of public interest. It is not required that the views of the writers coincide with the opinions of this newspaper—which assumes no responsibility for communications published under this head—but they must be free from offensive personalities and must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, though not necessarily for publication. Communications must be brief and to the point.

Lynching Record for First Six Months 1922.

To the Editor of The Observer, Sir:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

CINCINNATI, O., TIMES-STAR
Monday, June 5, 1922

Lynchings

THE other day we printed a letter from R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, concerning lynchings.

In the first six months of this year there were 30 lynchings in the United States.

But these were not all the lynching perpetrated in the United States during the past six months. Every day some fool takes the law into his own hands and kills a man to right a grievance. That is lynching, too. In some sections of the country it is the practise of "regulators" to seize persons who have incurred their displeasure, and whip them or smear them with tar and feathers. That is lynching.

And everywhere in the country sap jurors acquit women who kill men to make "right" alleged wrongs. And that is legal approval of lynching.

HENDERSON, KY., Gleaner-Journal
Saturday, July 1, 1922

12 of 30 Lynchings In U. S. Recorded In Tex.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

MIAMI OK. DISTRICT NEWS
SUN.—JULY 2, 1922

Thirty Lynchings During Past Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Thirty persons were put to death by lynching during the first six months of this year, according to a report compiled by Tuskegee Institute. Of this number 28 were negroes and two were white.

Texas leads with 12; Mississippi had 7, Georgia 4, Arkansas 2, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma had one each.

The first six months of last year there were 36 lynchings, while the same period the year before there were but 12. The same number occurred in Texas this year. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first killed and then their bodies were burned. Eleven of those killed were charged with crimes against women.

JACKSON, TENN., SUN
Monday, July 3, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1922

Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, show that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36 for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63% were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state ar eas follows: Alabama, 1, Arkansas 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana 1; Missisipi, 7; South Carolina, 1 Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

NEWS HERALD
Thursday, July 6, 1922

Texas Leads in Lynching.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

GALESBURG, ILL., MAIL
Friday, June 30, 1922

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS REPORT SAYS

TUSCEGEE, Ala., June 30—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuscegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahome and South Carolina.

OIL CITY, PA., DERRICK
Monday, June 5, 1922

RECORD OF LYNCHINGS

If there is any crime that should be repulsive to the American public it is lynching. It is an attack on those laws on which the whole structure of the American republic is based. Lynchings generally come from mob action and result from hasty decisions arrived at without careful consideration of the consequences.

The records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, of which Monroe M. Work is the head, show that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six lees than the number for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent., were in two states—Mississippi and Texas. The former had seven persons lynched and the latter 12.

Two of those lynched were whites and th remaining 28 negroes. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first killed and then their bodies were burned. In the year 1921 four of those lynched were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state during the first six months of this year were as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia, four; Louisiana, one; Mississippi seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one, and Texas, 12.

———o———

Perhaps wars will end. If the present epidemic of paper money continues, posterity won't have anything to write ultimatums on.

GREENUP, KY., REPUBLICAN
Friday, July 7, 1922

Texas Leads in Lynching.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS.

Twelve of Thirty Mob Victims Since January in Lone Star State.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynching in the United States in the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas, with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SENTINEL
Thursday, July 6, 1922

"Score one for Herrin," says the Springfield Republican. "Since the massacre, and probably on account of the massacre, the senate judiciary committee has reported favorably the Dyer anti-lynching bill." Yes, but according to Official Lynching Recorder Moton, of Tuskegee, Ala., the Herrin mob murders have no relation to the crime of lynching against which the Dyer bill purports to be aimed.

OKLAHOMA CY. OK. OKLAHOMAN
T.—JULY 1, 1922

TWELVE LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS.

Tuskegee Institute Issues Annual Report on Mob Victims.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued Friday. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynching, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Oklahoma and South Carolina.

BINGHAMTON N. Y. SUN
JUNE 7, 1922

Editorial of the Day

LYNCH LAW MENACES GOVERNMENT

(From the Boston Transcript)

National control and national utter suppression of the evil of lynching are absolutely necessary, and if the senatorial wisdom is unequal to framing a bill on the subject which will stand the constitutional test there must surely be an amendment of the Constitution for this purpose. The disgrace which attends the evil, in its present shape, is national. State agencies fail to repress it. Recent cases indicate that the depraved appetite for more and more barbarity in the process of lynching grows by what it feeds on. Hanging is "too good for them"—whether the victims have been proved guilty or properly identified or not, and not only burning at the stake but dragging to death over the ground at the tail of a horse have lately been resorted to. Statistics show that in the thirty years from 1889 to 1918, 3,224 persons were lynched in the United States, of whom 2,522 were Negroes. Of these, fifty were women. The North had 219, the West had 156, Alaska and unidentified localities 15 and the South had 2,834. It is not a sectional disgrace—it is national; and if the nation cannot suppress it through its own power, the nation remains with the stain of shame upon its forehead.

In this connection the words of Representative and former Senator Theodore E. Burton are entitled to great weight. Mr. Burton well said, in discussing the Dyer bill:

"What have you here? The usurpation in well toward half the states of the Union of the right to punish crime by the mob, going sometimes even into the temple of justice itself, where the culprit is on trial, taking him away from the sheriff, seizing him in the presence of the judge and the jury and taking him out to certain death. Now, do you mean to say to me that the national government does not have the power to enforce that provision of trial by jury where it is disregarded on so large a scale? Is that provision of the Constitution for trial by jury a mere vanishing shadow, without substance? This is different from the ordinary cases that have been before the Supreme Court. We cannot afford to continue without action."

The nation is on its conscience in this matter. It cannot live and be safe while nourishing in its breast such rampant and constantly worsening savagery as lynch law expresses.

CAMPBELL MO. CITIZEN
JULY 7, 1922

THIRTY LYNCHINGS IN U. S. THE FIRST HALF OF 1922.

According to reports compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, there were 30 lynchings in the United States the first six months of 1922. This is six less than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 with other offenses.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are Alabama 1, Arkansas 2, Florida 1, Georgia 4, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1, and Texas 12.

Concord N. C. Times JUL 3 1922

TEXAS HEADS LIST IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS

Twelve Put to Death by Mobs in That State; Mississippi Comes Next.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of forty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia, Arkansas had two and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisianan, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and 23 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks on women and 19 were charges with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake. Three were first put to death and then their bodies burned.

Smithfield N. C. Herald JUN 29 1922

LYNCHINGS DECREASE IN 1922.

The lynching records for the first six months of 1922 gives North Carolina a clean page. In fact only nine states of the forty-eight have their records sullied by lynchings, and 63 per cent. of these were confined to two states, Mississippi and Texas. The number for the nine states was 30, six less than took place during the first six months of 1901.

It looks as if lynchings are on the decrease, and that people are learning to allow the inalienable right, trial by jury. Even though the crime be th blackest and the criminal a negro of the lowest type, a trial by jury is his right. Statistics compiled by Tuskegee Institute, a colored training school, in Alabama, show that the most of those lynched are negroes and a large per cent. of the offenses is rape. Of the 30 lynched this year 28 were negroes and two were whites. Eleven were charged with rape and nineteen with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake, and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned.

It is gratifying that North Carolina's record, even though a state which has a large per cent. of negro population, is free from lynchings so far this year.

N[illegible] C., ENTERPRISE
Friday, July 7, 1922

30 LYNCHED THIS YEAR—NONE IN N. C.

Texas Puts Twelve to Death While Mississippi Second With Seven.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 6.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute issued Monday. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia Arkansas had two lynchings and one lynching from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Souh Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were white put to death were charged with attacks upon women and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

SOUTH BEND, IND., News-Times
Wednesday, June 28, 1922

Tuskegee Institute Singers To Give Concert Here Monday

A concert by the Tuskgee institute church singers will be given next Monday evening, July 3 at the First Baptist church at 8 o'clock. The concert will be given in the interest of the Tuskgee Normal and Industrial Institute of which Brooker T. Washington was the founder. A silver offering will be taken up at the concert.

Lynchings—1922. // Jan.—June (White papers)
Reports on, Sent to press.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. EXPRESS
Saturday, July 1, 1922

TEXAS BEFORE THE BAR OF "AMERICAN CIVILIZATION"

72

TEXAS, 12.
Mississippi, 7.
Georgia, 4.
Arkansas, 2.
Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Oklahoma, each 1.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (Department of Records and Research) today publishes to the world the "American" lynching record for the first six months of 1922. There it is.

Thirty lynchings.

Texas furnishing two-fifths of them.

Two States—Texas and Mississippi combined—furnishing 63 per cent of the horrible semi-annual record, which excels that of the corresponding period last year by six lynch-murders the fewer.

So that, while the rest of the "lynching belt" was cutting down the 1922, under the 1921, semi-annual record, Texas mobs were doing their utmost to negative such efforts and pile up the hideous disgrace.

Even Georgia and Mississippi show a heavy percentage of comparative improvement! The names of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee, present on July 1, 1921, are conspicuously absent on July 1, 1922.

And what of the Texas comparison, in figures?

It is just the other way 'round—painfully so:

Texas suffered not a single lynching in the first six months of 1921.

But, far and away, it heads the list for the first six months of 1922!

Once again, the world faces a lynching record in which only about one-third of the charges have to do with assaults, consummated or attempted, on women. Annual and semi-annual records for years past show such proportion as less than one-third of the total.

Time and again—commenting on Southern Senators' and Representatives' opposition to the Dyer Federal anti-lynching bill—San Antonio Express has detailed the failure or refusal of lynching States' own legislatures to enact such measures. Particularly, the Texas Legislature's refusal in 1919. Last year, the Minnesota Legislature achieved a law which renders a county liable in $7,500 damages to survivors of the mob's victim; and provides that officers who allow prisoners to be lynched shall be removed by the Governor. Kentucky already had an automatic-removal law covering such cases.

The proposed bill which was killed in Texas legislative committee was even less drastic than that, on the score of removing such cowardly or otherwise delinquent officers; though it did authorize county damages to the victim's dependents and, best of all, it provided that the Attorney General's office should prosecute lynchers as murderers, with venue compulsory in Travis County.

Not a single proposal of constitutional or statutory proceeding against lynchers, as such, has succeeded in Texas.

After each lynching atrocity—with one exception during Mr. Hobby's administration—nothing but talk and more talk, official and unofficial, about the "disgrace" and the "anarchy" of mob murder.

Seven times in thirty-seven years has this State headed the annual lynching record. Already with twelve such crimes to Mississippi's seven and Georgia's four in 1922, it threatens to take this dangerous place again. And "dangerous" it is, by every consideration both practical and ethical. Dangerous to Texans' moral, civic and educational interests at home; dangerous to their economic interests abroad, throughout the United States and the world.

Meanwhile, Texas' own "Democratic, "State's right" proposals of anti-lynching legislation are rotting in a bundle, somewhere in its Statehouse.

Meanwhile, too, the information which Attorney General Cureton filed three years ago, accusing twelve men of having burned a negro to death in Hill County, reposes among the papers of the Court of Criminal Appeals in Austin.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. EXPRESS
Tuesday, July 4, 1922

TEXAS BEFORE THE BAR OF "AMERICAN CIVILIZATION"

72

TEXAS, 12.
Mississippi, 7.
Georgia, 4.
Arkansas, 2.
Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, Oklahoma, each 1.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute (Department of Records and Research) today publishes to the world the "American" lynching record for the first six months of 1922. There it is.

Thirty lynchings.

Texas furnishing two-fifths of them.

Two States—Texas and Mississippi combined—furnishing 63 per cent of the horrible semi-annual record, which excels that of the corresponding period last year by six lynch-murders the fewer.

So that, while the rest of the "lynching belt" was cutting down the 1922, under the 1921, semi-annual record, Texas mobs were doing their utmost to negative such efforts and pile up the hideous disgrace.

Even Georgia and Mississippi show a heavy percentage of comparative improvement! The names of Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee, present on July 1, 1921, are conspicuously absent on July 1, 1922.

And what of the Texas comparison, in figures?

It is just the other way 'round—painfully so:

Texas suffered not a single lynching in the first six months of 1921.

But, far and away, it heads the list for the first six months of 1922!

Once again, the world faces a lynching record in which only about one-third of the charges have to do with assaults, consummated or attempted, on women. Annual and semi-annual records for years past show such proportion as less than one-third of the total.

Time and again—commenting on Southern Senators' and Representatives' opposition to the Dyer Federal anti-lynching bill—San Antonio Express has detailed the failure or refusal of lynching States' own legislatures to enact such measures. Particularly, the Texas Legislature's refusal in 1919. Last year, the Minnesota Legislature achieved a law which renders a county liable in $7,500 damages to survivors of the mob's victim; and provides that officers who allow prisoners to be lynched shall be removed by the Governor. Kentucky already had an automatic-removal law covering such cases.

The proposed bill which was killed in Texas legislative committee was even less drastic than that, on the score of removing such cowardly or otherwise delinquent officers; though it did authorize county damages to the victim's dependents and, best of all, it provided that the Attorney General's office should prosecute lynchers as murderers, with venue compulsory in Travis County.

Not a single proposal of constitutional or statutory proceeding against lynchers, as such, has succeeded in Texas.

After each lynching atrocity—with one exception during Mr. Hobby's administration—nothing but talk and more talk, official and unofficial, about the "disgrace" and the "anarchy" of mob murder.

Seven times in thirty-seven years has this State headed the annual lynching record. Already with twelve such crimes to Mississippi's seven and Georgia's four in 1922, it threatens to take this dangerous place again. And "dangerous" it is, by every consideration both practical and ethical. Dangerous to Texans' moral, civic and educational interests at home; dangerous to their economic interests abroad, throughout the United States and the world.

Meanwhile, Texas' own "Democratic, "State's right" proposals of anti-lynching legislation are rotting in a bundle, somewhere in its Statehouse.

Meanwhile, too, the information which Attorney General Cureton filed three years ago, accusing twelve men of having burned a negro to death in Hill County, reposes among the papers of the Court of Criminal Appeals in Austin.

N Y C WORLD
JULY 1, 1922

TEXAS FIRST WITH 12 LYNCHINGS IN 1922

Tuskegee Figures for Half Year Total Thirty—Only Two Were White—Five Burned.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, issued to-day; Mississippi was second to Texas, with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia; Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma, Louisiana and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

1213

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JULY 2, 1922

LYNCHING AND POLITICS.

According to the Tuskegee figures the first half of the year 1922 showed thirty lynchings of human beings by mobs, and twenty-eight of the victims were negroes. Of these five were actually burned at the stake, bound alive to a tree or post and killed by fire. In three cases the mob first slew the victim and then burned the body. It is not surprising that the growing race-consciousness of the negro expresses itself in a demand for national legislation to end what is the blackest disgrace to America's reputation in the eyes of the world. To devise such legislation in such form as the courts will recognize as constitutional is a difficult task. If it is to be attempted, politics must be banned absolutely in handling the problem.

Washington credits the influence of Henry Cabot Lodge with the vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the Anti-Lynching Bill, not as the House passed it, but with a weasel-word amendment that practical lawyers realize would make the measure virtually useless. The $10,000 penalty against a county where a lynching might take place is retained, but with the provision that local neglect must be proven. Mr. Lodge knows as well as any other member of the Bar what that means.

But Mr. Lodge wants the marginal negro vote in Massachusetts, first in his primary struggle with Walker, and then in his election fight against a Democrat. To pull the wool over negro eyes, make negro citizens of Massachusetts think something is being done for the cause they are interested in, is a trick worthy of a sleight-of-hand performer.

It is said that a majority of the Republican Senators who voted to report this bill have personally declared that they believe it to be unconstitutional. Senator Borah was the only Republican who had the courage to vote against the report. He holds that acts known to be unconstitutional should not be passed and "put up to the courts." His view is statesmanlike and intelligent. He will favor any legislation aimed at lynching which is in accord with our organic law. Lodge favors any that will camouflage the situation and get votes. Lodge is distinctively a politician.

W P B TIMES
JULY 1, 1922

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS.

Twelve Recorded There in Six Months, Tuskegee Reports.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

EVANSVILLE, IND., DEMOCRAT
Monday, July 3, 1922

30 LYNCHINGS FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1922

Six Less than Number for Same Period 1921

Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, show that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas, (12)

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and number ineach state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 2; Florida, 1; George, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

BLOOMINGTON IND., WORLD
Thursday, July 6, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1922

Editor World:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 person put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in tow states, Mississipi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee, Institute.

MIDWAY, KY., CLIPPER
Thursday, July 6, 1922

Texas Leads In Lynching.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

WILMORE, KY., ENTERPRICE
Thursday, July 6, 1922

Texas Leads In Lynching.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

MARYVILLE, TENN., ENTERPRISE
Wednesday, July 5, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1922

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63% were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas. 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Moton,
Principal Tuskegee Institute.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., EXPRESS
Tuesday, July 4, 1922

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL REPORTED TO UPPER HOUSE

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ADOPTS AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The Dyer anti-lynching bill, providing for imposition of penalties by the Federal Government for mob action, was reported favorably with amendments today by the Senate Judiciary Committee by a vote of 8 to 6

Eight Republicans, Chairman Nelson, Minnesota, Dillingham, Vermont; Brandege, Connecticut; Cummins, Iowa; Colt Rhode Island; Sterling, South Dakota; Ernst, Kentucky and Shortridge, California, voted in favor of the bill. One Republican, Senator Borah, Idaho, and five Democrats, Culberson, Texas; Overman of North Carolina; Reed, Missouri; Shields, Tennessee, and Walsh, Montana, were recorded in opposition.

TEXAS HOLDS LEAD.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 less than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks on women, and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., Home-
Friday, July 7, 1922

Lynching Record For First Six Months

According to a bulletin issued by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama, there were during the first six months of this year 30 lynchings, six less than the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas (12.)

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negrose. Eleven of those put to death were chargd with the crime of rape and nineteten were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Lynchings — 1922.
Reports on: Sent to press.

Jan.-June (White papers)

1214

Hendersonville N.C.
Times JUL 3 - 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1922

According to the record compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas, 12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; and Texas 12.

Statesville N.C.
Sentinel JUL 3 - 1922

30 LYNCHED THIS YEAR, NONE IN N. C.

Texas Puts 12 to Death While Mississippi Second With 7.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one lynchings from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were white and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

N Y C CALL
JULY 2, 1922

Texas Leads With 12 Out of 30 Lynchings in U. S. for Half Year

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and researhc of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings, and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

Of those lynched two were white nd 28 Negroes. Eleven of those put o death were charged with attacks pon women and 19 were charged with other offences. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

JESSUP, Ga., July 1.—Two Negroes convicted of criminal assault and being taken to Savannah by Sheriff Rogers of Wayne County for safe keeping, were taken from the sheriff and lynched early today, according to word received here by Deputy Sheriff Tyre.

The Negroes were granted a respite yesterday by the Governor.

NEW YORK HERALD
JULY 1, 1922

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS.

12 There, 30 in Country in Last Six Months, Tuskegee Says.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were in Texas, according to a statement issued to-day by the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute.

Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

N. Y. C. POST
JULY 1, 1922

Texas Leads in Lynchings

12 of 30 in First Half of Year Were In That State, Tuskegee Institute Shows

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued to-day. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings, and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offences. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

WASHINGTON, C. H. HERALD

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS

The following information concerning lynchings in America during the first six months of this year is issued by the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama

In the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36,for the first six months of 1921. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 percent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and their bodies were burned

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are follows: Alabama 1; Arkansas 2; Florida 1; Georgia 4; Louisiana 1; Mississippi 7; South Carolina, 1; [illegible]a 1 and Texas 12.

Statesville N. C.
Sentinel JUL 3 - 1922

Lynchings During First Half of Year

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of forty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia, Arkansas had two and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and 23 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks on women and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake. Three were first put to death and then their bodies burned.

[illegible] FANTAGRAPH
Friday, July 7, 1922

Texas Leads In Lynching.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

ELYRIA, O. TELEGRAM
JUL 5- 1922

AND WE THINK WE ARE CIVILIZED

Tuskegee Institute has recently published a statement from their Department of Records and Research, for the first half of the current year. This record shows that in our so-called civilized society, mob violence has been resorted to as a means of administering justice, no less than thirty times. These thirty lynchings of the past six months have been scattered over the states of Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Of the thirty, twelve occurred in the state of Texas. This is certainly an unenviable record which our greatest state has gained during the first six months of 1922. It means that on an average of twice a month the people of that state have taken the law into their own hands and committed murder in the name of justice.

Mississippi comes second to Texas, with seven lynchings, Georgia next with four, Arkansas two, and one each for the remaining six states. It is significant that the larger number of these lynchings have not occurred in the so-called "black belt" of the south, and also that only eleven of those put to death were accused of attacks upon women.

With a record such as this to our account, and tragedies such as that at Herrin, Illinois, taking place within our borders, we feel that it would be well as a nation to be somewhat modest in our assumption of the role of Saviors of Democracy. With our great national birthday just past we may well take stock of our stewardship. The inalienable right of the individual to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" does not seem to be very firmly established in certain parts of our commonwealth.

We have not been willing to participate in the attempts to solve the many problems which confront the nations of Europe today, for fear of becoming entangled in European squabbles. We have felt highly superior to Breat Britain with her domestic troubles, but meanwhile we have failed to set our own house in order. May the record for the last half of 1922 show greater progress in the meeting of America's own problems.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
JULY 2, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921, and eighteen more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen or 63 per cent. were in two States, Mississippi seven, and Texas twelve.

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were negroes. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Review,
July 3, 1922

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS

RESPONSIBLE OF 12 OF 30 THAT OCCURRED IN U. S.—MISSOURI SECOND

(By the Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia, Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina. The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks on women and were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

ROCHESTER (N.Y.) DEM. & CHR.
July 6, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD

Little improvement in the lynching record down South is shown in the report for the first six months of the present year issued by Principal Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. According to the records compiled by the department of records and research of the Institute, there were thirty lynchings during the period from January 1st to July 1st of this year.

That number of lynchings is six less than the total number, thirty-six, reported for the corresponding period of last year, but 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in the two states of Mississippi and Texas.

Of those lynched, two were whites, and twenty-eight were colored persons. Eleven of those put to death were charged with offenses against the moral code and nineteen were accused of other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched last year were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma, one each; Arkansas, 2; Georgia 4; Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 12.

These figures speak for themselves and furnish the strongest kind of an argument for an anti-lynching law which shall assure persons of all races and colors, and in spite of race or color, a fair and impartial trial by jury. Mobs are notorious for making mistakes, and many a person's life has been taken in the heat of the moment on the accusation of irresponsible persons.

thirty persons put to death, nineteen or 63 per cent. were in two States, Mississippi seven, and Texas twelve.

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were negroes. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
JULY 2, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR SIX MONTHS

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number, thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921, and eighteen more than the number, twelve, for the first six months of 1920. Of the

Lynchings—1922 Jan-June (White papers)
Reports on. Sent to press.
1215

IRVINE, KY., TRIBUNE
Friday, July 7, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS IN 1922.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were Whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in 1921 were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. Morton, Principal Tuskegee Institute.

GRAYSON, KY., JOURNAL
Thursday, July 6, 1922

Texas Leads In Lynching.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Twelve of 30 lynch- in the United States during the

first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute.

Trenton Times
Gazette
July 6-22

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS 1922

I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Recearch, Monroe N. Work, in charge that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 7 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi 7 and Texas 12.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those-lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The state in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas. 12.

LOUISVILLE, KY., NEWS-DEM
Thursday, July 6, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD

The following information concerns lynchings for the the first six months of this year. According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. York, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

From .....

Of ALLIANCE, O. REVIEW

Date JUL 3-1922

TEXAS LEADS IN NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS HAVING TAKEN PLACE THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, Alabama, July 3.—(Special.)—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death 19, or 63% were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama 1, Arkansas 2, Florida 1, Georgie 4, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 1, Oklahoma 1 and Texas 12.

ALBANY JOURNAL
Wednesday, July 5, 1922

This Country's Record of Disgrace.

Record of lynchings in the United States for the first half of this year, compiled by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, shows that there were 30 such crimes, against 36 in the corresponding period of 1921 and only 12 in the first six months of 1920.

Twenty-eight of the victims were Negroes; two were whites. Eleven were charged with crime committed upon women. Five were burned at the stake. The bodies of three were burned after they had been put to death by other means.

Twelve of the crimes were committed in Texas and seven in Mississippi. The others were distributed among Alabama, Arkansas, Florida Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma.

The victims of the massacre at Herrin are not mentioned. They were killed, not because they were accused of crime; but because they worked.

It is not in the record that in even one case anything was done to bring to justice the persons who committed such crime.

Apparently this record of our country's disgrace is to be endless.

Chronicle
Augusta Ga
7-1-22

LYNCHING RECORDS OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisisna, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched ouring the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were whi

and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attack upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

PENNSYLVANIA TWX. LIGHT
JULY 4, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922

Special to the Sun.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 30.—According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1 Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

From DAYTON, O. JOURNAL

Of .....

Date JUL 2-1922 12

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1215

LYNCHING RECORD.

Editor of The Journal,

Dear Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six

of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number—36—for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number—12—for the first six months of 1920.

Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states—Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape, and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake, and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake, and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state, are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

GREENSBURG, IND., NEWS
Monday, July 3, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD REPORTS THIRTY

Figures Sent Out from Colored Normal School Give Satistics on Lawless Deaths

The following lynching record for the first six months of 1922 was compiled and sent out by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute at Tuskegee Ala. a school for the training of colored men and comen:

I send you the folloring information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Researches, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the nomber, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of thos lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negros. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offences. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

The state in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida,1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1 Oaklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

[illegible] Truth & Her.
Thursday, July 6, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1922

The following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year is from the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge. In the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes Eleven of those put to death were charged with crime of, rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at stake and three were put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; anl Texas, 12.

COLUMBUS, O., DISPATCH
From .....
Of .....
Date JUL 2- 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

Sir: I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Yours Very Truly,
R. R. Moton,
Principal Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

HENDERSON, KY., ENTERPRISE
Friday, July 7, 1922

New Lynching Record.

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research during the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two States, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., NEWS
[illegible], July 1.—

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, it is reported that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were chraged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., JOUR.-TRIB.
Saturday, July 1, 1922

TEXAS HAS BIG PART LYNCHINGS

12 Out Of 30 In Six Months In Lone Star State, Records Reveal.

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia, Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were while and 28 negroes. Eleven of these put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake or shot to death and their bodies then burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., TIMES
Saturday, July 1, 1922

TEXAS LEADS COUNTRY IN LYNCHING RECORD

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were white and twenty-eight negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

ROCHESTER DEM. and CHRONICLE
Thursday, July 6, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD.

Little improvement in the lynching record down South is shown in the report for the first six months of the present year issued by Principal Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. According to the records compiled by the department of records and research of the Institute, there were thirty lynchings during the period from January 1st to July 1st of this year.

That number of lynchings is six less than the total number, thirty-six, reported for the corresponding period of last year, but 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in the two states of Mississippi and Texas.

Of those lynched, two were whites, and twenty-eight were colored persons. Eleven of those put to death were charged with offenses against the moral code and nineteen were accused of other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched last year were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma, one each; Arkansas, 2; Georgia 4; Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 12.

These figures speak for themselves and furnish the strongest kind of an argument for an anti-lynching law which shall assure persons of all races and colors, and in spite of race or color, a fair and impartial trial by jury. Mobs are notorious for making mistakes, and many a person's life has been taken in the heat of the moment on the accusation of irresponsible persons.

Lynchings - 1922.
Report on: Sent to press.
Jan - June (White Press)
1216
1216

SEATTLE, WASH., TIMES
JULY 19, 1922

A DISGRACEFUL RECORD

IN the light of the indifference exhibited by the average person towards the record of mob violence which has been established in many sections of the country, it would seem to be surplusage to print the following letter which has come to our desk from the pen of Robert R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe H. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia, four; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one, and Texas, 12.

This recital is one that should bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every person at all interested in preserving law and order. Unless steps are taken to eradicate the tendency towards violence the end will be chaos and disorder for all.

Somehow or other the lesson must be gotten over that human life is, or should be considered, sacred. The orderly processes of law must be permitted to function. Extra-legal methods should be discarded. Neither color, creed or sex or the crime charged against those punished should be permitted to stand as justification for lynch rule.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JULY 22, 1922

There were thirty lynchings in this country during the first six months of 1922, according to the records kept at Tuskegee Institute. Such a record in a civilized land is appaling.—Jamestown Post.

JUL 19 1922

Seattle, Wash.
Union Record

A DISGRACEFUL RECORD

IN the light of the indifference exhibited by the average person towards the record of mob violence which has been established in many sections of the country, it would seem to be surplusage to print the following letter which has come to our desk from the pen of Robert R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe H. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, one; Arkansas, two; Florida, one; Georgia, four; Louisiana, one; Mississippi, seven; South Carolina, one; Oklahoma, one, and Texas, 12.

This recital is one that should bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every person at all interested in preserving law and order. Unless steps are taken to eradicate the tendency towards violence the end will be chaos and disorder for all.

Somehow or other the lesson must be gotten over that human life is, or should be considered, sacred. The orderly processes of law must be permitted to function. Extra-legal methods should be discarded. Neither color, creed or sex or the crime charged against those punished should be permitted to stand as justification for lynch rule.

LOS ANGELES RECORD
JULY 14, 1922

The Age of Reason

MSC

Right reading for your summer vacation!

There were 30 lynchings in the United States in the first six months of 1922—six less than in the first six months of 1921.

"Of the 30 persons put to death," says Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, "nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in two states: Mississippi 7 and Texas 12.

"Of those lynched two were whites, 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned."

And here is the apportionment of lynchings to the "honor role" states:

Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

The American public schools still have a little work ahead of them.

ROME GA. NEWS
JULY 2, 1922

FOUR LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA DURING 1922

Four lynchings occurred in Georgia during the first six months of this year according to a report issued by Tuskegee institute, which follows:

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas, (12).

Of these lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2. Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; ppi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Ok- 1: and Texas, 12.

STILLWATER MINN GAZETTE
JULY 7, 1922

The Lynching Record for First Six Months, 19

According to the records compil by Tuskegee Institute in the Depa ment of Records and Research, Mc roe N. Work, in charge, that in t first six months of 1922 there we 30 lynchings. This is 6 less th the number, 36, for the first s months of 1920. Of the 30 perso the number, 12, for the first s months o f1920. Of the 30 person put to death, 19 or 63 per cent wer in two states, Mississippi, 7, an Texas, 12.

Of those lynched, 2 were white and 28 negroes. Eleven of thos put to death were charged with th crimes of rape and nineteen wer charged with other offenses. Five o these put to death were burned a the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were put to death and then their bodies burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state as as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12

MYLAND N Y STANDARD
JULY 7, 1922

OME SATISTICS ON LYNCHING

The First Half of the Present Year of 1922

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., has for some years kept a very accurate record of all lynchings in the United States. The following is its record for the first half of the year 1922 as sent out by Principal R. R. Moton of that institution:

I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12.)

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the sta and 3 were first put to death and the their bodies were burned. Four o those lynched in the year 1921, wer burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

KNOXVILLE TENN. SENTINEL
JULY 5, 1922

IS THIS FAIR?

Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, Ala., has just sent out to the various newspapers the semi-annual report for the first six months of 1922 of the record of lynchings customarily made and kept at the famous educational institution for negroes over which he presides. We reprint here in full the six months' report as made by Principal Moton:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year, 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1 and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1922.

We observe, we must confess, with utter amazement that this report of lynchings is restricted to those that have occurred in nine Southern states. We find absolutely no mention made of any of the lynchings that have occurred during the past six months in the north or west above the old Mason and Dixon line. For while we do not keep such a record as Tuskegee purports to keep, we do know if we know anything, that there have been human beings lynched, done to death by mob law, without court or jury, hanged, shot, burned, dragged to death by the heels, and by other methods of violence too numerous to recite in states to the north and west of the Southern tier. We have in mind one such affair, the lynching of a score or more of non-union near Herrin, Illinois, that occurred on June 24, too recently to have forgot, to which we find no vestige of reference in Principal Moton's report. It is true that these men were not lynched on the charge or suspicion of rape or murder or of other high crimes and misdemeanors known to the criminal code. It is true that the only offense alleged against them was the crime of accepting work. But are we to understand that it is the character of the charge that is made against the victim and not the method and process of his death that stamps the affair a lynching or not? And are we to understand that the mob murder is only to be correctly classed as a lynching when the victim happens to be charged with some statutory or common law crime? Or is it a question of geography and color that stamps the deed a lynching or an innocent mob pastime unworthy of that ugly designation when the deed of vengeance is done in a northern or western state or wreaked on a human being of negro blood and hue?

Surely the Southern section of the country, that gives habitat, sustenance and support to Principal Moton's institution is entitled to some explanation for the peculiar and prejudicial character of the lynching records he sends out as affecting the welfare and reputation of the state that gives him hospitality and the section in which he resides.

CANTON GA ADVANCE
JULY 7, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1ST 6 MONTHS

In the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 12.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
JULY 6, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD.

Little improvement in the lynching record down South is shown in the report for the first six months of the present year issued by Principal Robert R. Moton of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. According to the records compiled by the department of records and research of the Institute, there were thirty lynchings during the period from January 1st to July 1st of this year.

That number of lynchings is six less than the total number, thirty-six, reported for the corresponding period of last year, but 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in the two states of Mississippi and Texas.

Of those lynched, two were whites. and twenty-eight were colored persons. Eleven of those put to death were charged with offenses against the moral code and nineteen were accused of other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched last year were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma, one each; Arkansas, 2; Georgia 4; Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 12.

These figures speak for themselves and furnish the strongest kind of an argument for an anti-lynching law which shall assure persons of all races and colors, and in spite of race or color, a fair and impartial trial by jury. Mobs are notorious for making mistakes, and many a person's life has been taken in the heat of the moment on the accusation of irresponsible persons.

DUBUQUE IA. TRIBUNE
JULY 11, 1922

The Lynching Record

Below we furnish the lynching record for the first six months of 1922. After reading it, one can gain some idea about the conditions in the South. It cannot be denied that negroes and some white men have shown utter disregard for the law in many instances, but mob law and lynchings will never cure the evil.

In the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 percent, were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Flordia, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

It is pleasing to note, however, that the senate judiciary committee by a recent vote of 8 to 6 has reported favorably on the Dyer anti-lynching bill with amendments. This bill proviles penalties by the Federal Government for mob action, and declares that, in event the states fail to protect life, the federal authorities will have power to act, by indictment of state officers or members of a mob.

The bill also requires "reasonable" efforts by state officers to protect prisoners and their faiure would subject them to imprisonment for five years and a fine of $5,000.

Mob action has been one of the real evils of the country, and this bill has been designed to put a stop to it. Parties taking the law into their own hands, if let go, will in time undermine the whole government and destroy all forms of authority.

AUGUSTA ME JOURNAL
JULY 5, 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD

The lynching records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 show 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63% were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

And the above does not include the lynching of white miners at Herrin, a lynching fraught with more of menace to this country than all the others.

Lynchings-1922
Reports on, Sent Press. 1217

Texas Leads States In 1922 Lynchings

the freeman
Indianapolis, Ind. 1-6-23

Tuskegee Head Issues Records for the Past Year as Compiled at Institute.

51 NEGROES AND 6 WHITES PUT TO DEATH ILLEGALLY.

Lone Star State Tops List With 18—Georgia Second, With 11.

Editor The Freeman:

—I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year, as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. In find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the num, 64, for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from he hands of the law; 13 from jails, nd 17 from officers of the law outside f jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of hese instances were in Northern States. In 54 of the cases, the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In 10 instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19, or one-third, of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charge against those burned to death were: Murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18. R. R .MOTON.

Georgia Led, As Usual!

Jan 6, 1923.

Works Lynch-Murder and Mob Violence Statistics for 1922—Another Report Said There Were 1800.

The Gazette

Tuskegee, Ala.—Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee N. & I. Institute, says not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails. There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these were in northern states and forty-four were in southern. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. In only ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers. Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, six only were whites; 19, or one-third, of those put to death were only charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape, 4. The offenses charged against the whites were: Murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses only charged against Negroes were: Murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse-stealing, 2; being intimate with white woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle-stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike-breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1. The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Jacksonville, Ga. Enterprise

JAN 2 1923

FIFTY-SEVEN PERSONS LYNCHED LAST YEAR

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.,
December 31, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death murder, 2; rape, 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; officer of the law, 3; horse-stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1. striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9. Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

JAN 1 1923

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

FEWER LYNCHINGS DURING PAST YEAR

Seven Less in 1922 Than in 1921, There Being 57 in 1922 and 64 in 1921, According to Tuskegee Institute Report.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The state of Texas leads the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922 with Georgia second and Mississippi third, accordng to statstcs compiled and made public here today by the record research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

There were 57 persons lynched during the year, 51 were negros and six were whites said the report which was seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law, thirteen from jails and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jail.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkanssa, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one third of those put to death the report continued were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder two, assault fuor.

The offense charges against the white were murder two; fighting one, charges not reported, three. The offenses charged against the negroes were murdr, nine; murderous assault, four; assault, fourteen; attempted assault, five; killing officers of the law, one; robbing and striking a woman, one; cattle stealing, one; using insulting language, one; for beig a strike breaker, one; mistaken identity, two; indecent exposure of persons and frghtening women and children, one; intimidating officer of the law, oe.

The report further stated that there were fifty eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances fere in northern states and forty-four in southern states. In fifty-four of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the four other instances armed forces were used to repeal the would be lynchers.

In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying jail sentences were secured against allaged lynchers.

NEGROES TAKEN FROM JAIL.

New York Times

"Both Got What They Had Coming," an Unsigned Note Says.

PILOT POINT, Texas, Dec. 14.—Two negroes, detained yesterday in connection with the theft of two horses, were missing from the jail here this morning. An unsigned note was found on the door of a local newspaper office which read: "Both negroes got what they had coming. Let this be a warning to all negro loafers. Negroes get a job or leave town." 12-19-22

Two negroes disappeared from the Pilot Point jail in a similar manner several months ago and nothing has been heard from them. The jail is unguarded at night.

Texas Leads in Lynchings

Statistics of Tuskegee Institute show that there were seven less lynchings in 1922 than in 1921, the total number for last year in the whole country having been fifty-seven. But Texas, leading the States with eighteen mob murders in 1922, did not contribute to this improved record, and is therefore ineligible to any credit for abolishing the lynching evil. Houston post 1/12/23

The reduction of the number of lynchings from sixty-four to fifty-seven during the year would not be especially encouraging, were it not for the further fact that more lynchings were prevented by officers of the law than were permitted to take place. This is the most encouraging feature of the whole report of Tuskegee for 1922.

In fifty-eight instances officers outwitted or forestalled mobs and saved their prisoners. In four instances armed force was used to repel would-be lynchers. This record proves unmistakably that officers are showing a deeper regard for their oath of office, and are becoming more faithful to their duty of protecting prisoners at all hazards from mobs. Likewise, from the fact that in many cases the prisoners were removed from danger in time to prevent violence it may be reasoned that there is a higher standard of intelligence among officers, and more resourcefulness in meeting mob uprisings in times of stress.

With more than one-half of the lynchings planned prevented it is easy to see the importance of having officers who will do their duty when lynching is threatened. To a considerable degree, the fate of the lynching evil rests with the officers. The more mobs understand that officers will not not acquiesce in their demands, the less incentive there will be to mob violence.

Texas ought to be heartily ashamed of her part in the 1922 lynching record. The fact that practically one-third of the lynchings occurring in the whole country were perpetrated in this State ought to bring the people of the State sharply to a realization of the infamousness of this evil, and to the necessity for heroic action to suppress it.

Obviously, among other things that are needed, are officers in some counties with more backbone and more brains.

SLIGHT REDUCTION IN LYNCHINGS.

MIAMI FLA. HERALD DECEMBER 30, 1922

From authentic and authoritative reports it is learned that the country is gradually abandoning the lynching habit, a fact that ought to encourage those who deplore this violation of law and who are urgent in their protests against it.

In 1921 there were sixty-four lynchings in this country. In 1922 there were fifty-seven, a reduction of seven.

One other encouraging feature of the report is that the number of successful resistances on the part of officers and civilians against lynchings, outnumbered the actual lynchings. There were fifty-eight instances where mobs were frustrated in the designs to accomplish the unlawful deaths of persons accused of crime.

Of the fifty-seven persons lynched this year, fifty-one were negroes and six were whites. Fourteen lynchings took place in northern states and forty-four in southern states.

In the nine southern states were lynchings occurred, there were two in Alabama, five in Arkansas, five in Florida, eleven in Georgia, three in Louisiana, nine in Mississippi, one in Oklahoma, one in South Carolina, two in Tennessee and eighteen in Texas.

The roll of lynchings is still a blot upon the south, and there is not the slightest compensation in the figures showing that there were fourteen cases of lynching in the north, this year.

But as the years go on, there seems to be a lessening of this particular crime and with increased efficiency of the courts and a better public opinion on the subject we are assured that this blot will eventually be wiped out, even without the aid of the Dyer or other similar laws.

57 LYNCHINGS IN YEAR 1922

Savannah Journal

GEORGIA HOLDS SECOND PLACE WITH 11

1-6-23

The following report comes from the hands of Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, through the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, and gives a graphic review of lynching for the year just ended. The report shows Georgia holding second "honors," with 11 to her credit, while Texas has the lead with 18. The report follows:

I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, M. N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchnings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; tttempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening woman and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occured and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11, Lousiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Princpal

Brainsboro, Ga. Progress

DEC 29 1922

Number of Lynchings Reported for Year

The following is the report of the number of lynchings that occurred in the south as compiled by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, as furnished to the press for publication. Nothing is said about the lynchings in the northern states where resistance was made against the men who wanted to support themselves by working in the coal mines, the number exceeding that of any southern state's record:

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 31.—To the Editor: I send you the following concerning lynchings for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances armed force was used to repel the would be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape; 6 of the victims were burned to death; 4 were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; rape 4.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 14; rape, 4; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identify, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidating officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

17

THE LYNCHING RECORD

National Baptist

Like Banquo's ghost, the lynching record "will not down." We may be thankful to Dr. Work of Tuskegee Institute that he will not let it "down," for if we ever are to get rid of the evil thing, we must not be permitted to forget it even though it makes us feel uncomfortable and ashamed every time we look it in the face—especially those of us who belong to the South. Voice 1/13/23

There is some slight encouragement in the latest report, for it reveals seven fewer lynchings in 1922 than in 1921; yet the story is distressing to Southerners when it is realized that all of the fifty-seven lynchings of last year, fifty-one of those lynched being Negroes, occurred in the South—Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

On the other hand one rejoices to read that in fifty-eight instances of attempted lynchings the unlawful deed was prevented by officers of the law, and forty-four of these instances occurred in the South. Time was when officers of the law in Southern states hardly looked upon it as a duty to interfere in cases where mobs undertook to execute laws of their own; but that day has passed. What is needed now is more of the kind of officers who will be absolutely faithful to their oaths of office and a still more rapid growth of the Christian public sentiment which will support such officers in the enforcement of law.—Presbyterian Advance.

Lynchings – 1922. Jan–June (White Press) 17

Report on: Sent to Press; Editorial Comment on.

1218

A MISTAKE—TWO WHITES LYNCHED

OF THE THIRTY LYNCHINGS that have occurred in the United States during the first six months of this year two of the victims were white. It is difficult to understand the state of mind of the Caucasian who can deliberately take life of his own race and blood—it matters not what crime the victim is accused of having committed—and in the most barbaric and inhuman way torture him until death ends his agony. Picture a white man or woman dragged half-naked through the public streets with a rope about his or her neck a mad wild crowd "of the best citizens" following, pelting the victim with stones or firing shots into the body, until the town square is reached, where a huge bonfire awaits, into which the victim is tossed amidst a tumult of shouts and fiendish laughter.

TWO WHITES LYNCHED in six months in civilized America. Oh, the shame of it. Perhaps it was a mistake. Often, too often, some white men, jealous of our complexion, attempt to make up like us, especially when on missions not approved by the law and order league. Usually they are fortunate enough to shift the blame for their misdeeds on one whose complexion will not come off with soap and water. A trick which justly entitles this type of Anglo-Saxon to be classed with the "superior race."

DEEP DOWN in our heartsh we are sorry for the families left behind by the two white men who were lynched. Sorry that the laws of the land can be so safely violated. Thirty persons killed in six months by madmen who broke the laws of God and man to punish others for breaking other laws is something for which America may well be ashamed. It is needless to state that statistics do not show that any of the lynchers were ever brought to trial or that efforts were made to apprehend them. We pity the poor whites who indulge in this Southern pastime, for they evidently have never heard that the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
JULY 2, 1922

Texas, according to the Tuskegee institute's report, led in lynchings during the first six months of the year, with 12 of the country's total of 30, Mississippi coming second with seven and Georgia showing improvement with four. If returns are properly gathered, the record for the last six months will probably show Illinois first.

WATERTOWN N Y STANDARD
JULY 5, 1922

THE 1922 LYNCHING RECORD

The Mexicans and even the Russians must read with horror the record of the lynchings of the first six months in 1922.

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute there were 30 lynchings in the United States in six months. This compares with 36 in the corresponding period of 1921 and 12 for the same six months in 1920.

Twenty-eight of the 30 lynched this year were negroes and two were whites. Eleven were charged with rape and 19 with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and the bodies of three others burned after death. Texas had 12 lynchings this year, Mississippi 7, Georgia 4, Arksansas 2 and these 1 each: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma.

The record established in Texas is a fine incentive to the Mexicans. We regard our neighbors below the border as only partly civilized, so we must not be shocked if they follow the example of their highly cultured brothers above the Rio Grande.

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
JULY 2, 1922

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

The Tuskegee Institute reports that there were thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year, including twenty-eight blacks and two whites. Texas led in this barbarism with twelve lynchings, Mississippi followed with seven, Georgia and Arkansas had two each, while Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina reported one each.

The South deplores the lynching evil as much as any other section of the country—that is the South with the exception of the hoodlums who actually take the law into their hands. In South Carolina the one lynching of the six months did not have the sympathy of more than a hundred people. To charge the people of this state with sympathetic acquiescence of it is preposterous.

And yet this semi-annual report of the Tuskegee Institute will be eagerly read by politicians and anti-southern newspapers in the North and be made to describe a condition condoned by the whole South!

Senators and representatives arguing the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill will point to the horrible death toll taken by lynchers below the Mason and Dixon line.

The Chicago Tribune will have new data upon which to compare the South to cannabalistic Africa.

The effort of the Tuskegee Institute to keep track of lynchings may be honest but it is grossly inefficient.

In some way the institute failed to note that twenty men were lynched at Herrin, Illinois, in the most brutal American butchery of the century, only a little more than a week ago. How the lynching statisticians failed to add in these vicitims is not understandable. It is true that the press did not speak of the slaughter as a lynching but as a labor riot. Yet in spirit and fact it was a lynching and if it had occurred in the South it would have been called by its right but uncouth name.

A lynching is an act whereby individuals seek redress without due recourse to law. The miners of Williamson county having failed to get from the law what they regarded as their due rights, took the law into their hands and went out to do vengeance. When they surmounted the law they became lynchers, just as southern men do who chase down and murder negroes who have perpetrated outrages against their race.

The Tuskegee Institute makes its compilation a mere sham when it fails to charge Illinois with twenty lynchings. If the Dyer anti-lynching law were operative it would treat the Herrin massacre in the same way that it would treat the burning of a negro in Texas.

The truth is that Illinois had two-thirds as many lynchings in one day as the South had in six months. The South is done a material injustice in having its record published broadcast over the nation without slightest reference to the far blacker record of Illinois.

Let it also be noted that in spite of its "enlightenment" and "civilization" Illinois has done less to punish its lynchers than Texas or South Carolina has done.

Before digesting the Tuskegee report and taking another fling at the South let politicians and newspapers of the North look around their own front door. They will find it harboring wholesale lynching while the South has only retail.

Lynchings – 1922.
Reports on, Sent Press.

1219

THE BLIGHT OF LYNCHING.

Lynching is the characteristic American crime and when all is said, the greatest single blot on our civilization. In the older countries and even in some newer than our own it is not comprehensible at all. Nor is it to us.

The responsibility of the Southern Senators and Congressmen who killed the Dyer bill is considerable. We cannot believe that any considerable number of them endorse lynching, but it must be that there is sentiment in support of it among their constituents, or they would not have been so zealous in their opposition to a measure that for the sake of America's good name ought to have been passed.

HAMILTON O NEWS
JANUARY 13, 1923

The crime of lynching does not diminish. The Tuskagee Institute, in Alabama, keeps accurate statistics of these annual barbarities, and its report for 1922 has just been made public.

The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third.

Fifty-seven persons were lynched during the year, fifty-one negroes and six whites, seven less than the sixty-four for 1921. Thirteen of the persons lynched were taken from jails, and seventeen from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which there were lynchings and the number in each state are:

Texas, 18; Georgia, eleven; Mississippi, nine; Florida, five; Arkansas, five; Louisiana, three; Alabama, two; Tennessee, two; Oklahoma, one, and South Carolina, one.

This year the mob crimes were all in the Southern states. This is significant and does more than southerners realize to hold their district low in the estimation of the nation and the world. Of course all America suffers from what is becoming a characteristically southern crime.

Lynching Statistics

(From the Washington Star.)

Our is the only country in the world where lynching statistics are kept. But since lynchers are active with us—too active—it is proper that track should be kept of their doings and reports published. This is the report for the year just closed:

The State of Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third, according to statistics compiled and made public by the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute. The ten States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are: Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3; Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina 1. The report further stated that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and forty-four were in Southern States. In ten instances, the report added, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Houston Post
1-19-23

There is much encouragement here. The break is about even. Fifty-seven lynchings and fifty-eight frustrations. Good for the officers of the law! The year's record is greatly to their credit, since foiling a mob is difficult business.

Equally encouraging, too, is the record respecting court trials. It is difficult business convicting men accused of banding together to commit murder and committing it. Taking the witness stand in such circumstances is perilous. Witnesses remain on the scene after a trial; and if their testimony has contributed to a conviction they are at the mercy of any friends of the convicted person or persons who may feel impelled to some sort of vengeance. So that these ten cases of successful prosecution are eloquent in their promise of better times.

The lyncher must go. He has no proper place in an orderly community where the courts are open to all and court processes are in the hands of competent and conscientious officials.

PORTLAND ORE EVE TELEGRA
JANUARY 12, 1923

OUR SHAMEFUL LYNCHING RECORD.

NINE states, all Southern, bear the stigma of a lynching record in the year 1922. According to the statistics regularly gathered by the Tuskegee Institute there were fifty-seven persons lynched in the United States last year. This was seven less than were lynched the year before. Thirty of these victims were taken from the hands of the law by mobs. In fifty-eight instances other than these—fourteen in Northern states, forty-four in Southern states—officers of the law prevented lynchings by removing the prisoner, by augmenting the guard or by fighting the mob.

Of the victims of lynch law all but six were Negroes; and the provocation in but nineteen of the cases was assault or attempted assault on women. Six of the victims were burned alive, and in four other cases the dead bodies were burned. Texas has the record of eighteen lynchings; Georgia eleven; Mississippi nine. Penitentiary sentences were given to ten alleged lynchers.

If we congratulate ourselves on a decline even so small, in the number of these atrocities in the past year, humility will become us when we consider that there were fifty-eight more lynchings staged in this country that would have been committed had it not been for the vigilance of the law. It is a satisfaction to know that no Northern state lynched a man last year, but the record shows that there were at least fourteen attempts at it.

It is inconceivable that in the America of the Twentieth century any group of citizens could endure not to say enjoy the sight of a human being burning at the stake. Such barbarities should have ended with the Dark Ages. Lynching in any form has no adequate excuse. If the law does not do justice we know how to correct the law in an orderly way. Every lynching makes life for every citizen of the state less safe. We shall never become a nation fit to lead the world until we learn to restrain ourselves under law in times of great stress.

TUSCALOOSA ALA NEWS
JANUARY 8, 1923

1219

The Lynchings of 1922

The past year's record for lynchings is in, and it is not a pretty one. Fifty-seven persons were put to death by this uncivilized method in the civilized United States in 1922. There is small comfort in noting that this is one less than last year. That there were also 58 instances in which officials of the law prevented lynchings is so much to the good, at least.

According to the reports, in 10 instances out of all these actual and attempted hangings convictions and penitentiary sentences were obtained against the lynchers. But even this is probably a better showing than would have been made before anti-lynching sentiment became so general.

Perhaps as some persons maintain, lynching is a purely local or state affair. Perhaps, as others hold, the federal government should control the situation. Manifestly something must be done when in the most friendly, fortunate and enlightened society on the globe the high rate of savagery shows so little decrease.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
JANUARY 5. 1923

Fewer Lynchings in 1922.

The official statistics of the president of Tuskegee institute show that during 1922 there were fifty-seven lynchings recorded in the South as compared with sixty-five in 1921.

This decrease, relatively small though it be, is, however, not the most encouraging feature of the figures, which show that fifty-eight attempted lynchings were foiled by the vigorous action of officers of the law.

More lives were saved from destruction at the hands of blood-thirsty mobs than were lost. That is highly gratifying and proves again what has long been contended: that resistance to the blood-lust of lawless mobs will, at least as often as not, prevent the cruelty and shame of illegal executions.

It may be taken for granted that the display of the same zeal in enforcing the law which saved fifty-eight lives would have saved a large percentage of the fifty-seven lost. Some lynchings may be conceded to have been unavoidable, so far as the law was concerned. It is not always possible successfully to thwart the fanatical demand for the lives of persons accused of crime. But as the figures for 1922 prove, sturdy resistance by officers instead of supine surrender or, worse still, actual connivance, will prevail in a large proportion of cases.

Whether it proves successful or not, it is to the credit of the officers of the law that they offer it. That is their sworn duty and it is highly encouraging to note that public sentiment in the South is steadily demanding that officers perform that duty.

BANGOR ME COMMERCIAL
JANUARY 3, 1923

Lynch Law Still With Us

Some progress against the crime of lynching was made in 1922, according to figures received from the Tuskegee Institute, as the lynchings last year, numbering 57, were seven less than the year before. Georgia still has the unpleasant distinction of leading the list of offenders against the law with 11 lynchings and Mississippi is second with nine. Perhaps the most encouraging feature is the accompanying statement that 58 lynchings were prevented by the authorities.

We incline to the belief that the agitation against the Ku Klux Klan will tend to reduce the number of lynchings. While not attempting to pass upon the guilt or innocence of Klan members in connection with lynchings it seems clear that the publicity that is attending such affairs and the likelihood of punishment will have its effect.

From the statistics given it is evident that the lynchers are not confining their murders to punishments of the crime that has called for lynch law in the southern states, for although all but six of the victims were negroes, in but one-third of the cases was the punishment given for crimes against women.

TEXAS TAKES LEAD IN 1922 LYNCHINGS, REPORT DECLARES

Atlanta Constitution

Tuskegee, Ala., December 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The state of Texas lead the nation in the number Texas led the nation in the number of lynchings during 1922, with Georgia second and Mississippi third according to statistics compiled and made public here today by the record and research department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

1-1-23

There were 57 persons lynched during the years, 5s were negroes and six were whites, said the report, which were seven less than the number of 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jail, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are, Texas, 18; Georgia, 11; Mississippi, 9; Florida, 5; Arkansas, 5; Louisiana, 3 Alabama, 2; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 1, and South Carolina, 1.

Nineteen, or one-third, of these put to death, the report continued, were charged with assault or attempted assault; six of the victims were burned to death, four were put to death and then their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were murder, 2; assault, 4.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JANUARY 30, 1923

The Tuskegee Institute, devoted to education for colored men, has issued its annual statement as to the lynchings in which it is shown that there have been only fifty-seven victims, as against sixty-four in 1921. Persons killed in riots, such as those at Herrin, Ills., are not included.—Jamestown Journal.

MARIETTA OHIO LEADER
JANUARY 11, 1923

LYNCHINGS DECREASE

Fewer lynchings in 1922 and increased attempts to prevent them by officers of the law will be reported by the Literary Digest in its issue for January 13.

"Fifty-seven persons were lynched in this country in 1922." The magazine will say, "The fact that this figure is slightly less than those reported for 1921 and 1920 appeals to most commentators as less important than the report that there were fifty-eight instances in which officers of the law prevented lynching, and ten instances in which convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against lynchers.

" 'Congress may be cold to a proposition for Federal action to lessen the lynching,' observes the Manchester Union, commenting on what the San Antonio Express calls 'the most damnable record in all the statistics of human affairs—the annual record of lynchings in the United States,' but 'there is manifest value in every example of lawful force prevailing over the forces of lawlessness.' The Boston Post, after naming the ten states that, headed by Texas, are on 'The 1922 Roll of Shame,' concludes that 'an Americanism which provides jails for those who assert their rights to lynch seems to be coming into its own.'

"The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, in its annual report, notes that 'this is 7 less than the number, 64, for the year 1921.'" The report continues:

"Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

"There were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in northern states and 44 were in southern states. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers in ten instances.

" 'The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, ; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.'

"The southern states,' observes the New York World, 'still remain unconverted from the belief that the murdering of negroes by lawless mobs is a higher form of justice, though in some instances the offense charged is no worse than strike-breaking or insulting words.' But even if there were no accomplished lynchings in the northern states, 14 were attempted, points out the Philadelphia Bulletin, 'and the recollection of Herrin bars any northern feeling of self-righteousness on that score.'"

MAR 21 1923

CHARLOTTE, N. C. News

OUR LYNCHING RECORD.

The record of lynchings that have occurred in the United States,—and we may as well be frank enough about it to admit that a large majority of them have occurred in the South,—is sufficient to bring a blush of shame upon us, and, verily, to do more than that. It ought to stir us to action to offset the tendency to turn criminals over to the merciless handling of the mobs.

It hardly seems credible that America, with its great Christian churches, with its civilization having touched the highest point, as we claim, known since the world began, with our standards of ethics elevated with our outstanding institutions and agencies that are relentlessly bringing people up to nobler ideals and higher planes of living,—it seems barely credible that between 1885 and 1922, we allowed 4,154 lynchings to take place.

Of the total number lynched during this period 1,034 were whites and the remainder were negroes. We do not get the facts from misinformation bureaus of the negroes in the North. They come from reliable and authentic white sources. They have not been padded. They may be regarded as authoritative.

If there is any hopefulness to be seen in the situation at all, it is that the yearly average seems to be coming down a little. In 1919 there were 83 lynchings, in 1920 there were 61, in 1921 were 64 and last year 57.

Of course, the majority of those lynched were charged with crimes, felonies, but it is a fact also that only misdemeanours were charged to some of them. In a few cases only words or acts that are in no legal sense punishable at all were sufficient to invoke the penalty of death at the hands of the mob. All were slain without trial. The mob became the judge, the jury and the executioner.

Therein lies the serious and far-reaching sinisterness of this evil. No mob can be trusted properly to exercise the powers of government. That is the worst sort of disloyalty to one's government, to countenance the conduct of a minority that overrides the duly established and authorized agencies in all of these matters.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

FEB 22 1923

MOTON EXPLAINS REPORT

TO the Editor of The Telegraph: The following is copy of a letter I have sent to the editor of the Charlotte Observer, which explains itself. Yours very truly,

R. R. MOTON
Principal Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 10.

Mr. Wade H. Harris, Editor, The Observer, Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I thank you very much indeed for the editorial clipping which you sent me in which you criticise the fact that we did not include in our report on lynchings for the past year, the persons killed in the Herrin riots.

The general policy, which has been followed by the agencies keeping the records of lynchings and sending out reports on the same, has been not to include in these reports persons killed in riots, but to include in lynching reports only those cases where persons were charged with offenses which made them amenable to the laws; that is, for which they should have had the privilege of a hearing before constituted authorities, and if necessary a trial by the court, are taken in hand by a number of individuals and put to death without due process of law.

In our records and reports on lynchings we have followed this general policy, and for this reason did not include in the 1922 report the persons killed in the Herrin massacre. For the same reason we did not include the Tulsa riots in the 1921 lynching report. The first, as you know, was in Illinois, a Northern State, and the latter in Oklahoma, a Southern State. It did not appear to us that these persons were charged with offenses which made them amenable to the law.

You will be interested to know that we were criticised by a few Northern papers and many individuals, colored and white, because we did not include the Oklahoma riots, on the ground that we showed some bias in favor of the South.

On the other hand you may be interested to know that we keep a record of riots and make reports on the same in the various additions to the Negro Year Book which is published by us here at the Institute. For example, the 1921-22 edition of the Negro Year Book, which has just come from the press, copy of which I am sending under separate cover, contains somewhat extended reports, including the Chicago riot, the Washington riot and the Elaine and Tulsa riots.

Attached herewith is a copy of the 1922 report on lynchings, which was sent you and upon which you apparently based your editorial criticism, copy of which you so kindly sent me. In this report as in all reports on lynchings, we have endeavored to state the facts without any special reference to any particular section of the country.

I am inclined to think you have confused our report with some other report sent out by other agencies. One report sent out from the North specifically mentions that there were sixty lynchings in the South, as I now recall. In this report lynchings were made a more or less sectional affair. The only reference to the South in our report for the past year was that of the 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings, "14 of these were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States." This reference to the South we made for the reason that it seemed to us that it would be encouraging to know that Southern sentiment and officers of the law were growing more and more alert in their efforts to see that in every case the law should take its course—and it has been significant as you have probably observed, to note the comments that have been made by many newspapers, North and South, of that fact as an encouraging feature of our Southern situation.

So far as I am concerned, no person in the South is more interested in our section than I, and no one is more desirous of doing anything possible to help it; and I do not think either that I am lacking in appreciation of all sections of our great country.

I wish you would, if you find time, look up all the reports you have received this year on lynchings and see if I am not correct in my statements.

May I again express appreciation for all your kindness to me and the things you have many times said with reference to this work, as well as for your general attitude towards colored people.

Again thanking you for your frankness, I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

17

Lynchings — 1922. 17 Jan-June. (White papers)

Reports on. Sent to press.

1220

TEXAS LEADS IN LYNCHINGS.

Hurd York Times 7-1-22

Twelve Recorded There in Six Months, Tuskegee Reports.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies burned.

Why the Omission?

State Chamberst 7-2-22

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has, according to its custom, sent out its report of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year. "There were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent., were in two states, Mississippi, 7, and Texas, 12. Two of the 30 were white and 28 negroes."

The lynching of more than 30 white persons in Williamson county, Illinois, occurred June 21—well within the first six months of the year. Heretofore The State has regarded the report of lynchings compiled by Tuskegee Institute as reliable and valuable, but it is unable to explain the omission from it of the Illinois lynchings.

Lynching Statistics.

New York Times 7-7-22

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the lynching statistics given out by Tuskegee Institute and published in THE TIMES today, I see no mention of the Illinois affair. In what respect this was *not* a lynching I cannot imagine, except that it was wholesale and north of Mason and Dixon's Line! I can readily imagine the fiery editorials that would have been indited had it happened in the South. Does THE TIMES consider this a lynching?

W. B. DESPARD.

Brooklyn, July 1, 1922.

Lynching Report Shows Texas Leading in 1922

Atlanta Georgian 7-2-22

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30.—According to records compiled by the Department of Record and Research, Tuskgee Institute, there were 30 lynchings during the firs

six months of 1922. This is six less than for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi 7 and Texas 12. 7-1-22

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with assault on women, and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were put to death first, and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Montgomery Advertiser 7/1/22

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 29, 1922.

Editor The Advertiser:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63% were in two States, Mississippi, (7); and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Yours very truly,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

St. Louis, Mo.
JUL 2 - 1922

TUSKEGEE REPORTS 30 LYNCHINGS THIS YEAR

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 1.—(Special.)—Records compiled by Tuskegee Institute show that in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number for the first six months of 1921, and eighteen more than the number for the first six months of 1920. Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 12.

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with criminal attack and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death, and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

Springfield, Mass.
JUL 3 - 1922

THE LYNCHING RECORD

To the Editor of The Republican:—

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year. 1921. were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas. 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1922.

STOP THE LYNCHINGS

Public Ledger Philadelphia, Pa.
JUL 2 - 1922

THIRTY LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were thirty lynchings.

This is six less than the number (thirty-six) for the first six months of 1921 and eighteen more than the number (twelve) for the first six months of 1920.

Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in two States—Mississippi (seven) and Texas (twelve).

Of those lynched, two were whites and twenty-eight were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses.

Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON.
Principal the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1922.

Tribune Chicago, Ill. JUL 1 - 1922

THIRTY LYNCHED IN U. S. SINCE JANUARY; 12 WERE IN TEXAS

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement by Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two. One each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than for the first six months of 1920. Of those lynched two were white and twenty-eight colored men. Eleven were charged with attacks upon women.

Observer Hoboken, N. J. JUL 3 - 1922

LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH SHOW A FALLING OFF

Tuskegee, Ala., July 3.—The number of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of this year was 30 as compared with 36 for the corresponding months last year, and 18 more than for the same months of 1920, according to the report just issued by Tuskegee Institute, the colored institution founded by the late Booker Washington.

Of the thirty lynchings 19 occurred in two states, 12 in Texas and 7 in Mississippi. The others were: Alabanma, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; South Carolina, 1, and Oclahoma, 1.

N Y C TIMES
JULY 7, 1922

Lynching Statistics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the lynching statistics given out by Tuskegee Institute and published in THE TIMES today, I see no mention of the Illinois affair. In what respect this was *not* a lynching I cannot imagine, except that it was wholesale and north of Mason and Dixon's Line! I can readily imagine the fiery editorials that would have been indited had it happened in the South. Does THE TIMES consider this a lynching?

W. B. DESPARD.

Brooklyn, July 1, 1922.

New Orleans, La.
JUN 30 1922

LYNCHINGS FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1922 REPORTED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30.—According to the records compiled by the department of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, there were thirty lynchings during the first six months of 1922. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920.

Of the thirty persons put to death, nineteen, or 63 per cent, were in two states—Mississippi seven, and Texas twelve.

Of those lynched two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with criminal attack, and nineteen were charged with other offenses.

Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number of each state are as follows:

Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SENTINEL
Wednesday, July 5, 1922

IS THIS FAIR?

Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, Ala., has just sent out to the various newspapers the semi-annual report for the first six months of 1922 of the record of lynchings customarily made and kept at the famous educational institution for negroes over which he presides. We reprint here in full the six months' report as made by Principal Moton:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year, 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1 and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1922.

We observe, we must confess, with utter amazement that this report of lynchings is restricted to those that have occurred in nine Southern states. We find absolutely no mention made of any of the lynchings that have occurred during the past six months in the north or west above the old Mason and Dixon line. For while we do not keep such a record as Tuskegee purports to keep, we do know if we know anything, that there have been human beings lynched, done to death by mob law, without court or jury, hanged, shot, burned, dragged to death by the heels, and by other methods of violence too numerous to recite in states to the north and west of the Southern tier. We have in mind one such affair, the lynching of a score or more of non-union near Herrin, Illinois, that occurred on June 24, too recently to have forgot, to which we find no vestige of reference in Principal Moton's report. It is true that these men were not lynched on the charge or suspicion of rape or murder or of other high crimes and misdemeanors known to the criminal code. It is true that the only offense alleged against them was the crime of accepting work. But are we to understand that it is the character of the charge that is made against the victim and not the method and process of his death that stamps the affair a lynching or not? And are we to understand that the mob murder is only to be correctly classed as a lynching when the victim happens to be charged with some statutory or common law crime? Or is it a question of geography and color that stamps the deed a lynching or an innocent mob pastime unworthy of that ugly designation when the deed of vengeance is done in a northern or western state or wreaked on a human being of negro blood and hue?

Surely the Southern section of the country, that gives habitat, sustenance and support to Principal Moton's institution is entitled to some explanation for the peculiar and prejudicial character of the lynching records he sends out as affecting the welfare and reputation of the state that gives him hospitality and the section in which he resides.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE LYNCHING

Greenville News

The Tuskegee Institute reports that there were thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year, including twenty-eight blacks and two whites. Texas led in this barbarism with twelve lynchings, Mississippi followed with seven, Georgia and Arkansas had two each, while Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina reported one each. Greenville N. C.

The South deplores the lynching evil as much as any other section of the country—that is the South with the exception of the hoodlums who actually take the law into their hands. In South Carolina the one lynching of the six months did not have the sympathy of more than a hundred people. To charge the people of this state with sympathetic acquiescence of it is preposterous. 7-2-22

And yet this semi-annual report of the Tuskegee Institute will be eagerly read by politicians and anti-southern newspapers in the North and be made to describe a condition condoned by the whole South!

Senators and representatives arguing the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill will point to the horrible death toll taken by lynchers below the Mason and Dixon line.

The Chicago Tribune will have new data upon which to compare the South to cannabalistic Africa.

The effort of the Tuskegee Institute to keep track of lynchings may be honest but it is grossly inefficient.

In some way the institute failed to note that twenty men were lynched at Herrin, Illinois, in the most brutal American butchery of the century, only a little more than a week ago. How the lynching statisticians failed to add in these vicitims is not understandable. It is true that the press did not speak of the slaughter as a lynching but as a labor riot. Yet in spirit and fact it was a lynching and if it had occurred in the South it would have been called by its right but uncouth name.

A lynching is an act whereby individuals seek redress without due recourse to law. The miners of Williamson county having failed to get from the law what they regarded as their due rights, took the law into their hands and went out to do vengeance. When they surmounted the law they became lynchers, just as southern men do who chase down and murder negroes who have perpetrated outrages against their race.

The Tuskegee Institute makes its compilation a mere sham when it fails to charge Illinois with twenty lynchings. If the Dyer anti-lynching law were operative it would treat the Herrin massacre in the same way that it would treat the burning of a negro in Texas.

The truth is that Illinois had two-thirds as many lynchings in one day as the South had in six months. The South is done a material injustice in having its record published broadcast over the nation without slightest reference to the far blacker record of Illinois.

Let it also be noted that in spite of its "enlightenment" and "civilization" Illinois has done less to punish its lynchers than Texas or South Carolina has done.

Before digesting the Tuskegee report and taking another fling at the South let politicians and newspapers of the North look around their own front door. They will find it harboring wholesale lynching while the South has only retail.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., HERALD
JUL 5 - 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922

Robert B. Moton, Principal of the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute, says:

"I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1821, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63% were in two states, Mississippi, (7), and Texas, (12).

"Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were Negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned "The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1 and Texas, 12."

...ings - 1922. ...port on; Sent to Press. 17 Jan-June (White Press). 1221

AKRON, O. JOURNAL

JUL 10 1922

1922 LYNCHING RECORD

Editor Beacon Journal:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 300 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent. were in two states, Mississippi (7) and Texas (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

ROBERT R. MOTON,
Principal Tuskegee Industrial Institute.

MT. STERLING, KY., SENT.-DEM.
Thursday, July 13, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922

According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi, 7, and Texas, 12.

Of those lynched, 2 were white and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were put to death

---

and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

Abbeville S.C. Banner

JUL 5 1922

30 LYNCHINGS IN 6 MONTHS

Records Show Texas Leads, South Carolina Had One

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statemet of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute, issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia, Arkansas had two lynchings and one was reported from Alabama, Florida ,Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were white and 28 negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake and three were first put to death before their bodies were burned.

York S.C. Enquirer

JUL 4 1922

BRIEF MENTION

President Obregon's cabinet has ratified the agreement that the president recently entered into with international financiers for the payment of Mexico's national debt...... The representatives of the Central Russian government at the Hague conference, have advised that Russia needs $1,612,000,000 for reconstruction purposes............ The army appropriation bill, carrying approximately $271,000,000 for an enlisted personnel of 125,000 and 12,000 officers, was signed by President Harding last Friday.

—According to the records compiled by Tuskegee, (Ala.) Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Works in charge, reports that in the first six month of the year 1922 there were thirty lynchings. This is six less than the number thirty-six, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent, were in two states, Mississippi, (7), and Texas, (12). Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921 were burned at the stake, and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma 1; and Texas, 12.

Sentinel

Knoxville

Tenn 7-5-22

IS THIS FAIR?

Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, Ala., has just sent out to the various newspapers the semi-annual report for the first six months of 1922 of the record of lynchings customarily made and kept at the famous educational institution for negroes over which he presides. We reprint here in full the six months' report as made by Principal Moton:

I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find according to the records compiled by Tuskegee institute in the department of records and research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year, 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1 and Texas, 12.

R. R. MOTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee, Ala., July 1, 1922.

We observe, we must confess, with utter amazement that this report of lynchings is restricted to those that have occurred in nine Southern states. We find absolutely no mention made of any of the lynchings that have occurred during the past six months in the north or west above the old Mason and Dixon line. For while we do not keep such a record as Tuskegee purports to keep, we do know if we know anything, that there have been human beings lynched, done to death by mob law, without court or jury, hanged, shot, burned, dragged to death by the heels, and by other methods of violence too numerous to recite in states to the north and west of the Southern tier. We have in mind one such affair, the lynching of a score or more of non-union near Herrin, Illinois, that occurred on June 24, too recently to have forgot, to which we find no vestige of reference in Principal Moton's report. It is true that these men were not lynched on the charge or suspicion of rape or murder or of other high crimes and misdemeanors known to the criminal code. It is true that the only offense alleged against them was the crime of accepting work. But are we to understand that it is the character of the charge that is made against the victim and not the method and process of his death that stamps the affair a lynching or not? And are we to understand that the mob murder is only to be correctly classed as a lynching when the victim happens to be charged with some statutory or common law crime? Or is it a question of geography and color that stamps the deed a lynching or an innocent mob pastime unworthy of that ugly designation when the deed of vengeance is done in a northern or western state or wreaked on a human being of negro blood and hue?

Surely the Southern section of the country, that gives habitat, sustenance and support to. Principal Moton's institution is entitled to some explanation for the peculiar and prejudicial character of the lynching records he sends out as affecting the welfare and reputation of the state that gives him hospitality and the section in which he resides.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press

JUL 7 1922

12 LYNCHINGS IN TEXAS IN 6 MONTHS

ONLY FOUR IN GEORGIA FOR THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 1.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia; Arkansas had two, and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

Less Than in 1921.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eighteen more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were white and twenty-eight negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with attacks upon women and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies burned.

COLUMBIA S.C. State

JUL 7 1922

Why the Omission?

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has, according to its custom, sent out its report of lynchings in the United States for the first six months of the year. "There were 30 lynchings. This is six less than the number, 36, for the first six months of 1921 and 18 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19, or 63 per cent., were in two states, Mississippi, 7, and Texas, 12. Two of the 30 were white and 28 negroes."

The lynching of more than 3[illegible] white [illegible]ons in Williamson county, [illegible] occurred June 21—well [illegible]

the first six months of the year. Heretofore The State has regarded the report of lynchings compiled by Tuskegee Institute as reliable and valuable, but it is unable to explain the omission from it of the Illinois lynchings.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Sentinel

JUL 4 - 1922

30 LYNCHINGS IN PAST SIX MONTHS

This Does Not Include Those Strung Up At Herrin; Tuskeegee's Report

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30—Twelve of 30 lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number lynched during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921 and eight more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920. Of those lynched two were white and 28 negroes.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SENTINEL

Tuesday, July 11, 1922

"There were 30 lynchings in all," in the United States in the first six months of 1922, says Capper's Weekly, published in Kansas City. "The north would have had a clean score if it had not bee nfor the massacre at Herrin." The north did have a clean score in Principal Moton's record in spite of the Herrin massacre and some others that were overlooked in Moton's report.

JUL 3-1922

THIS YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

One would have been disposed to guess that the lynchings for this year's first six months would be a record-breaking half-year total—so many of them have recently had press-news report. It appears, however, that these months make a better showing than was the case for the same period last year.

Careful account of lynchings is kept at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute which specializes the training of colored young men and women. It is prompt in the publication of this year's survey which shows that in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings in the United States. That is six less than the total for the first half of 1921, but it is 18 more than the aggregate, 12, for the same period in 1920.

Of the 30 persons put to death thus far this year by the lynching process, 63 per cent were the victims of mobs in two states; seven in Mississippi and 12 in Texas. Of those who were lynched, two were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and 19 were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1, and Texas, 12.

It is a grim record. After every lynching talk is heard about the disgrace which some of the states thus permit to become attached to the nation, and agitation for federal intervention is discussed. The topic has had some attention in the present congress, but nothing definite is in sight. Of course, it is the old story; the question of interference with the lawful jurisdiction of the state always comes up, whether with or without merit. There are states more than a few which persist in failure to put the ban on lynching, yet they are ready to howl about interference.

Eagle News

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JUL 5-1922

THE DYER BILL

Coming almost immediately after the news of the decision of the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, statistics which have been compiled by the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute on lynching during the first six months of 1922 are of more than ordinary interest.

The figures, which are made public by Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, show that 30 lynchings occurred between January 1 and June 30. This is a decrease of six from the record for the first six months of 1921, but an increase of 18 over a similar period in 1920. Mississippi and Texas, with records of seven and twelve lynchings, respectively provided 63 per cent of the total. Four persons were put to death in Georgia; two in Arkansas; and one each in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oklahoma.

These figures demonstrate that the states affected, even though facing the prospect of federal legislation, have made little apparent progress in proving that they can administer justice or properly exercise the police power. Possibly they were deceived of ability to prevent such outrages or into believing that the Senate Judici-

[illegible] 8, 1922.

ary Committee would never report the Dyer bill but whether from lack lack of desire to do so, the states have no argument based on improving conditions to offer against the proposal for federal legislation.

Some members of Congress, including Senator Borah, believe that the Dyer Law is unconstitutional, although the House Judiciary Committee has declared a contrary opinion. Of course, the status of such a measure can never be finally determined until the Supreme Court has spoken; and possibly the anti-lynching bill will be thrown out. But it seems reasonable that, with conditions as they are, it should be given a fair trial.

[illegible]

TUES.—JULY 4, 1922

LYNCHING RECORD FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1922

Special to the Sun.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 30.—According to the records compiled by Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work, in charge, in the first six months of 1922 there were 30 lynchings. This is 6 less than the number 36, for the first six months of 1921, and 18 more than the number 12, for the first six months of 1920. Of the 30 persons put to death, 19 or 63 per cent were in two states, Mississippi, (7) and Texas, (12).

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 28 were negroes. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape and nineteen were charged with other offenses. Five of those put to death were burned at the stake and 3 were first put to death and then their bodies were burned. Four of those lynched in the year 1921, were burned at the stake and three were first put to death and then their bodies were burned.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Texas, 12.

COLUMBUS, GA. Ledger.

Inlite

JUN 30 1922

30 Lynchings in The South Since First of Year

Tuskegee, Ala., June 30.—Twelve of thirty lynchings in the United States during the first half of the year were recorded in Texas, according to a statement of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute issued today. Mississippi was second to Texas with seven lynchings, while four were reported from Georgia. Arkansas had two lynchings and one each was reported from Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The number of lynchings during the period is six less than for the first half of 1921, and 18 more than the number recorded for the first six months of 1920.

Of those lynched, two were white and 28 negroes.

Eleven of those put to death we charged with attacks upon women a 19 were charged with other offens Five were burned at the stake a three were first put to death and th their bodies burned. Four of thos lynched in the year 1921 were burne at the stake and three were first pu to death before their bodies were burned.

Lynchings — 1922.
Side Lights on,

Tennessee

1233

POSSE SEEKS NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser
12-6-22

One Jailed and One Hunted For Killing

(Associated Press)

UNION CITY, TENN., Dec. 6.—With one negro, Dave Williams, held in the county jail for investigation, posses tonight were searching for Joe Bailey, another negro, who is said to have shot and killed Dave Yates, night marshal here late last night and who later escaped.

According to the officers, Williams and Bailey, who were in an intoxicated condition opened fire on Yates, who had been called to quell a disturbance in the negro quarter, when he attempted to place them under arrest.

Considerable excitement exists and, according to the authorities, threats have been made should the negro be captured.

MISSISSIPPI MAN IS SHOT DEAD BY NEGRO

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Slayer Flees in Darkness After Firing Bullet

POSSES GUARD ALL ROADS

12-11-22

Lee Davis, Victim, Wealthy and Influential Cleveland Citizen. Bloodhounds Sent From Memphis to Aid in Chase.

All roads out of Cleveland, Miss., were closely guarded late last night and squads of determined citizens were searching for a negro, Lon Liles, who formerly lived on a plantation owned by Lee Davis, big plantation owner residing in Cleveland, who was shot through the heart and instantly killed by the negro.

Mr. Davis was accosted by a negro and shot to death between his home and the Davis Filling station, owned by him, shortly before 9 o'clock tonight.

A Mrs. Matthews, who lives nearby, was the only witness who saw the pistol shot. She screamed and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, also neighbors, ran out of their house. They saw the negro running eastward and cried out to passersby to stop him. The negro ducked down an alley and has not as yet been apprehended.

All the deputies and the sheriff have joined in the pursuit.

The negro, Lon Liles, was order off Mr. Davis' plantation last week after he had sold his crop and was unable to settle his obligations to the planter. It is the theory of the officers that robbery and desire for revenge prompted the attempted holdup and the killing when the robbery failed.

Application was made to the Memphis police department for blodhounds and dogs were sent from there late tonight in charge of A. M. Brown and Frankie White, leaving Memphis at 1:30, to arrive here about .

The negro was described as about 5 feet 9 inches tall. He is said to have worn an army overcoat and a cap and corduroy pants.

CLEVELAND, Miss., Dec. 10.—Lee Davis, wealthy and influential citizen of Cleveland, was shot and killed instantly on a main street here tonight about 9 o'clock by an unidentified negro, who escaped. The motive is believed to have been robbery, though the slayer did not obtain the day's sales from the filling station operated by Mr. Davis, he probably being frightened away.

Mr. Davis, one of the most prominent men of this section, was a large land owner and very wealthy. He had just closed up the business for the night and stepped on the street when the negro called to him. Mr. Davis turned and the man fired, one bullet entering the man's heart.

There was one eye witness to the slaying, a woman across the street, witnessing the flash from the pistol, the man fall and the black flee. The negro in his dash came upon several young men returning from church, and fired the gun into the air to frighten them. He then retreated in a southwesterly direction and bloodhounds were secured from Leland, Miss., to take up the chase.

So far as is known, Mr. Davis had not had any previous encounters with negroes here, and officers handling the case believe the killing was clearly for the purpose of robbery, as the filling station had recently been entered and Mr. Davis was in the habit of carrying the day's sales home with him at night.

Citizens here are greatly stirred up over the killing and posses were hurriedly organized to scour the section for the murderer.

Mr. Davis is survived by his wife and two children.

Lynchings—1922 1263 Alabama

Side Lights

NEGRO WOMAN GIVEN FOUR YEARS IN PEN ON MANSLAUGHTER

Montgomery Advertiser

Defense Protests Return of Verdict in Case on Sabbath

12-11-22

(Special to The Advertiser)

EUFAULA, ALA., Dec. 10.—Daisy Rice Anderson, 40-year-old negro woman, charged with complicity in the killing of a white man here last December, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary yesterday afternoon. The jury was out twenty-four hours, the jury was out twenty-four hours, the case having been given to them about 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The case of Anna Lee, in front of whose house the man was found on the morning after the killing, was passed until the spring term of court.

Lawyers for the negro woman objected to the returning of the verdict on Sunday, and last night argument was still in progress in the court room as to the legality of the verdict.

The defense claimed that the man died from natural causes, heart failure having been ascribed by the attorneys as the cause of his demise. The state claimed that he died a violent death at the hands of unknown parties.

The dead man was state manager of a prominent life insurance company. His body was discovered in front of the house occupied by Anna Lee on the morning of December 6, 1921. The case was docketed for the term of court last spring but was passed until the fall term.

Judge J. S. Williams was ill at the time set for the trial, and the case was tried before G. W. Peach. Acting Judge Peach was in Clayton when the jury reported itself ready to render a verdict, and the verdict was withheld for almost two hours until Acting Judge Peach could be brought to the court room.

NEGRO CAUSE OF RIOT FACES TRIAL DEC. 4

Commercial Appeal

11-21-22

Charged With Murder of School Special Agent.

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 20.—Joe Terrill, negro, held in the Jefferson County jail for safe keeping, will be placed n trial in the Montgomery circuit court the week of Dec. 4, on an indictment charge of murder of George S. Wilson, special agent of the state department of education. Preliminary plans for the trial were completed today and it is probable Terrill will be arranged during the week or early next week.

Terrill was removed to Birmingham, Oct. 3, as a result of a demonstration near the county jail the evening before, which forced the executive department to call members of the Montgomery military companies into service for the protection of the jail.

Terrill is charged with shooting Wilson, while Wilson and other officers were searching for James Glenn, negro, who was charged with the murder of Albert Sansom, mounted patrolman, a few evenings previous to the Wilson shooting.

NEGRO MURDERER OF GROVE HILL MAN IS KILLED, IS REPORT

Montgomery Advertiser

Body of Henry Thomas Riddled With Bullets, Located by Dogs

11-28-22

(Special to The Advertiser)

THOMASVILLE, ALA., Nov. 27.—Finding the cold and stiff body of Henry Thomas, with his empty gun beside his lifeless body Monday morning, brought a thirty-six hour manhunt to an end following the killing Saturday night of R. N. McConnell, at Pine Hill and the serious wounding of Walter Morgan, late Sunday evening when an attempt was made to arrest the negro.

Wounds from Mr. Morgan's gun are supposed to have proven fatal, as the body was riddled with shot and was discovered about half a mile from the house in which the negro was located late Sunday afternoon about two miles from the scene of the first killing.

Discovery of the body was effected by bloodhounds brought to the scene of the tragedy from Meridian, Miss., after an effort was made to secure dogs from Camp Kilby, when the negro shot his way through the posse of men who attempted to arrest him, and escaped, leaving Mr. Morgan seriously wounded. It was thought that he had been hit by a number of the shots which had been fired at him but it was decided to send for dogs instead of attempting to follow him in the darkness not knowing how well armed he was.

Following the shooting Sunday night, the situation became very tense and only advice of cooler heads prevented serious trouble. Funeral services for Mr. McConnell, the first victim, were held at Lower Peachtree today.

JOE TERRELL CASE IS GIVEN TO JURY LATE MONDAY AFTERNOON

Montgomery Advertiser

No Decision Reached and Jurors Put to Bed at Ten O'clock

12-5-22

TRIAL CONSUMED DAY

Testimony Concluded and Charge Delivered Just After Four O'clock

Deadlocked since 4:05 o'clock in the afternoon, the jury in the case of Joe Terrell, negro, charged with the murder of George Wilson, special agent of the department of conservation in the Montgomery district, retired at 10 o'clock Monday night and will resume its deliberations Tuesday morning.

Mr. Wilson was mortally wounded five miles from Montgomery on the Mt. Meigs road Saturday night, September 30, while assisting in the search for the murderer of Albert Sansom, policeman, who a few days before had been shot to death by a negro.

Terrell escaped after the shooting, but was captured at a small railroad station near Union Springs, a short while later. Because of the disturbance in the neighborhood of the county jail on the night after his capture, Terrell was transferred from Montgomery to Birmingham next day for safe-keeping and remained there until his recent arraignment.

Throughout his trial Monday, the accused negro sat practically motionless, except when he was on the witness stand in his own behalf or when direct reference was made to the tragic episode that accounted for his presence in the court room in the role of defendant. At times he stared for minutes into blank space, as silent and still as stone. At other times the mention of his name caused him to turn his face toward the speaker or witness and furrows wrinkled his forehead.

Solicitor Temple Seibels represented the state in the case. John A. Sankey and Henry Meader, Montgomery attorneys, served as counsel for the defense, having been appointed by the court. Continuance was asked by defense counsel when the case was called Monday morning. When that was denied, motion was filed for change of venue. The motion was later overruled by Judge Jones.

W. R. Waller, special deputy sheriff, was the first witness placed on the stand by the prosecution. Mr. Waller exhbitited a bullet which he said was removed from Mr. Wilson's neck by physicians at the hospital where he was hurried for treatment. Mr. Waller stated that he was present at the time the bullet was extracted. It was introduced as evidence by the state.

Next of the state's witnesses to be examined was Deputy Sheriff Joe Partin, who received a bullet wound in the arm on the night Wilson was mortally injured. He recounted the trip of the officers, who were searching for the slayer of Policeman Albert Sansom, and related details of the tragedy. In the automobile were Deputy Sheriffs Tucker, Vaughn and Partin and Special Agent Wilson. The car was driven by Mr. Partin.

Mr. Partin testified that as the automobile approached the Flowers store the lights revealed the forms of four or five negroes along the road. The machine was stopped on reaching the negroes. Mr. Partin, seated at the wheel, directed a flashlight toward the group, including the "yellow negro," who was identified by the witness as Terrell.

Wilson occupied a rear seat on the side of the automobile next to the negroes, it was stated. He left the car from that side, but had not placed his hands on Terrell when the negro fired the first shot, according to Partin's testimony. It was the bullet from this shot that struck Mr. Partin in the arm, paralyzing it, according to the evidence of the prosecution.

When Mr. Wilson reached Terrell the two clinched and a moment later tumbled into the ditch on the edge of the road, Mr. Partin said. He said he thought Terrell fired twice while they were in the ditch. Mr. Partin testified that he fired five shots with his left hand in the direction in which Terrell fled. On cross-examination, Deputy Partin maintained that Wilson did not have hold of Terrell when he fired the first shot.

Following Mr. Partin on the witness stand was Deputy Sheriff J. F. Tucker, who left the automobile on the opposite side from where the negroes were standing. Mr. Tucker said he did not see the shooting directly.

William Flowers, proprietor of the store near which the shooting occurred, testified that the automobile drove up a few minutes after Terrell left his place of business. He was attracted by the transitory flashes of fire when the shooting broke out, he stated. The shots were fired about sixty-five feet from his store, Mr. Flowers said.

Deputy Sheriff Vaughan declared that Terrell fired at him from the ditch after Mr. Wilson had been wounded. Vaughan escaped injury, but one of the negroes standing nearby received powder burns on the face, Mr. Vaughan told the jury. Deputy Vaughan also described a running exchange of shots with Terrell as the negro took flight from the scene. He pursued Terrell for some distance before losing sight of him in the darkness.

Charlie Redd, the negro who was said to have received powder burns about the face, was called to the stand and questioned briefly.

Deputy Sheriff Partin was recalled for additional questioning by Solicitor Seibels. Mr Partin told of an interview with Terrell at the county jail following his apprehension near Union Springs. Terrell said his pistol was a .32 calibre, Mr. Partin stated. Solicitor Seibels announced that the state's evidence was concluded and the defense prepared to begin the submission of its testimony.

J. F. Horton, who was at the nearby store when the shooting occurred, was examined briefly. Mr. Horton said after the automobile drove up he heard somebody remark, "Grab that negro wearing overalls; he's going for a gun," or words to that effect.

Charlie Redd said there were five negroes in the party. When the automobile appoached them, they were ordered to halt, he said. At this request he hoisted his hands, he said. The witness testified that he had not seen Terrell with a revolver previous to the trouble and that he did not know the defendant had a gun with him.

It was a portion of his testimony that provoked a ripple of laughter through the court room until it was necessary for court attaches to rap for silence.

Redd had indicated in his testimony that he was in a state of excitement as a result of the sudden outburst of shots

"You were ready to run?" counsel for the defense asked.

"I did run," the witness admitted quickly and in a tone of earnestness.

Terrell was the last defense witness to testify. The accused negro contended that he did not shoot the revolver, but claimed it was discharged in the scuffle with Mr. Wilson, in which both fell into the ditch. On severe cross-questioning by Solicitor Seibels, the defendant clung to the statement that he did not shoot. He contended that he only had a grip on the handle of the pistol and that his finger was not on the trigger.

Terrell on examination declared he had acquired the pistol for "home use." He said he did not know who occupied the automobile when it drove up to the place. He said he did not see the uatomobile until it was close upon the group of negroes.

The negro claimed that Mr. Wilson caught him in the collar and that the revolver was fired while they grappled.

Terrell gave his age as 21 years. His home originally was in Elmore county, but he was working at a place in the neighborhood of the shooting.

City Detective Bernard Young was called to the witness stand by the state after Terrell's statement. Detective Young said that Terrell admitted to him after being arrested that he had a gun, and intended to dispose of it when the car appeared upon the scene, but that it "went off."

Evidence in the case was completed at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon and the court recessed for an hour. Arugments of counsel and the judge's charge to the jury were taken up after court reconvened at 3 o'clock.

The jury in the case is composed of Frank A. Ball, Alexander M. Cassimus, William A. Collier, Jr., Eugene E. Johnson, Jr., John B. Noble, Ben F. Evans, John A. Frazer, Thomas M. Francis, Charles C. Fennell, Meyers Hall, Nolan Huddleston and John W. Ryan, Jr.

Motion for a change of venue was filed by counsel for Terrell when the case was called shortly after 10 o'clock Monday morning. Judge Jones overruled the motion after several witnesses had declared they believed the defendant could secure a fair and impartial trial in Montgomery county.

Those who were questioned while the motion for change of venue was under consideration included Sheriff John L. Scogin, Col. Hartley A. Moon, adjutant general of Alabama; Chief of Police

W. H. Taylor, R. E. Nixon, chief of the Montgomery fire department; Henry N. Hughes, clerk of the circuit court; W. R. Waller, special deputy sheriff, and Bernard Young, city detective. None of them expressed an opinion that Terrell would be unable to secure a fair trial in Montgomery, but on the other hand said they believed he could secure a fair trial.

The motion for a change of venue was made principally as a result of the distrubance that prevailed in the vicinity of the county jail on the night of Terrell's confinement there, following his arrest at a small railroad station near Union Springs. Terrell was removed to Birmingham next morning and remained in the Jefferson county jail until his arraignment.

There was no attempt to storm the jail on the night Terrell was imprisoned there, said Sheriff Scogin and he attributed the firing of shots by persons in the street crowds to the use of water for dispersing the spectators.

Lynchings — 1922
Side Lights

Alabama.

1264

Bayonets Cow Angry Alabama Hoodlums Clamoring at Barracks to Lynch Prisoner; Scores Attacked on Street Cars Following Rumor of Riot

Chicago Defender

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6.—That mobs can be stopped, when local and state officials show a determined effort to uphold law and order, was demonstrated here Monday in the case of Joe Terrell, charged with the murder of George Wilson (white), a game warden, who was shot Saturday night while searching for a man alleged to have killed Albert Sansom (white), a city policeman. 10-7-22

Terrell, following his arrest, was locked in a steel cell at the local jail. A heavy guard was placed over him.

As night came, a mob numbering about five hundred collected around the jail. Word was sent to local and state authorities that the situation was serious. Three companies of National Guardsmen were ordered out. Some patrolled the area about the jail, while others kept watch on the inside.

Showers of bullets peppered the jail walls, but the mob kept at a distance. Officers in charge of the guardsmen ordered bayonets fixed, but not to return fire unless the mob rushed the building. Realizing that lives would be lost if attempts were made to seize Terrell, the mob dispersed. Small groups collected and terrorized members of the Race wherever they found them.

Several members of the mob refused to leave the jail and were driven away by the fire department, which trained hose on them.

Attacks were made on street cars. One man was killed and a white man dangerously wounded.

John Brown, railroad fireman, was reported to have been lynched, but early Tuesday morning it was learned that he had been removed from his home by a masked party of white men at midnight and questioned about the escape of Jim Glenn, wanted in connection with the killing of Policeman Sansom. Brown told the party he knew nothing of the escape, and his story was substantiated by several white men. He was released.

Judge Leon McCord, presiding judge of the Circuit court, ordered the grand jury called into special session here Tuesday to investigate the killing of Wilson. Terrell, according to the police, says he shot Wilson after the latter had beaten him without cause. He declared Wilson was under the influence of whisky. Two men and women reported to have been with Terrell when the game warden was shot are being held as witnesses.

Military authorities reported that no further trouble was expected. According to local opinion, both officers who were killed had reputations as "club users."

Colored Baptist Minister Is Wounded By Montgomery Mob

New York Age 10/14/22

Alabama Whites, Incensed at Shooting of Two Officers, Make Wanton Attack On Rev. A. J. Stokes, Shooting Him In the Head

New York

(Special to The New York Age).

Montgomery, Ala.—Intense feeling aroused by the shooting of Patrolman Albert Sansom and George Wilson, county game warden, caused the serious wounding of the Rev. A. J. Stokes, pastor of First Baptist Church, by a mob of angry whites.

Sansom was killed on Thursday night, September 28, and Wilson was shot on Saturday following, dying on Monday, October 2. Joe Terrell, a young colored man, accused of shooting Wilson, was arrested and lodged in the Montgomery jail and on Monday night a crowd of whites made a sortie which had for its object the taking of Terrell away from the officers and lynching him. The attempt failed, as Adjutant General Hartley Moon ordered out the National Guard to defend the prison.

Rev. Stokes, acompanied by a young insurance collector, made a business trip to Snowdoun, Ala., and enroute were met by the mob of whites. Without parley the two colored men were ordered to hold up their hands, and almost immediately some one in the crowd began firing. Rev. Stokes was struck in the head and seriously wounded, while the young man with him was also hurt.

As is usually the case, innocent Negroes were made the objects of attack by crowds of whites in various sections of the city, several being pulled from street cars in the downtown section.

At the jail, the officers turned the fire hose on the crowd, to make them disperse, and the mob retaliated by opening fire. Several white men were wounded and one was knocked in the head by a policeman. Besides Rev. Stokes, the only Negro shot was Edward Pearl, who was found laying on the sidewalk on North Lawrence street, near the office of the Montgomery "Times." The troops guarding the jail did not return the firing of the mob, which continued until Herbert Miller, a white man, was wounded in the groin.

MAKING SEARCH

Montgomery Adver

Attack Is Made With Stick and Victim Is Beaten Into Unconsciousness; Following Crime, House Is Robbed and Shotgun Taken

10-6-22

BLOODHOUNDS PLACED ON TRAIL IN CHASE

Condition Considered Serious, Though Hopes Entertained For Recovery; Entire Community Thoroughly Aroused Over Incident

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Oct. 5.—A posse of from 40 to 50 men headed by Sheriff Perry B. Hughes and deputies, is tonight searching for a negro miner who assaulted a white woman sixty years old and beat her unconscious with a stick at her home this afternoon three miles from Searles, in Tuscaloosa county. 10/6/22

The woman was at home by herself, according to reports reaching here, and the negro, after beating her, robbed the house of a shot gun and shells and left. Robbery was his motive, it is believed, but becoming alarmed at his deed he is thought to have taken the gun to protect himself.

Bloodhounds have been ordered out from here and white men from the whole county around Searles are reported to be searching for the negro.

The woman is said to be in a serious condition but hopes for her recovery are entertained. She was attacked about 3 o'clock this afternoon and the organized manhunt for the negro has been in progress since.

POSSE HEADED BY SHERIFF IS

JAKE CRENSHAW TRIAL SHOWS PRACTICALLY NO IMPORTANT CHANGE

Witnesses Again Testify to Circumstances Surrounding

Killing of Mrs. Foster Gafford in Butler 10/11/22

Montgomery Advertiser

The Advertiser Bureau,
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

The trial of Jake Crenshaw charged with killing Mrs. Foster Gafford was resumed Tuesday morning in the Butler County Circuit Court after a night's recess and the taking of the testimony was at once started. The state called its first witness, Miss Della Heigher, daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Foster Gafford. Following her came Miss Mamie Heigler, her sister, and both of the young ladies' testimony corroborated and was practically the same as was given in the two previous trials.

The location of their home relative to the homes of the three negro families of their neighborhood, the Cheathams, the Powells, and the Crenshaws was brought out by the witnesses. They told of their trip to Sunday school on the fatal afternoon and of their father's visit to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Rogers, and of the return and gruesome find. They told of the blood stained walls, the horrible condition of their mother and of the pool of blood in which she was lying.

An iron bar was introduced which Miss Della Heigher said was the one found near her mother on the afternoon of her murder, with blood on it.

The defense on cross examination tried to prove by Miss Della Heigher that her mother had had a difficulty with a negro of the neighborhood named Buel Powell relative to his making whiskey and selling it to Mr. Foster Gafford. She denied this.

J. C. Harper the next witness, a neighbor to the Gaffords, testified to his summon to the Gafford home after the killing and of the eleven wounds about Mrs. Gafford's face and of her cut throat. His testimony as to the iron bar and blood stained walls corroborated with that of the two Heigher girls. At this time the court adjourned for lunch.

The testimony of Claude Taylor was similar to that of J. C. Harper who testified to the findings of the people who were summoned to the home after Mrs. Gafford had been slain.

The main witnesses of the afternoon's session were Cammie Cheatham, the young negro girl who swore that she saw Jake Crenshaw leave the Gafford home from the rear in a fast walk. Her testimony was similar to that she swore to in the other two trials, but it did not in every instance coincide with the other testimony. She clung to the fact that she was sure that the man whom she saw leave was none other than the defendant.

The defense on cross examination put her through about an hour of gruelling questioning.

The defense asked the court to summon B. B. Chamberlian of Mobile, who directed the special investigation held at the last grand jury. The supeona was ordered issued at once.

On the opening of the Butler county circuit court by Judge A. E. Gamble Wednesday morning, the third day of the trial of Jake Crenshaw, charged with one of the most henious crimes in the history of Butler county, the taking of testimony from the state's witnesses will be resumed.

A stillness that would hav almost been interrupted by the fall of a pin, was cast over the crowded court room when Mrs. Lizzie Rogers, step-daughter of the deceased Mrs. Foster Gafford, told of the ghastly wounds she found on the body of her step-mother when she arrived at the Gafford home on the fatal afternoon of May 16, 1920.

She said that her step-mother was only partially dressed after having taken a bath prior to being slain. She described the clothes that she wore and told of a rip in an undergarment next to the body that ranged upwards. She then told in an almost whispering voice of the cut from a point between the lower limbs ranging upward through her lower abdomen.

Some of the most incriminating evidence offered by the state during the day's hearing was that of Cammie Cheatham, the young negro girl who swore that she saw Jake Crenshaw leave the Gafford home from the rear on the afternoon of the killing when she went there for some milk for her mother. The evidence given by Cammie Cheatham did not exactly coincide with the evidence she gave at the former trials in detail, but it did in the main facts.

Other incriminating evidence was given by officers W. N. Tyler and J. S. Harris, who arrested Jake Crenshaw in a Birmingham suburb shortly after the murder, and who had charge of him while lodged in the Jefferson county jail.

Mr. Tyler told of the arrest and the facts leading up to the arrest of Crenshaw in Jefferson county and of a conversation held between the negro, officer Robbins and himself. Mr. Tyler stated that after he had put the negro in his car and was en route to the county bastile he stopped and told Crenshaw that his name was not Willie Crenshaw, as first stated by the negro, but that it was Jake Crenshaw, and that he was not from Hayneville, Lowndes county, as also previously stated by the negro, but he was from Greenville, Butler county, and that he knew what he was wanted for.

The officer testified that Jake Crenshaw then said, "I did not kill the white landy, it was Walter who did it." In explaining who Walter was, the officer testified that the negro said that he was the chauffeur who drove the lady's Hudson Super-Six automobile. In reality Mrs. Gafford did not have a chauffeur nor a Hudson car.

The negro at the time, according to the testimony offered by Mr. Tyler, had on a brown suit of clothes that corresponded to the description of the suit Cammie Cheatham testified he wore.

Other witnesses who testified during the afternoon were Dan Stallings and Henry Shanks, who were at the scene of the killing shortly after it was committed and who made investigations of the crime which later resulted in the arrest of Crenshaw. Mr. Shanks told of the tracks found leading from the Gafford home in the direction Cammie Cheatham swore she saw Jake Crenshaw leaving. He also testified that the track corresponded with the shoes of the negro. He told of a number of conferences he had with the Cheatham negroes and especially the one he had with Cammie Cheatham in the presence of her father, George Cheatham, and a number of other parties, at which time she said she was sure that the man she saw leaving the Gafford home on the fatal Sunday afternoon was none other than Jake Crenshaw.

It was also brought out that the witness had a conversation with the same negro girl shortly after the killing, but at that time she stated that she did not know who the man was she saw leaving the Gafford house. He told of another conference he and a detective named Moore had with the young negress at the Butler county jail about the time of the special investigation. Mr. Shanks' testimony was like that of Mr. Stallings relative to the measuring of the tracks and other investigations that were made by the friends of the Gaffords following the news.

It is predicted that the case will continue through Wednesday and that a night session will be compelled to be held. People from many miles radius of Greenville are thronging the court room, eager to hear each bit of evidence as it is brought out. Interest in the case has apparently abated not one bit.

NEGRO TO HANG FOR MURDER OF TUSKEGEE MAN

Macon County Jury Reaches Verdict Thursday Night in Few Minutes After Receiving Judge's Charge in Trial For Death of Young Minister

FRANK BAGBY'S SLAYER GIVEN EXTREME PENALTY

Junius Howard First of Three Men to Know Fate in Deplorable Affair; Others Face Juries This Morning

(By Staff Correspondent.)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 14.—Junius Howard, negro, received the death penalty and was sentenced to hang November 3, for the murder of Rev. Frank Bagby of Tuskegee on September 2. The verdict of the jury was returned after a few minutes deliberation. Jesse Isaacs and Major Sturdivant, two negroes indicted jointly with Howard, will be tried together for the murder Friday, a severance having been granted in their case.

Rev. Frank Bagby, aged 19, was stabbed to death just off Tuskegee's main street, near the noon hour, and before the eyes of several witnesses. He was unarmed, and according to the testimony of the state's chief witness, walked away from the negro, Junius Howard, in an apparent effort to avoid trouble, and was followed and knifed to death.

Testimony in the case was unanimous on one point, which was that the young man showed no fear even when the negro's knife had been twice plunged into his body. All witnesses testified that after delivering the mortal wound, the yellow skinned negro turned and ran, and the young white man pursued him, until he fell with his life's blood gushing from the wound at the base of the throat, where an artery was severed. One witness testified that his hand was outstretched to grasp the negro and that this movement proved his last effort before he fell.

In spite of the demands of the cotton picking season, the court room in which the Howard negro was tried was well filled with spectators. The negroes were even more numerous, in proportion to the space allotted to them, than the whites, the gallery reserved for persons of African extraction being crowded.

Interest in the case was at a high pitch, and the authorities had evidently prepared for the worst. Every man, white or colored, who entered the court room was stopped at the door and closely searched for concealed weapons by the deputies.

State Law Enforcement Officer Lon Phillips with several of his deputies was on hand throughout the trial, and Sheriff W. C. Daniels had a dozen deputies on duty.

The day passed off in a quiet and orderly fashion, with strict order maintained by Judge S. L. Brewer.

There were two witnesses who testified to having witnessed the killing. One of these was a state's witness, J. A. Hill, a one-legged foreman of construction at the new hospital for negro soldiers being built near Tuskegee. He testified to seeing Rev. Mr. Bagby, the Howard negro and the two other negro boys indicted with Howard, standing on Main street, the Howard negro and Bagby apparently engaged in an argument. The young white man walked away, and turned off Main street, the witness testified; the negro followed rapidly, overtook and placed himself in front of his victim, slapped his glasses off; and followed the blow with his hand instantly with the fatal knife thrust, after which he took to his heels. The mortally wounded young man pursued him until he fell dying.

Elmer Forhand, witness for the defense, stated that he first saw Bagby and the Howard negro engaged in a fight; that they separated, and the negro walked off, then stopped and drew his knife; that Bagby followed, overtook the negro and kicked him, and the negro then used his knife, and ran.

Howard's testimony was that he and the two other negroes were walking down Main street when Bagby approached from the rear and ordered them to get off the street. The negro testified that he "talked back," and that Bagby started at him; that he at first sought to escape, and when nearly overtaken, stopped and drew his knife; that Bagby struck at him and kicked him, and he responded with his knife. He declared that Bagby reached in his pocket before kicking him and appeared to have something in his hand, but stated on cross-examination that he did not see a weapon in his victim's hand or on any part of his person.

He further conceded that his alleged flight was not impeded, and that Bagby had not actually seized or overtaken him when he stopped and used his knife. He testified at first that he was less than 16 years of age, born in November, 1906, but the state offered a school census record showing that he was born in 1902, and the negro admitted that the record was correct.

MURDER INQUIRY SET

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Grand Jurors to Investigate Killing of Officers Summoned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19.—Grand jurors who will investigate the killing of Albert Sansom, mounted officer of the police department, and George S. Wilson, game warden of Montgomery County, three weeks ago, have been summoned to appear Nov. 6. The grand jury will be organized on that date for a general investigation of conditions in Montgomery County, but its most important duties will be in connection with the two killings. 10/20/22

Joe Terrill, negro, who confessed to the shooting of Wilson, is now held in the Jefferson County jail at Birmingham for safekeeping. His arrest and incarceration in the Montgomery County jail caused the formation of a mob, which sought to gain admission into the jail and to obtain possession of Terrill.

Jim Glenn, negro, charged with the murder of Officer Sansom, has not been arrested.

REV. STOKES VICTIM OF MONTGOMERY MOB

Chicago, Ill. Defender 10/14/22

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 14.—The Rev. A. J. Stokes, pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist Church here and a leading divine of that connection, was one of those seriously injured during the clash between the races here last week. The Rev. Mr. Stokes was attacked by a gang of ruffians as he was en route to the heart of the city to offer his services as a pacificator. Chicago Ill.

Lynchings — 1922 1265 Alabama

Side Lights

ALLEGED FLOGGERS OF SYLACAUGA ARE SUED

Damages Amounting to $250,000 Sought in Action Filed in United States Court

Montgomery Advertiser 4/23/22

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 22—Suit for $250,000 was today filed in the United States district court by P. H. DeBardeleben, former druggist of Sylacauga, Talladega county, against 22 residents of that community for alleged personal injuries resulting from a flogging said to have been inflicted on April 19, last year.

The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that he lost one eye as a result of the whipping and that he was physically impaired otherwise, having to remain in a hospital for a long period of time.

It is also asserted in the complaint that the plaintiff was forced to sell his home and business at Sylacauga "at a great sacrifice" following the alleged ill treatment.

The plaintiff, who is now a resident of the state of Florida, was enticed from his home, he charged, and terribly beaten by a group of men.

Shortly after the beating, according to his allegations, he was forced to quit the state.

The following are defendants in the action: J. O. Griffin, Tom Hagen, Henry Kelly, R. N. Franklin, Earl Evans, Steve Gilliland, Will Gilliland, J. D. Hatchford, Jim Staples, Dot Saxon, Bob Wilson, Pierce Vaughn, Mack Whitehead, Justice Lecroy, Carey Smith, John Dooley, J. C. Catchings, Joe Robinson, J. O. Self, John Fleming, Bob McGraw and Jack Arnold.

INVESTIGATION OF FLOGGING ORDERED

"Mob Must Be Quelled," Judge Fort Tells Jefferson Grand Jury

Montgomery Advertiser

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 3.—"The mob must be quelled," Judge W. E. Fort declared today in instructing the grand jury to make an intensive investigation into the large number of cases of flogging which have occurred here in the recent past.

Regarding the whippings, Judge Fort said:

"This is a blow to organized society and good government. In the last few months there have been a series of abnormal events and lawlessness, among which is the frequent resort to private vengeance. Men have been taken out and whipped by mobs. This is in defiance of the law. I charge you to investigate closely, and if possible, return indictments. If the men are aggrieved they have the courts to appeal to. We must face the enemies of society with united effort. This must not go on. Only recently men were convicted of wrecking a man's home, one man admitting his part in it. These enemies of society must be dealt with courageously. We must face the issue."

Judge Ford also instructed the grand jury to inquire diligently into flagrant violations of the prohibition law and also the allegation that corporations had been contributing to the expense funds of candidates. If any corporations are donating to candidates, the people should know it, he declared. Judge Fort also called to the attention of the grand jury the prevalence of speeding by motorists and directed that it act to curb this practice. Other subjects touched on were carrying concealed weapons and violation of the game and fish laws.

NEGRO JUMPS IN AUTO; HITS LADY ON HEAD

Montgomery Advertiser 5/24/22

Miss Katherine Folsom Attacked While Riding With Burton Shelby Near Kilby Prison; Companion Tussles With Assailant on Road

OFFICERS AND BLOOD HOUNDS GO TO SCENE

Heavy Rain on Road Makes Trail Impossible For Dogs and Chase Is Abandoned Early Wednesday Morning

As a result of an attack by a negro early Tuesday night, while riding with a companion, Miss Katherine Folsom of 63 West Jeff Davis Avenue is suffering from wounds on the head and neck. The attack on Miss Folsom occurred near the new Kilby prison about 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night when Miss Folsom and Burton Shelby, of Virginia Avenue were riding in a Ford car.

Miss Folsom and Mr. Shelby were riding on the upper Wetumpka road when their car slowed down temporarily for a corner. At this juncture, a negro leaped upon the running board on the right hand side where the young lady was riding. He grasped the young lady by the neck and her escort immediately grappled with the negro and after the exchange of some blows the negro ran.

County deputies were dispatched to the scene soon after the attack and secured blood hounds from the Coun farm, in an effort to appr hend the negro highwayman. You Shelby himself returned to the sce as soon as he had brought Miss Fo som to her home, and her brothe Preston Folsom with whom she live also joined in the chase.

The young couple were en route the home of Miss Folsom's sis Mrs. Lamar Dowling, when attack occurred. They were dr slowly in order to turn a corner the negro jumped on the r board of the car on the right side grabbing the young lady around neck, the negro seriously twisted h neck and bruised her face and bo with his fists or a sand bag.

Immediately young Shelby attacked the highwayman and engaged in a struggle with him, both receiving and passing several blows. The negro did not run away until the young man told the young lady to hand him his gun, which seemed to frighten the negro and caused him to make a hasty getaway.

Young Shelby and Miss Folsom had just passed a negro on the road, and it is thought that possibly it was the same negro that attacked them. They had also just passed another automobile going in the other direction, and it is probable that some one from that car could have made the attack.

As soon as the negro had made his retreat, young Shelby, who was not seriously injured, picked up the young lady, who had crumpled up in the bottom of the car in a semi-conscious condition, placed her on the seat and brought her to her home, where medical attention was rendered by Drs. McGehee and Reynolds. The young lady's injuries were painful, but she had regained consciousness at an early hour Wednesday morning, but was still calling "don't let him get me. Don't leave me here by myself."

Young Shelby remained only long enough to see that the young lady received medical attention, and with her brother, Preston Folsom, and members of the sheriff's office, returned to the scene of the attack in an effort to apprehend the negro.

Rain handicapped efforts of the track hounds to follow the the negro. The sheriff's force to Montgomery Wednesday at 1 o'clock, without having mar cessful in apprehending the fugitive.

An attempt was made [illegible] night to enter the home at 63 West Jeff Davis, according to [illegible] at the residence Wednesday night. It was reported that Miss Folsom was aroused about midnight by a noise outside the window. After hearing a whistle and steps along the window, Miss Folsom, it is said left her room, and aroused members of the household.

A search of the premises was made but the search failed to find anyone on the premises. After the members of the household had returned, it was stated, by occupants at 65 Jeff Davis avenue, that they heard two persons run out of the alley.

WHITE MAN KILLED HE SHOOTS NEGRO ABOUT FRYING PAN

5/13/22

Birmingham Reporter

(Special to Reporter)

Dothan, Ala., May 7.—Mr. Wyatt Hart, a white man, well liked by nearly all the poorer Negroes, was killed last Sabbath day. One of his colored customers, Jessie Lynn, is in jail charged with the murder. Lynn was behind with two small payments on the stove and Hart decided to collect the bill on Sunday. His customer plead that he was a religious man, it is said, and refused to pay on Sunday. Hart took his stove after some heated words.

Neighbors claim that Hart said he would not take any back talk from a Negro and that he was going to show Lynn something when he came back. Hart came back, shot Lynn twice and his customer, though wounded, ran in his house, grabbed his gun and when the shooting was over Hart was dead.

The police state that Hart returned after a frying pan. It is said Lynn asked Hart if he wanted to take the frying pan where he was going if Hart used his gun.

MAN IS SEEN TO LEAP FROM FREIGHT TRAIN LATE SATURDAY NIGHT

Trainmen Say Fugitive Answers Description of Negro Accused of Crime

SHERIFF HERBERT IS CONTINUING SEARCH

Family of Slain Surgeon Make Addition to Reward Offered by Official

That [illegible]am Johnson, negro, alleged [illegible]er of Dr. Lawrence D. Mitchell, who was shot and instantly killed Saturday morning on his plantation in Lowndes county, may be hiding in Montgomery, was indicated in advices received from Sheriff P. C. Herbert, at Hayneville, Sunday evening. A man answering the negro's description is said to have been seen to jump from an inbound L. & N. freight train near Bell Street Bridge, Saturday night at about 10 o'clock, and dash up Coosa Street at top speed.

Trainmen who saw the negro make the leap and disappear in the darkness, notified Montgomery police authorities immediately, and a search was at once instituted for the suspect. This search was kept up throughout Saturday night and all day Sunday, but up to a late hour Sunday night, it had not been successful.

It is believed that the negro who jumped from the train near Bell street bridge, got aboard at McGhee's Switch, where two south bound trains took the siding to let the one bound north go by. The engineer of one of these south bound trains stated, it is said, that while the train north bound was moving by, he saw by the glare of the headlight on his engine, a negro man run across the track in front of him toward the northbound train going toward Montgomery, and supposed that the man boarded it.

Under the direction of Sheriff Herbert, the search for the murderer continued through Saturday night and Sunday, while those who had been up all night got a few hours sleep others continued to scour every inch of the ground within a radius of many miles of the scene of the crime. A close guard is being kept around Steep Creek Swamp, toward which the negro fled after shooting Dr. Mitchel, and in which it is possible that he may still be hiding.

Sheriff Herbert, accompanied by special deputies, returned to Montgomery Sunday night and with members of the sheriff's force of Montgomery conducted further search in the vicinity of the city for the murderer of Mr. Mitchell. Although the officers had no definite clue as to the whereabouts of the slayer, they suspected that he might be in Montgomery.

The reward of $500 offered by Sheriff Herbert, Saturday evening for the capture of the murderer was followed Sunday by the announcement that members of Dr. Mitchell's family had also offered a reward for the apprehension of the negro. The exact amount of this reward could not be ascertained but it was said to be $300.

It was reported in Montgomery, Sunday afternoon, that a band of some 100 citizens who joined in the search for the negro, found late Saturday night, and followed, the trail of the murderer to a point on the L. & N. tracks between 3 and 4 miles distant from the spot where the tragedy occurred, and it was believed the fugitive had boarded a passing train. Telegrams have been dispatched to authorities in all parts of the state containing a description of the wanted man.

An immense concourse of sorrowing citizens from all sections of the county, attended the funeral services for Dr. Mitchell, which were held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, from the home of his sister, Mrs. Eugene Rogers, at Letohatchie. Rev. I. F. Bilbro of Fort Deposit, conducted the impressive ceremonies at the very hour that had been

JOHN FOSTER IS AT THE NORTH SIDE INFIRMARY AFTER A SEVERE BEATING BY WHITE MEN MON. NIGHT

Birmingham Reporty

Foster Tells Story of the Brutal Manner in Which He Was Treated and How the Men Posed as Officers When They Approached Him.

5/13/22

The colored people of Birmingham and vicinity are shocked and aroused over the mysterious attack and brutal treatment of Mr. John Foster, a Negro porter at the Lyric Theatre Monday night, May 8th. About 10 o'clock Monday night while standing in front of the theatre Mr. Foster was taken away by several white men after they had gagged him and prevented his making alarm. He says that he was told by the white men that they were officers of the law and he, Foster, was under arrest. He was taken to the woods by this group who was joined by two other cars according to Mr. Foster's statement and after passing through Tarrant City and some fifteen or twenty miles out from Birmingham he was taken out of the car, being handcuffed and severely beaten into an almost unconscious state. Mr. Foster lives at 505 South 27th street and arrived at his home Tuesday evening about 5:30 o'clock, having been resuced and cared for during the day by an elderly white man who brought him to town in his buggy after giving him food and protection. Foster's body is emaciated from his ankles to the small of his back. He has many cuts and bruises about his body. He is now confined to bed at the Northside Infirmary, a colored hospital in the city being attended by physicians who dressed his wounds and announced that they would not prove fatal unless complications set in.

The police department has been busy on the case since it happened and when Mr. Foster returned they went to see him and with the information received they believe that an early arrest will be made.

Foster states that he knows of no reason why he should have been so treated and thinks that he will be able to identify some of his assailants.

Gives Out Statement.

Foster gave a good description to the officers of the two men who attacked him at the theatre and carried him off in the automobile, stating that they were officers and he was under arrest.

"I have not the slightest idea as to wry I was taken out and beat," said Foster, talking to Tom Christian, assistant chief of police, last night.

"I had come down from the colored balcony, where I had been working, and was standing at the corner of the building near a fire plug, when two men, one short and the other tall, came up to me and said they were officers and that I was under arrest. Before I had time to cry out they put a rag in my mouth and shoved me into a waiting automobile which had the motor running.

Was Blindfolded.

"They drove me out Eighteenth street to Eighth avenue, north, and then out Eighth to Twenty-eighth and then out through Norwood and meantime, however, they placed handcuffs on me. When about a mile on the other side of the furnace I was taken out of the car and made to get into another car that we met at this point. We drove on to Tarrant City where still another car was met. When about fifteen miles out from Birmingham the cars turned out from the main road into a side road and stopped. I was made to get out of the car and was blindfolded. All of the members of the gang were blindfolded also so I could not recognize any of them.

Beat Unmercifully.

"I was told to lay flat on my stomach and put my arms around a tree trunk. My hands were handcuffed around the tree. With one man standing on my neck and another on my legs, they began to beat me unmercifully. They hit me with both a strap and sticks. After they had hit me about twenty times, I heard an automobile drive up and then a shot fired. All but one of the men left me. This man unlocked one of the cuffs and I grabbed him. We tussled for a minute and then fell into a small branch nearby. I managed to get away from him and crawled on my body for about a half mile to the home of a man named Mr. Briggs who drove me home, in a wagon, after I was given food.

"I can and will identify the two men who came up and first took me away from the theatre."

st for him to open a series of protracted meetings which will be held in the Methodist church at Letohatchie. The numerous floral offerings were of unusual beauty, and completely covered the grave where Dr. Mitchell was laid to rest beside his father, who passed away several years ago.

SENTENCE OF FORTY YEARS IMPOSED FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT

Montgomery Advertiser

5/26/22

(Special To The Advertiser)

ELBA, ALA., May 25.—Sentence of forty years was imposed upon Grace Rowell, about 20 years old, whose trial on a charge growing out of the alleged assault upon a girl concluded here this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict at 6 o'clock after deliberating five hours.

The trial of Jesse Hudson in connection with the affair had not been completed tonight. The alleged assault occurred about two weeks ago, and a special grand jury was impanelled to make investigations.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
JULY 4, 1922

HAYES RETURNED TO CULLMAN JAIL

Alleged Assaulter Taken in Custody by Sheriff After Being Held Here

In custody of Sheriff J. W. Lambert and Deputy Sheriff W. T. Willoughby of Cullman W. E. Hayes, negro, against whom a charge of criminally assaulting a prominent young white woman of Montgomery, in the rest room of the Pullman car, of which the negro was a porter, Sunday was returned to Cullman, last night, to stand trial. The warrant against the negro was sworn out by Sheriff Lambert, it was said. Hayes was arrested by Officer J. A. Bryant, when he arrived in Birmingham on the train Sunday afternoon.

Hayes is alleged to have forcefully entered the rest room, where the young white woman had repaired after finishing her noon hour meal on the dining car of the train. Conductor H. S. Cook, who officer Bryant said, is responsible for the failure of the negro's alleged dastardly plans, stated that the porter had entered the rest room but was forced out by the physical strength of the woman. Cook alleges, Bryant said, that the negro made a second attempt, and entering the rest room grabbed the young woman, although he, the conductor, arrived upon the scene and by fistic encounter subdued the black. Conductor Cook declares that the negro had the young woman in his arms upon his arrival upon the scene.

Hayes is said by Conductor Cook and Officer Bryant to have admitted entering the rest room on both occasions. The negro stated, they said, that he had first asked the young woman if she was from the north, receiving an answer in the negative and being pushed out the door at the same time. Hayes was said to have admitted going back the second time, although he claims to have only asked the white woman to go to ride with him when they arrived in Montgomery.

Hayes made a second statement yesterday, although he makes a sweeping denial of the whole affair, and denies emphatically the statement he is given credit for making by Conductor Cook and Officer J. A. Bryant who affected his arrest.

Sheriff Lambert and Deputy Willoughby stated that there is considerable feeling prevalent throughout Cullman over the negro's alleged assault. They refused to comment on the prospects of the negro receiving violent treatment, although they declared that special guards will be maintained around the county jail at Cullman to safeguard any such occurrence.

SEARCH FOR NEGRO PROVES FRUITLESS

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 9.—Search for a negro who is said to have insulted Mrs. George Williams near Moore's Mill Sunday, was given up Monday by a posse of men who scoured the neighborhood for miles around. Bloodhounds from Chattanooga followed the trail without result. The negro drew a gun on Mrs. Williams and declared he would shoot if she ran away, but this threat gave wings to her feet.

TUSKEGEE NEGROES TO BE TRIED THURSDAY

Montgomery Advertiser

8-8-22

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 7.—The three negro boys charged with the murder of Frank Bagby were arraigned before the court of Macon county Wednesday morning and the day set for their trial. The grand jury brought in true bills against Aaron Junius Howard, Jessie Isaac, and Sturdiway, charging each with murder in the first degree. The venire of jurymen was drawn, and the case of each negro is set for September 14.

The negroes had no lawyer and the state appointed one. Each negro pleaded not guilty to the crime charged.

POSSES SEARCH FOR NEGRO ASSAILANT OF FARMER'S DAUGHTER

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., Aug 23.—Officers and posses are searching the Alexandria Valley section today for a negro who is alleged to have attempted a criminal assault on the thirteen year old daughter of a farmer at three o'clock this morning, while she was asleep in her room.

8-24-22

The alleged assailant is reported to have passed through the room occupied by the girl's parents in order to reach the girl's room, her screams awakening the parents and frightening the intruder away. Owing to the darkness and her fright, the girl was unable to give any accurate description of the man who is alleged to have made the assault. Bloodhounds have been brought from Gadsden, but no arrests have been made.

Lynchings—1922 1266

Side Lights

SEARCHING FOR MURDERER OF HARDY, POSSE ARRESTS SUSPECT AND MAKES RAID ON THREE STILLS IN LOWNDES

Richard Howard Is Held at County Jail in Connection with Collision and Shooting on Selma Road; Deputies Fired On When They Approach House Under Suspicion

Montgomery Advertiser 9-8-'22

Arrest of three negroes on various charges and the capture of three stills were the results of the big raid staged by the state, county and city officers near Varner's Store, Hayneville road, Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The most important feature of the raid was the arrest of a negro who is believed to have been the companion of the murderer of Herbert Hardy, who was shot down in cold blood on the Selma road last Saturday night. Richard alias Ned Howard was the negro and he is being held on a technical charge of murder at the county jail.

Sam Dickerson was also arrested and is charged with having still in his possessin. It is said that three stills were found near his home, two of them being of 500 gallon capacity, and the third of 800 gallon. The 500 gallon stills were burned out, it is said, while the 800 gallon apparatus was still hot, the run having just been taken off during the day previous. Another negro was picked up by the officers on their way to the scene, and charged with carrying a concealed weapon. He is not believed to be connected with the shooting of Hardy.

Sheriff John L. Scogin was in charge of the posse. The sheriff was asked by residents of the Varner Store district to come down there and talk with certain parties relative to the bringing back of a man said to be the murderer of Hardy. The suspect's aged father lives in that section, and it was feared that angry citizens, enraged at the escape of the young negro would do him bodily harm. While walking through the woods to the home of the aged negro a shot was fired at the posse from a cane field. Sheriff Scogin was the first to see the man who fired the shot and he gave chase, at the same time trying to operate his rifle. The gun jammed, and the negro jumped a wire fence and made his escape, disappearing in the weeds and trees.

The officers being out of Montgomery county had no authority to make arrests, and they returned to Montgomery for authority. They were joined here by three state law enforcement officers, four city policemen and returned to the scene of the hunt. They were joined by Sheriff Hubbard, of Lowndes county and his men, and a posse of deputized citizens. The chase began in earnest then. The armed posse began a systematic search of every part of the northeast section of the county within a radius of five miles. Every house was entered, and every negro stopped and forced to give an account of himself.

Negro Attempts Escape.

The posse was perhaps five miles from the place where the search began when they heard a shot directly to their right. A thorough search of the territory was begun and within a few minutes a negro was found who admitted having fred a shot. When questioned as to his reasons he stated that his wife had refused to let him in the house and he fired in an attempt to "scare" her. Officers told him to go in the house and put on his shoes, that they were going to take him along. He went in, and guards were stationed on all sides of the house to watch the windows to make sure that he did not escape. The first intimation that he had such intentions was received by an Advertiser man, who saw the shape of a foot protrude from a window. The negro had no sooner gotten clear of the window than he was held up at the point of a gun. The officers were certain that he had no connection with the case and he was allowed to go on.

The search, which began about 11:30 continued until four o'clock yesterday morning when the officers, acting on information received from negroes in the vicinity found the three stills in a swampy place about a mile and a half from the place where they began the hunt. Less than a hundred yards from the still was a house, which they entered. The house was occupied by Sam Dickerman, his wife and children. Dickerson was arrested and charged with having the still in possession. On a "pallet" Richard Howard was lying, sleeping peacefully, unaware that the officers of two counties were scouring the county in an effort to locate the murderer of Herbert Hardy, with which crime he is believed to be connected The first intimation that he had of the fact was when a flashlight was thrown in his eyes. It is said that Howard jumped as if he had been shot.

According to information received in regard to the murder of last Saturday, Howard was the second man in the car. Evidence is not yet sufficient to incriminate Howard but he is being held for further investigation.

The search was continued in the hope that others could be captured in connection with the crime, but after several hours the search was abandoned. The officers went out to the scene again yesterday morning, and not a negro man was in the vicinity they say. They questioned some of the women as to the whereabouts of the "male contingent" and were informed that they had heard some shooting the night before and had "stepped out."

Alabama.

DALLAS MAN SHOT BY NEGRO ON SELMA ROAD

Occupant of Car Fires Two Bullets Into Abdomen of Herbert Hardy of Tyler Following Collision Near Stone's Tank Saturday Night

OFFICERS PUT DOGS ON TRAIL; NO CAPTURE

Montgomery Advertiser

Hardy's Mother, Sister and Brother In Car With Him When Shooting Occurred; On Way Home From Montgomery; Riot Rumor Proves To Be False

9-3-22

Herbert Hardy, aged 22 years, a young white man residing at Tyler, Ala., in Dallas county, was shot four times by an unknown negro at about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, following a collision between an automobile which Mr. Hardy was driving with his mother, a sister and a brother, and another automobile in which the negro assailant and another negro were riding.

Two of the bullets, all of which were fired from a .32 calibre pistol, penetrated the young man's abdomen, and two others passed through his right leg, one of them breaking a small bone below the knee. Though his condition is necessarily very grave due to the nature of his wounds, Dr. L. L. Hill, who operated on Mr. Hardy immediately after the wounded man reached Hill's infirmary, stated he had a chance for recovery. The shooting occurred near Stone's Tank, on the Selma road.

Immediately after a report of the attempted assassination reached Montgomery, Sheriff John L. Scogin and a squad of deputies left in automobiles for the scene of the shooting. They were followed a short time later by officers of the Montgomery police department and four state law enforcement officers, acting under the orders of Chief L. L. Phillips. It was rumored in Montgomery early in the night that a riot was brewing near the scene of the crime, but this report later proved not to be authentic. Both negroes immediately after the shooting of Mr. Hardy made off on foot, it is said, going in different directions. Bloodhounds were put on their trails by Sheriff Scogin as soon as he arrived there, and at a late hour last night the chase was still going on.

Mr. Hardy; his mother, Mrs. Bodie Hardy; his sister, Miss Arthur Hardy, aged 15 years, and his brother, Ernest Hardy, aged 12, were on their way home after having spent the day in Montgomery when the collision occurred, followed by the shooting of Mr. Hardy by one of the two negroes in the other car. Within ten minutes after the crime had been committed, Harry Allen, salesman for the Pitts Shoe Company, accompanied by Miss Roberta Jones, Peter Pitts, Edwin Pitts, Miss Kate Robertson, and Comer Jennings, drove up in Mr. Allen's automobile. Mr. Allen at once placed Mr. Hardy on the back seat of his car, helped the frantic mother and her other two children into the machine, and proceeded with all speed to Hill's infirmary, where the wounded man received immediate surgical attention, and where it was stated late Saturday night that he had a chance for recovery.

At the hospital Saturday night, Mrs. Hardy and her daughter, Miss Arthur Hardy, both of whom bore up wonderfully under the terrible ordeal, related to a representative of The Advertiser the details of the shooting, which statement, begun by Miss Hardy, was completed by her mother. Mrs. Hardy said they had spent the day in Montgomery and were proceeding homeward. She could not say just where or how far from Montgomery they encountered the car driven by the two unknown negroes, but said they saw approaching the lights of another automobile which was in the center of the road. Her son, Herbert Hardy, who was at the wheel, pulled as far to the right as he could without going into the ditch, she said. Still the other car kept the center of the road. The inevitable crash of the two machines followed, the force of the collision tearing off the left front wheel of the car the Hardy family occupied. She said her son managed to bring their car, a Ford, to a stop within a short distance. The other car also stopped and the lights were snapped out.

Mrs. Hardy said her son, Herbert Hardy, then got out of his car, which still had its light burning, and started back toward the other car (also a Ford) to find out why the driver had kept the center of the road. She said her son had a pistol, but she told him not to take it from his pockets, as there might be ladies in the other machine. She did not hear what took place immediately afterward, but said her son said on his way to Montgomery and at the hospital, where for a short while he talked at intervals, that he said to one of the two negroes in the other automobile: "I wish you'd look what you've done to my car," adding that his mother and sister were with him. He is said to have stated that one of the negroes replied he didn't care a —— what he had done, and then pulling a pistol began shooting him. She said her son stated afterward that he then drew his own pistol and pulled the trigger one time, but didn't know whether he had hit the negro or not.

A moment after her son had left their car, Mrs. Hardy said, she heard four shots in quick succession, and then Mr. Hardy's cry, "Mother, he's got me." Jumping to the ground, Mrs. Hardy said she found her son had rolled over into the ditch by the side of the road, probably to prevent the negro from shooting him again, and was doubled up with paroxysms of pain. She took his head in her lap, she said, after she had run screaming to where he lay, and told her two other children to scream for help.

REWARD FOR SLAYER OF HARDY PROPOSED BY DALLAS CITIZENS

Montgomery Advertiser

Appeal Is Made For Voluntary Contribution to Fund to Run Down and Convict Negroes Who Killed Young Man

9-8-22

(Special To The Advertiser)

SELMA, ALA., Sept. 7—The people of South Side have started a movement to raise the sum of one thousand dollars to offer as a reward for the capture and conviction of the negroes who killed Herbert Hardy on the Montgomery-Selma highway last Saturday night. For the purpose of arousing the people of this section to contribute to the fund the following appeal is made:

"The hearts of all persons that know the details of the tragic death of Herbert Hardy, are deeply touched. It is something more than mere sympathy—it is a feeling that brutality has had unlimited dominion, and the rights of humanity have been trampled upon.

"Every person old, or young is taking an inventory of his interlectual powers to find some means by which this spirit of brutality shall be crushed and such a tragedy shall never happen again in a civilized community.

"We the citizens of the South Side of Dallas county are indeed thankful that Hrbert Hardy was the only victim; we can readily see that each member of the Hardy car was exposed to extreme danger. We can also see that every person who traveled along

the Montgomery highway on last Saturday evening was in danger, for these two black brutes had murder in their hearts.

"The citizens of Dallas county feel that these negroes should be captured and convicted. As long as they are at large other lives are in danger. We believe that every citizen of Dallas county wants to have a hand in the capturing of these two negroes. So we are calling on every true citizen of Dallas county to help raise one thousand dollars, as a reward for their capture.

"The day has come when public sentiment must arise like a mighty giant and destroy this spirit of brutality. Highways must be made safe for our children, mothers, sisters and wives. The world needs to be taught more and more that the way of the transgressor is hard. So let us begin today to do everything in our power to see that these negroes received their deserved punishment.

"We want the world to know that a citizen of Dallas county has been murdered in cold blood by a negro brute; that every fiber in our being has been aroused. We believe without the shadow of a doubt these negroes will be captured. We have a chance today to prove to the world that the spirit of true southernism is still alive

"James Craig, at the Selma National Bank, will gladly receive any contributions to this fund.

"(Signed) The Citizens of South Side Dallas County, Alabama"

HARDY DIES OF WOUNDS NEGRO MAN INFLICTED

Dallas Countian Succumbs At Local Infirmary Sunday Evening as Result of Pistol Shot Wounds Received Saturday Night

9-4-22

SHERIFF'S FORCES ARE MAKING SEARCH

Montgomery Advertiser

Birmingham Authorities Co-Operating In Effort to Locate Owner of Car Which Collided With White Man's Auto Just Before Shooting

Mortally wounded by an unidentified negro near Stone's Tank early Saturday night, Herbert L. Hardy, well known young man residing near Tyler, in Dallas county, died Sunday night at 6 o'clock at a local infirmary, where he was rushed for surgical treatment. The negro slayer had not been apprehended at a late hour Sunday night.

Sheriff's forces of Montgomery county and the city police continued their efforts Sunday to obtain a clue that would lead to the capture of the assailant. They were obviously handicapped in their investigation, however, by the absence of a description of the two negroes who occupied the automobile which collided with the car driven by Mr. Hardy immediately before the shooting.

Upon information that the license tag on the machine occupied by the negroes was issued in Birmingham, the sheriff's department communicated with the police of that city early Sunday morning and received assurance of the cooperation of the Birmingham authorities in an effort to determine the ownership of the automobile. The two negroes fled from the scene after young Hardy had been fatally wounded. The car in which they were riding was disabled in the accident and they were obliged to leave it behind. It was brought to Montgomery and is being held by the sheriff.

Officers were unable to secure any description of the negroes that would aid in the search for them. A close watch is being maintained for suspicious characters and the officers hope to succeed in capturing the murderer, despite the handicap faced.

Mr. Hardy, his mother, a sister and a small brother were en route from Montgomery to their home when the collision and subsequent shooting occurred near Stone's Tank on the Selma road.

Mr. Hardy was 22 years old. His body will be shipped to Tyler Monday morning at 7:30 o'clock by the Leak company. Funeral arrangements had not been announced Sunday night. Surviving him are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hardy; one brother, Ernest L. Hardy, and three sisters, Mrs. Joe Taylor, Miss Myriam Hardy, and Miss Arthur Hardy.

Intense excitement was aroused by the shooting of the young man.

TUSKEGEE IS QUIET AFTER KILLING CASE

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 31.—Tuskegee is quiet after the excitement of the tragedy of Monday, when Rev. Frank Bagby was stabbed to death by Aron Howard. For hours it seemed that a mob would storm the jail and take the prisoner and deal with according to the law of violence, but the excitement has subsided. It is presumed that a special session of court will be called and a speedy trial given to Howard.

The funeral of the beloved young man was held at the Presbyterian church Tuesday afternoon, and one of the largest crowds ever gathered in Tuskegee assembled. The funeral services were conducted by Dev. D. W. Haskew, Dr. E. S. Alderman, and Rev. J. O. Noble. The floral designs were elaborate and very beautiful.

TEN YEAR TERMS IS PENALTY GIVEN TO 2 MACON NEGROES

Youths Who Were With Murderer of Bagby Plead Guilty to Lesser Offense

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 15.—When court convened at 9 o'clock Friday morning Major Sturdivant and Jesse Isaacs charged with murder in the first degree, plead not guilty to that degree or murder, but plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and a penalty of ten years in the penitentiary was given each.

9-16-22

The two were charged with being parties to a conspiracy in the killing of Frank Bagby, but the evidence did not implicate them with the same guilt as that of Junius Howard, sentenced to be hung. They were present when the life of Howard was taken and the evidence showed that not either of the boys touched Bagby, but that they were temporary defenders of Howard in the conflict. On account of the age of the two boys and the suddenness of the trouble, the state was satisfied with a sentence of ten years for each.

Sturdivant was about fifteen and Isaacs about sixteen. As the two boys stood up to receive sentence, Judge Brewer gave them some sound advice. They were shown how they had been swept off their feet by associating with bad company and warned against such things in the future.

Tuskegee and Macon county is well pleased with the outcome of the case and peace and quiet are manifested everywhere.

After the court fixed the penalty of death on Howard the citizenship felt that the law had functioned in justice and a better feeling prevailed over the auful tragedy

SPECIAL SESSION OF MACON COURT TO TRY AARON HOWARD

9-14-22

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 13.—The Macon county court will meet Thursday morning in special session for the purpose of trying Aaron Junius Howrad, Jesse Isaac and Sturdiway, for the killing of Rev. Frank Bagby on the streets of Tuskegee on August 28. Much interest is centered in this trial and it is expected that a large crowd will gather to hear the evidence. Special deputies will be on duty at the court house during the trial, and it is expected that the trial will proceed in a quiet, orderly way.

TUSKEGEE RIOT SCARE FOLLOWS FATAL FIGHT

St Louis Argus

9-8-22

Nineteen Year Old Student Kills A White Man. Youth's Uncle Seriously Wounded By Officers.

Special to The Argus.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 6.—A near riot was averted here when officers spirited away Aaron Howard, Jr., 19 year old colored youth, after he had stabbed Frank Bagley, Jr., white, to death. Feeling ran high for a short time after the report of the killing was circulated and the conservative spirit of Tuskegee was faced with a condition new to its experience.

Aaron Howard, Jr., a student at Tuskegee, it is claimed, owed the white man whom he killed a small sum of money which had been borrowed. Bagley was the son of Rev. F. E. Bagley, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Tuskegee.

Officers who went in search of Howard shot and probably fatally wounded Lip Howard, uncle of Aaron, when Lip Howard was seen leaving the house of Aaron Howard, Sr., where the officers had been told the young fugitive had hidden.

Aaron Howard, Jr., was removed to Lee County jail at Opelika, immediately after his arrest.

TUSKEGEE NEGROES ARE SENT TO KILBY

Montgomery 9-16-22

Jesse Isaacs and Major Sturdivant, two of the negroes implicated in the killing of Frank Bagby, young Tuskegee white man, during the latter part of August, were committed to Kilby prison Friday afternoon. The third negro who participated in the killing, Junius Howard, is sentenced to be hanged during November of the present year.

9-15-22

Isaacs and Sturdivant, who were indicted by the Macon county grand jury for murder in the first degree, entered a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree when their cases were called for trial, and a sentence of 10 years imprisonment was imposed on each. The official report of the conviction of the two negroes, received at the warden general's office, gave their ages as the same, 15 years.

Troops Guarding Montgomery Jail From Angry Mob

Montgomery, Ala., October 2.—Joe Terrell, negro, wanted here for shooting Game Wilson, game warden, and Joe Partin, deputy sheriff, Saturday night, was captured near Union Springs at noon today. Terrell was wounded in the leg by a bullet fired by a member of the posse which effected his capture.

Guard Withdrawn 10-3-22

He was brought to Montgomery this afternoon and later transferred when a crowd of citizens gathered about the jail. County officers declined to state where they had sent the negro. Mr. Wilson died this morning.

J. W. Prescott, a member of the posse searching in this county for Terrell, was accidentally shot early this morning. He is not seriously injured.

A mob of more than a thousand gathered about the county jail at 8 o'clock when the report was scattered about the city that the negro had not been removed. The national guard was called out and a heavy guard placed about the jail, ropes being stretched across the street.

The crowd continued to grow more dense and the fire department was thrown into action throwing a stream of water into the crowd in an effort to scatter the mob. Some one in the crowd fired a pistol into the air and another pistol was fired directly over the heads of the mob.

Herbert Miller, a white man, was shot in the hip when several shots were fired in the mob. He is not seriously injured. A negro was reported by the police to have been shot in the back by a white man about a block from the jail.

At 10 o'clock tonight, three companies of national guardsmen had been placed on duty. No one was allowed to cross the line thrown out by the guardsmen except on written order.

Lynchings— 1922.

Side Lights.

Alabama.

1267

ARRESTS MAY SERVE TO SOLVE BUTLER KILLING

Three More Negroes Are Lodged in County Jail Where Alleged Slayer of Mrs. Laur Gafford Awaits His T Trial 9/23/22 Montgomery Advertiser

DETECTIVES ARE PROBING CLEWS LATELY RECEIVED

State Investigators Have Been Busy and Developments Which May Clear Details of Horrible Crime Are Expected at Any Time

Did Jake Crenshaw, negro, twice condemned to the gallows and now languishing behind the bars of the Montgomery county jail awaiting a third chance to escape death, murder Mrs. Laura Gafford in Butler county two and a half years ago? Crenshaw's conviction has been reversed by the supreme court twice and he is waiting a new trial.

That question seems to be one about which authorities are not fully convinced. At least, after an elapse of more than two years since Mrs. Gafford was brutally killed, investigations are still energetically in progress. And consequent to this inquiry, Jake Crenshaw is not the only person in the clutches of the law in connection with the baffling case.

Time, according to those recently called to Butler county to aid in the efforts to clear up the case, has not blotted the tragic slaying from the memory of the people of the county. Butler county was intensely aroused over the horrible crime and the trials of Jake Crenshaw were largely attended. But—

Who killed Mrs. Gafford when she was alone in her home a few miles from Greenville on May 16, 1920?

Who left her in a pool of blood, with gaping wounds from a sharp instrument to tell the story?

Was it Jake Crenshaw, who on two occasions has heard the pronouncement of a sentence designed to precipitate him into eternity, but who still lives and wonders what will be his fate?

Crenshaw was taken into custody at Edgewater, a suburb of Birmingham, a few days after the killing. Except for the time his trials were under way, Crenshaw has been held in jail in Montgomery practically since his apprehension. Shortly after the killing another negro was also detained, but was soon released.

Investigators for the state have been and still are engaged in a probe into the circumstances surrounding the case. It is as a result of this investigation that three more negroes, a man, a woman and a girl—George Cheatham, Minnie Cheatham and Cammie Cheatham—were brought to Montgomery early Friday morning and lodged in the county jail, where Crenshaw has long been held prisoner.

Just what will be the ultimate outcome of the proceedings is yet undetermined. But further developments are expected, according to persons working on the case. Until the probe has been completed, the full details of the efforts of investigators toward throwing new light on the case will probably not be disclosed.

How long the probe will last is another problem. It was stated Friday night, however, that the inquiry has not been dismissed and likely will not be until every possible angle has been traced.

The Cheatham negroes were brought to Montgomery from Butler county by state law enforcement officers and detectives, the former acting under orders of Chief Phillips. Operatives of the Holt-Payne National Detective Agency of Montgomery have been working on the case for some time. Developments of a startling nature are expected.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
SEPTEMBER 13, 1922

Birmingham, September 11, 1922.

THE STUDEMEYER CASE

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

The Charles Studemeyer case brings to mind that the majority of our law enforcers did not agree with Governor Kilby. This negro had a half dozen trials before justice and was condemned to pay the extreme penalty. Twelve men, court of appeals, supreme court, board of pardons on different occasions said so, but Governor Kilby preferred to give him a free meal ticket for the balance of his life. I have heard it hinted from different sources in different counties as to who was furnishing the money to fight the negro's case.

I believe myself I belong to that old type of southern white men who are the negro's best friends, but such actions as that of Governor Kilby bring the law into disrespect, and 20 such leagues as Colonel Smith is heading is not going to stop men taking the law into their own hands when such rotten cases as this are recorded in our statute books.

J. M. BRASHER.

Birmingham, September 11, 1922.

GREENVILLE NEGRO FACES TRIAL AGAIN

Birmingham News

Jake Crenshaw, Twice Condemned To Death, Charged With Brutal Murder.

10/10/22

GREENVILLE, Ala., Oct. 9.—Special.—The trial of Jake Crenshaw, negro, on a charge of murdering Mrs. Foster Gafford at her home near here about two and a half years ago, began here shortly before noon Monday. The negro has twice been given a death sentence, the Supreme Court of the state in both cases reversing the sentence because of errors in decisions of the trial judge.

The courtroom is packed with crowds who have come to witness the trial. The case has long held attraction here because of the brutal characteristics of the murder and the hard fight made over the negro charged with its perpetration.

Evidence in the case was expected to be heard late Monday afternoon after the preliminary court procedure had passed. Calling of the witnesses revealed that several of them were absent, but they were sent for. Both sides are trying to avoid any delay in the progress of the trial.

Judge A. E. Gamble, of the Butler County Circuit Court, is presiding at the trial.

The negro is represented by Attorneys C. P. Beddow, Roderick Beddow and B. F. Ray, of Birmingham. Negro lodges of the state have interested themselves in the defendant's behalf.

CRENSHAW CASE IS MISTRIAL; DEFENDANT IN MONTGOMERY JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser 10/15/22

Jake Crenshaw, negro, three times tried on a charge of murder in connection with the brutal killing of Mrs. Foster Gafford near Greenville in May, 1920, was again in the Montgomery county jail Saturday night. A mistrial resulted in his third trial. He was brought back to the jail here soon after the mistrial was announced Saturday.

10-15-22

Three Cheatham negroes who were taken into custody in Butler county and lodged in jail here a short while ago in connection with investigations in the case had not been brought back to Montgomery Saturday night.

CRENSHAW MAY GET VERDICT THURSDAY; BEDDOW FIGHTS

Birmingham Reporter

Greenville, Ala., Oct. 11, 1922.

Special to The Birmingham Reporter.

10-14-22

Jake Crenshaw, charged with the murder of Mrs. Gafford, is before the jury here and has made a sweeping denial of the entire charges and makes a complete statement of his whereabouts at the time of the murder. Attorneys C. P. Beddow, Roderick Beddow and Attorney Ray, all of Birmingham, are present in the interest of Crenshaw and from what has already gone in it seems that Crenshaw is an innocent man and the lawyers are making a stubborn fight for his discharge. A night session has been ordered and arguments may be closed and the verdict had Thursday.

New Evidence.

Some very important new evidence was introduced by the defense in the form of a written affidavit from a chemist, Dr. McCall, who made a laboratory examination of the clothes worn by Jake Crenshaw on the afternoon of the killing in an effort to locate any presence of blood.

The affidavit stated that nothing that indicated blood was found and the examination was made in sufficient time after the killing to locate same chemically had there been any there. It was also shown that this examination was ordered by the solicitor, but it was not mentioned in either of the two preceding trials. Henry Crenshaw, father of the defendant, testified that his son, the defendant's, Christian name was Willie and that he was known as Bill, Willie and Jake.

Bill, Willie or Jake.

The employment slip made out and signed by Crenshaw upon securing employment at the mines of the I. C. I. Company at Edgewater was introduced as evidence by the defense to strengthen the evidence as to his real name and to explain why the defendant told the officers upon his arrest that his name was Willie Crenshaw.

There is a division of opinion among those interested in the case as to the guilt and innocence of Crenshaw. Some believe that the crime was committed by another person or persons and it is reported that this view is taken by certain relatives of the slain woman.

It will be recalled that George Cheatham, a Colored man, is now being held in the Montgomery county jail charged with the crime.

JAKE CRENSHAW TO FACE JURY FOR THIRD TIME ON CHARGE OF KILLING MRS. FOSTER GAFFORD

Montgomery Advertiser

Negro Twice Sentenced to Hang at Greenville, Is Again Center of Interest in Butler County Circuit Court; People Patiently Await Law's Execution

10-9-22.

Advertiser Bureau,
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

Everything is in readiness for the calling of the case of the state of Alabama against Jake Crenshaw, the negro twice convicted of the brutal murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford near Greenville Sunday afternoon, May 16,1920. The negro was arrested in Birmingham suberb shortly after the killing and brought to Greenville charged with the killing.

Due to the brutality of the crime of which Crenshaw was charged and to the fact that the people of the county were greatly aroused over the murder a special term of court was called by Judge Gamble for the trial of Crenshaw. He was convicted and sentenced to death but the supreme court granted a new trial on the grounds of an error of the trial judge. The second trial of Crenshaw also resulted in a conviction and a sentence of death for the second time. The attorneys for the defense were successful in getting the decision again reversed and now the case is to be tried the third time.

The people of Butler county have been extremely patient in the case, desiring that justice might be meeted out. Being a law abiding people they are willing that the law shall take its course. Their patience now, however, is being tested and it is the general desire of the people of the county that the case shall be tried and if Crenshaw is found guilty, that he shall pay the penalty for his crime, in a lawful manner. It is hoped that no irregularities will be permitted and that the case will be tried in keeping with the statutes.

Hundreds of people from all sections of Butler county and adjacent country are beginning to arrive in Greenville for the trial which will be called sometime close to noon, Monday.

The county is greatly stirred up over the case and owing to the extreme heinousness of the crime it has attracted wide interest in this section of the country.

Attorneys Beddow and Beddow of Birmingham for the defense arrived in Greenville late Saturday and have been busy in connection with the case.

In discussing the case Sunday the senior Mr. Beddow asked, "Why were the three Cheatham negroes arrested in connection with the killing of, Mrs. Foster Gafford and why was the special investigation held at a recent session of the Butler county grand jury?" Both Messers Beddow, Senior and Junior said, "We knew nothing of it and had nothing to do with it."

It was reported at that time that the arrests and the special investigation was a move on the part of the attorneys for the defense to intimidate the negroes who are star witnesses for the state. The people in Greenville are open in their assertions that they believe that it was a move to intimidate the wtnesses.

It was reported in Greenville today that Attorney General Davis and Governor Kilby would both be present at the trial of Crenshaw.

DEFENSE PRESENTS NEW TESTIMONY IN JAKE CRENSHAW TRIAL

Affidavit of Chemist States No Trace of Blood in Negro's Clothing; Jury to Get Case Soon

Montgomery Advertiser

10/12/22

Advertiser Bureau,
Greenville, Ala.,
By Porter Martin.

The case of Jake Crenshaw will probably go to the jury at a late hour Wednesday night. The court convened in a night session in order that the state could have a cross-examination of the defendant, and the re-examination of a number of witnesses. It is a matter of special interest as to whether the attorneys will argue the case tonight.

Jake Crenshaw was placed on the stand by the defense and he remained there for about one hour, during which time he testified as to his whereabouts and his actions from the Saturday preceding the Sunday afternoon on which Mrs. Gafford was slain, until he was arrested and placed in the Jefferson county jail. His testimony in this connection corroborated that as told by the other witnesses of the defense.

Attorney C. P. Beddow asked the negro the following question: "Jake, did you kill Mrs. Laura Gafford?" He answered in a clear voice: "White folks, before God I did not do it, and that I am into something that I knew nothing about." He also denied any knowledge as to who did do the killing.

Some very important new evidence which was introduced by the defense in the form of a written affidavit from a chemist, Dr. McCall, who made a laboratory examination of the clothes worn by Jake Crenshaw on the afternoon of the killing in an effort to locate any presence of blood. The affidavit stated that nothing that would indicate blood was found and the examination was made in sufficient time after the killing to locate the same chemically had there been any there. It was also shown that this examination was ordered by the solicitor, but it was not mentioned in either of the two previous trials.

Henry Crenshaw, father of the defendant, testified that his son's Christian name was Willie, and that he was known as Bill, Willie and Jake.

The employment slip made out and signed by the negro upon securing employment at the mines of the T. C. I. company at Edgewater was introduced as evidence by the defense to strengthen the evidence as to his real name and to explain why the defendant told the officers upon his arrest that his name was Willie Crenshaw.

Throughout the early afternoon the counsel for the defense in the Jake Crenshaw case continued in their attempt to prove an alibi. Witnesses testified that he arrived at the Patton negro's house about 3:13 p. m. and remained there until four thirty and that he had left there and went to his home arriving there close to 5 o'clock. His mother Anna Crenshaw testified that she gave him his dinner and he left there with his suit case, that he had packed in the morning for Essie Lee Gregory's home to remain until an early hour the next morning to catch a train for Birmingham. About ten other witnesses during the afternoon in the attempt to substantiate an alibi.

A new defendant's witness was summoned to testify in the person of Roman Simpson. Bart Chamberlain solicitor of Mobile, who was summoned on yesterday to appear has not arrived, and telephonic communication with the Mobile county sheriff's office reveals the fact that he is tied up with another case there and cannot get away. What affects this will have on this trial cannot be foreseen.

Nothing new has been brought out in the case that was not mentioned in the former trial except the fact that Attorney C. P. Beddow, for the defense asked Minnie Cheatham what she did with the bloody dress that George Cheatham gave her on the night of the killing of Mrs. Gafford. What is to follow this question as propounded by the defense cannot be said and the large number of spectators and interested parties are eagerly awaiting the developments.

Trial of Jake Crenshaw in Butler Court on Charge of Murder of Woman Begins Monday; Continues Tuesday

Montgomery Advertiser 10/18/22

Advertiser Bureau
Greenville, Ala.
By Porter Martin.

The trial of Jake Crenshaw was commenced late this afternoon after W. H. Stoddard the state's prosecutor announced that the defense had agreed to admit the testimony of Policeman Harris of Birmingham given at the last trial of Crenshaw who is unable to attend the court at this time.

In turn the counsel for the state agreed to accept the like testimony of the defense's witness, Dr. Hall who also cannot be present. It was further agreed to make certain amendments to this testimony.

The court auditorium has been crowded to its capacity all of today by people from all parts of Butler county and from adjoining counties. The murder of Mrs. Foster Gafford was one of the most heinous crimes in the criminal history of the county.

It will be remembered that she was left alone at her home on Sunday afternoon, May 16, 1920, the other members of the family going to visit neighbors and relatives and to attend church services. After their departure she proceeded to take a bath and practically undressed herself when she was approached by some one and brutally murdered and left in a pool of blood.

Her head was badly bruised and cut, and ghastly slashes were made about her body in the lower part of her abdomen. This was the horrible condition her family found her in when they returned home later in the afternoon. Jake Crenshaw according to testimony given in the two previous trials was seen running from the Gafford home from the rear. He was later arrested in Birmingham and a bloody garment found in his possesion. He was convicted and sentenced to death two times, the decisions having been reversed by the supreme court.

It will probably require all of Tuesday for hearing of the testimony.

It was reported that Attorney General Davis and Governor Kilby would attend the trial, but they have not yet appeared in the court.

JURY HEARING CASE OF JAKE CRENSHAW RETIRES FOR NIGHT

Montgomery Advertiser 10-13-22

Arguments and Charge of Judge Finished at Five O'clock Thursday

Advertiser Bureau,
Greenville, Ala.,
By Porter Martin.

The last testimony taken in the trial of the state of Alabama against Jake Crenshaw, charged with killing Mrs. Foster Gafford, which is in progress here in the Butler county circuit court, was that of Sheriff King Murphy, Frank Stallings, Foster Alexander, and W. R. Huggins.

The testimony of Sheriff Murphy was offered by the state in an effort to tear down the showing of an alibi. Sheriff Murphy testified that he was at the station here on the morning of May 17, 1920, following the Sunday on which Mrs. Gafford met her death, and did not see the defendant leave on train No. 2, leaving there and going to his office in a walk.

The negro had testified that he left on that train and the testimony of Early Crenshaw, another negro, was introduced during the trial to show that the negro did leave. The defense then put Foster Alexander on the stand, who testified that he came to Greenville from Chapman on train No. 2, May 17, 1920, and that he went immediately to the court house and upon his arrival there found Mr. Murphy in his office talking over the telephone. The state upon cross-examination charged that train No. 2 did not stop at Chapman. The defense then put W. R. Huggins, L. & N. ticket agent, on the stand, who swore that Chapman was a flag stop for the train.

The lawyers in the trial were given six hours to argue the case and it went to the jury Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the jury retired for the night, not having reached a decision.

Lynchings—1922
Side Lights

1268

Alabama

BODY OF NEGRO SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT IS NOT YET LOCATED

Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser)

EUFAULA, ALA., Jan. 11.—It is alleged that Willie Jenkins, a negro, was shot to death Tuesday afternoon after he had used insulting language to a Gatesville woman and threatened her husband.

1-12-22

It is claimed that the negro was lynched after he had fled to Georgia. The hunt up until late Wedensday night the body of the negro had not been located. The police are investigating the case.

SAYS MEN ENTICED HIM FROM HOME AND FLOGGED HIM

Atlanta Constitution

Birmingham, Ala., January 11.—Lester Hagwood, a resident of Woodlawn, a suburb, reported to police headquarters in person this afternoon that he was severely flogged late last night by a party of five men after being enticed from his home.

1/12/22

Hagwood told the police that men who represented themselevs as officers carried him to Roebuck Springs, where he was blindfolded and then beaten with straps.

According to the police, Hagwood said his assailants accused him of some irregular real estate transactions with his mother, Mrs. Martha Hagwood.

NEGRO IS IDENTIFIED AS LORENO ASSAILANT

Montgomery Advertiser

Tom Lee Gardner Arrested Friday Declared to Be Wielder of Axe

1/5/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM ALA., Feb. 4.—Tom Lee Gardner, negro, arrested Friday by Deputy Sheriff Street, was identified today by Tony Loreno as the man who assaulted him and his wife in their store the night of January 25.

The identification of the assaliant follows closely upon the arrest of Dan Penick, who was taken into custody Friday morning by detectives, who, it is stated, very closely resembles the identified negro. While Loreno, in his present condition has pointed out Gardner as his assailant, the opinion of officers seems to be that the injured man is not yet in a condition to be sure of himself and that due to the close resemblance of the two negroes, today's identification should not be taken as conclusive.

According to the police, Penick will not be taken before Loreno for several days until the mind of the injured man is sufficiently clear for him to identify his assailant without question.

"Penick was arrested on verified evidence and fact", stated the detectives "and while due to the remarkable likeness of the two negroes, either might posibly be the man wanted, the corroborated evidence we have on hand points almost conclusively to Penick as the assailant".

While Chief Fred McDuff refused to make a statement in reference to the two men in question, he issued orders shortly after the arrest of Penick for the release of Will Weir, Robert Moore and Cecil Ford, three negroes, who were being held as suspects in connection with the crime.

WILL OFFER REWARD BOLINGER MURDERERS

Governor Kilby Has Not Yet Received Any Details of Crime

1/31/22

Montgomery Advertiser

Governor Thomas E. Kilby will authorize an appropriate reward in behalf of the state for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the murder of the young white man whose half charred remains were found near Bolinger, Ala., on Saturday last. The chief executive stated Monday afternoon he understood through press dispatches that an appeal would be made to him by citizens of Choctaw county for the issuance of a proclamation announcing such a reward, and that his response would be prompt.

As soon as the matter is brought to his attention officially, the governor said, he would lose no time in issuing the reward proclamation, which might aid in the apprehension of the perpetrator of this terrible crime. Official advice of the shocking targedy should reach the executive office some time Tuesday, together with the recommendations of citizens, and the reward will be authoriezd at once.

Acording to advices from Bolinger, the body, which was found bound between two pine trees with wire, is probably that of Drew Conner, who disappeared from his home in Bolinger on Christmas day, and has not been heard from since. When found, the lower part of the body had been burned away, and the upper portion was so terribly charred that identification was impossible. A thorough search is being made by Choctaw county officials for Drew Conner.

CRUDENESS OF DEPUTIES STARTS DUEL

Chicago Defender

Prisoner Cursed On Way to Barracks Turns Madman; Stages Gun Battle

2/18/22

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 17.—When William Briggs, flagman for the Southern railroad, breathed his last in the Hillman hospital after having been torn into bits by bullets fired at him by policemen, he sent a thrilling message to the white South. It challenged their present method of dispensing justice to a black man. It was simple though characteristic of a well-behaved citizen who, after many years of quiet and peaceful living, had come face to face with conditions that made him shudder to realize impeding persecutions and discriminations.

Briggs found a way out. He shot it out with the police rather than go into a Southern court charged with the murder of a white man. His parting words were these:

Briggs' Message

"I am not a criminal. I never have been. I love law and order and respect everybody. When the sheriffs came to arrest me they cursed me like I was a dog, and told me that any nigger that killed a white man wouldn't live to talk about it. I knew what this meant although I might be in the right. Often I've been punched in the side by policemen and told to get a quick step on when buying groceries on Saturday night. I am 50 years old now, and if I had wanted to be a bad man I wouldn't have started so late in life."

On Dec. 11 Briggs shot Bob. Bartlett (white) 4106 Avenue E, Avondale, who was attempting to beat his way on a freight train. Briggs had warned Bartlett to get off, but the white man uttered an oath and reached for his hip pocket. It was then that Briggs fired. H was arrested but the evidence was so strong in his favor that bond was secured and Briggs was released. Bartlett died Feb. 6, and the re-arrest of Briggs was ordered.

Deputy Sheriffs R. E. Smith and J. F. Dowis were detailed on the case. They found Briggs at his crossing at Spring street and Railroad avenue. He obeyed their request to go along after sarcastic remarks had been made to him regarding the white man's death.

"Let me go over to the house and change my clothes," Briggs asked the deputies. Smith accompanied him while Dowis telephoned the station advising them of the arrest. When once in the house Briggs strapped on a cartridge belt containing 25 rounds of ammunition and loaded his 38-calibre Smith & Wesson. He was not searched.

Fires on Deputy

At Second avenue and 43rd street Briggs turned suddenly and opened fire on Smith. "Stop cursing me," he yelled as his revolver exploded. Smith's arm was shattered and he couldn't draw his gun. The second bullet struck him over the heart. Briggs fired two more shots into Smith's body. Briggs, crippled by an accident, dashed down an alley with Dowis close in pursuit. The two battled until Dowis emptied his gun and fled for help. About 40 officers responded.

A search was begun. Briggs ducked out from between two houses and ran into 43rd street. He encountered Deputy J. E. Matlock. Briggs opened fire. Matlock returned it. In the duel Briggs shot Officer Helton in the hip. The squad, using large calibre weapons, showered lead into Briggs' body until he dropped. However, he continued to snap his revolver, which had been put out of commission by an officer's bullet.

ESCAMBIA MAN SHOT FATALLY BY NEGRO

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser

Sam Echols Not Expected To Survive Wounds, Negro Still At Large

2/26/22

(Special to The Advertiser)

BREWTON, ALA., Feb. 25.—Sam Echols, a young white man living about ten miles east of this city, is in a dying condition as a result of wounds, said to have been inflicted yesterday by Albert Thomas, a negro who is still at large. This news was brought to Brewton yesterday morning and Sheriff R. A. Strong, his deputies and a number of volunteers hastened to the scene of the tragedy to join in the pursuit of the wold-be murderer who had taken refuge in the woods in that section.

The sheriff of Santa Rosa county, Florida, and his assistants had already answered the summons and the officers with scores of men from the neighborhood began and have continued an untiring search for the assailant.

The people in the community are greatly incensed over the trouble and it is understood that the shooting was unprovoked. It is feared by many that the negro will be treated violently if captured and the officers of the two counties are keeping in close touch with the chase in order to suppress any disorder that might arise. Mr. Echols is very popular in his community.

The trouble arose over a stalk chopper and the negro, who is reported to be a bad character cursed Echols, and fired five shots at him, three taking effect, which will probably prove fatal.

The pursuit which began shortly after the shooting, has continued until the present time. Sheriff Strong states this morning that he has a report that the negro has been surrounded at the State Line Camp. The pursued is heavily armed, possessing a rifle and two revolvers and great caution is being exercised in the capture.

POSSE CHASES NEGRO SLAYER

1268

(By International News Service.)

HOPE HULL, Ala., June 17.—A large posse is searching for William Johnson, 21 years old, negro tenant on the place of Dr. L. D. Mitchell, 12 miles southwest or this place, in Lowndes County, who is alleged to have shot and killed Dr. Mitchell late Saturday and escaped.

According to reports Dr. Mitchell, who is a prominent farmer and veterinary surgeon, had trouble with the negro some six weeks ago and reports received stated that this old trouble led to the fatal shooting.

Saturday afternoon, while Dr. Mitchell was seated upon a tractor at the grist mill on his place, Johnson is reported to have slipped up behind him and to have secured a revolver from Dr. Mitchell's pocket. The negro is then said to have opened fire on the planter, four or five shots being fired, one or more of which are said to have pierced Dr. Mitchell's head, causing his death.

The posse, formed Saturday night, was searching the swamp lands near the Mitchell place, believing the negro is hiding there. Johnson is reported to have a father living in Birmingham and the Birmingham police have bee nfurnished a description of the slayer and asked to keep a lookout for him should he escape to Birmingham.

Dr. Mitchell is survived by a wife and two daughters, aged 6 and 8. The killing has thrown the district into a furore of excitement.

MOB SEARCHING FOR NEGRO ASSAILANT

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

ANNISTON, ALA., June 3.—Officers and armed citizens tonight were searching for a negro who is alleged to have attempted to attack the wife of a section hand this afternoon while she and her two children were picking blackberries in a field near her home. Threats of a lynching were heard.

6/4/22

OFFER REWARD FOR SLAYER OF DR. MITCHELL

Lowndes County Sheriff Proposes Paying Five Hundred

Dollars For Arrest of Negro Charged With Killing Veterinarian

OFFENSE COMMITTED SATURDAY MORNING

Four Shots Fired Into D tor's Head From Own ol Taken From Him b Black While at Work on Plantation Tractor

A reward of $500 was offered Saturday night by Sheriff P. C. Herbert, of Lowndes county, for the apprehension of William Johnson, negro man who is alleged to have shot and instantly killed Dr. Lawrence D. Mitchell Saturday morning. The murder, which occurred on the Mitchell plantation in the Steep Creek community about nine o'clock Saturday morning, is said to have been one of the most brutal and cold blooded in the annals of Lowndes county, and feeling is running high among the citizens of the community. It is feared that if the posse of over one hundred armed citizens who were Saturday night scouring the whole county in an effort to apprehend the negro are successful, a lynching will result in short order.

Dr. Mitchell was a prominent veterinarian and planter of Lowndes and was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, having numerous relatives in all sections of the county.

Sheriff P. C. Herbert was in Montgomery for two hours Saturday evening and announced the offer of the $500 reward, and sent out cards to various citizens of the state. He stated that the murder was one of the most cold blooded and brutal that he had ever been called to handle and that he was determined to make every effort to bring the negro to justice. He left Montgomery at 10 o'clock to rejoin the posse in Lowndes.

The description of the negro furnished by the sheriff said that he is 28 years old, has a very large nose, is a slender, coal black negro. .He has large eyes, showing a good deal of white, a nervous twitch about his face and mouth, very pronounced swagger in his walk. .His height is given as about 5 feet 9 inches, his weight about 150 pounds. When last seen he had on army pants with a white shirt.

According to reports of the affair, Dr. Mitchell had come to Montgomery Friday and while he was here Johnson and his wife's father moved his wife's things off of the place and to the home of her father. Dr. Mitchell is said to have returned and demanded an explanation, and to have told them This dispute is taken as the basic cause of the murder.

Dr. Mitchell and the Johnson negro and one other negro, were working on a tractor on Mitchell's place about 9 o'clock Saturday morning preparatory to running a grist mill. While the other negro was in front to crank the tractor and Dr. Mitchell was sitting on the tractor with a revolver in his pocket, the Johnson negro is said to have come around to the side and called the attention of Dr. Mitchell to something on the side of the tractor that had not been fixed. As Dr. Mitchell stooped over to see what was the matter, Johnson snatched the revolver from his pocket and shot him four times through the head, death resulting instantly.

The negro then took the revolver and left at a fast rate of speed across the plains and fields to a small swamp.

OFFER REWARD FOR SLAYER OF DR. MITCHELL

A call was put in for Sheriff Scogin, and he and Deputy Partin left here immediately with dogs from the county farm in an effort to trail the negro and bring him to justice. They returned late Saturday afternoon without being successful, having trailed the negro about two miles and lost the

The negro was trailed through a swamp and by his father-in-law's house in the direction of Morganville, and at a point just opposite Morganville the trail was lost. It is supposed in Lowndes county that the negro made his getaway on a horse.

Sheriff Phil Herbert, of Lowndes, and deputies of his department were still conducting a thorough search of the entire community, and a citizen posse of over one hundred armed citizens was assisting them. Feeling in the county is running high, and it is thought probable that if the negro is apprehended, a lynching party will be the result.

The Steep Creek community is about eight miles from Hope Hull on the Graves Landing road, just off the Hayneville road.

Dr. Mitchell is survived by a wife and two daughters, Judith and Lois; three brothers, J. B. Mitchell, of Prattville, county demonstration agent of Autauga county; W. B. Mitchell, McKinney, Texas, and B. J. Mitchell, of Hamilton, Ala.; four sisters, Mrs. B. R. Holmes, Huntsville; Mrs. Eugene Rogers, Letohatchie; Mrs. J. R. Garrett, Hope Hull, and Mrs. Cleveland Sellers, Sellers.

His mother was in Texas at the time, and was immediately notified of her son's death.

Funeral services will be held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the

CRIMINALS SHOULD BE AND WILL BE APPREHENDED BUT WHO IS HENRY THE HACKER?

2/4/22 Birmingham Reporter

The law enforcement officers of Birmingham have been taxed to the full limit of their strength during the last thirty days in an effort to capture murderers committing crimes of the most brutal kind. Unprejudiced investigation will make it clear that the departments are using precaution and the best judgment, and they have co-operating with them that element of citizens, representing both races, who feel the sting of this plight, and are quite willing to use whatever agencies they have at hand to capture the guilty parties.

What is styled as axe murders in Birmingham are crimes shrouded in mystery such as makes it possible for various opinions and much carefulness if the city would arrive at a proper conclusion and catch the guilty ones.

Indicting a race or insinuating this crime upon any one race, as is shown by news stories and a special cartoon in The Birmingham Age-Herald, will get us nowhere; it makes bad matters worse and stirs up the devil in individuals whose hearts and souls are as determined to capture these murderers as any others of our great city. Such a cartoon as "Henry the Hacker," can but engender bad feeling and make an already acute case more serious.

Knowing the Negro people as news writers on the Age-Herald must know them, and as the South has declared its intelligence of them, makes it rather puzzling to see how the Age-Herald in its cartoon and stories could so readily conclude that the crimes are of Negro origin.

There is no disposition on the part of this publication or the writer of these lines to disassociate in any manner the connection of a Negro with the crime, and there is none to say that he is guilty or that he has connection therewith. But if we were to advance an opinion, it would be on the characteristics of the American Negro and one based on his history. There are many classes of Negroes grouped in the circles as there are classes and groups of other races, we would advance this opinion, if it is a Negro he is of the most primitive and ignorant kind and he is an exception, and a very pronounced one to the rule governing the history of crimes usually committed by Negro criminals. If he is one of those ignorant, savage animals in the Negro race he would not have gone as long or they would not have gone so long without apprehension. It is almost impossible for a Negro to come into contact with other people and be guilty of any crime without exposing himself by word or act. This crime is the nature and habit of a race well known to the American man and is not the habit and program of the Negro criminal. If a Negro is connected, and we make no attempt to free him, he is aided and led on and under the direction of others who are slick, schemy, cunning, clannish and deceiving in their conduct, a race and nationality well known to us all.

Certainly the act is condemned, every lawful force in the community should be put at work to apprehend the criminal, but with no patricular purpose of catching a Negro, an Italian, a Jew, a Gentile, Indian, Chinaman or African, but to locate, incarcerate and punish the person or persons guilty of the crime.

When news writers conceive the idea that the man who hollers thief is also to be watched they will take a step forward in bringing to justice the guilty parties and the public mind might have reason to operate in a normal manner.

It is unfortunate for the Negro, and especially the faithful ones of us, that we should have had such a story and such a cartoon as appeared in The Age-Herald of Friday morning, January 27th. These stories have turned the eyes of the public upon the Negro and duped him as a criminal of the very lowest type. No doubt the picture and story have reached every section of America, and might at this present be on their way to foreign lands. Is there an answer to it? There is. It is up to the black man himself, together with the co-operate interests that he has drawn to him by his deeds of loyalty and years of sacrifice to prove his innocence in this matter, and when this is done the thing that was intended as a burlesque, a charge and conviction, will prove the strongest and most sentiment-making act in our favor. Gentlemen and women of color, we must not despair; we will overcome if we keep the faith. We have many friends in Birmingham, we have many sacrificing friends that will continue with us and they too feel the sting of this blackguard as keenly as we who know our interest in this community, in the state and in the nation.

Elsewhere in this publication is an editorial published by The Birmingham News which calls attention to some things that must be encouraging to the Negro race, and especially to those whose interest is keen for Birmingham's prosperity and who have a peaceful relation with all the people within our border. We call our readers' attention to this editorial and ask that they read it and become stronger for the community, stronger for our advancement and gather more faith in our neighbors and express more confidence in their purpose and program.

Whether the campaign of The Age-Herald is one of frightfulness or one of information, is not known, but it has frightened no one, neither has it informed. In these stories Italians are quoted as saying that they are armed and are prepared and determined to shoot to kill. And it is our hope that when they shoot, they will kill, and they will kill the proper one. God knows who he is, and to this we make no objection, except to say that the laws of this city and state do not permit the handling of firearms in this fashion, and every citizen in Birmingham is under police protection and our laws are against the building of arsenals in storerooms or dwelling houses, and our advice is to every Negro man, woman and child to live within the law, be at peace with your neighbor, carry no firearms on your person, do not arm yourselves and homes unduly with guns and ammunition. It is a violation of the law. Every gun should be registered at the County Court House, and the department of justice should know why you have more than an ordinary and safe number. Our further advice to colored men, women and children, is to stay away from these young arsenals. Build your own groceries, start your own businesses. But for you and the free use of your money these arsenals to destroy could not be established. Stay away for twelve months and let us find out who "Henry the Hacker" is. Let every colored man stand and live within the law; pay no attention to these hysteric programs of frightfulness and do everything you can to apprehend the criminals.

Emanuel Goglieco committed a most horrible crime when in a jealous fit he killed his wife and fatally wounded another man by shooting them with a pistol Tuesday,—all foreigners. Fortunate for the Negro that this murder happened under the light of the sun and by what might be stylied as a crazy foreigner. A question doubtless arises in the mind of many what would have been the story had this thing been done under the shade of night? Fortunate, we repeat, that this crime happened to be committed under the light of the sun and the guilty party is behind the bars.

Lynchings—1922.
Side Lights on

1269

Alabama.

SEARCH FOR NEGRO IS UNSUCCESSFUL

Assailant Of Aged Searles, Woman Sought By Blood-hounds And Posses.

Birmingham News.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Oct. 6.—Special. Sheriff's posses were today continuing a search for an unidentified negro man who is alleged to have entered the home of Mrs. Riley Grammar, bent on robbery, at which time Mrs. Grammar was slightly injured when she leaped from a second story window of her home when she discovered the man in the house. 10-7-22

After a few minutes in the circuit court, now in session here, the sheriff and his deputies, federal and state officers and civilians left for Searles to continue the search along with approximately 150 others, who are still scouring every foot of the rough country in that district in an effort to capture the negro.

A resident of Searles arriving here this morning stated that feeling is running very high, that even other negroes are assisting in the manhunt, but they are handicapped by the lack of good bloodhounds, the dogs used yesterday being unable to track the negro for more than half a mile.

Later reports received here are to the effect that the woman's leg was not broken, as first reported, and that she was not touched by the negro, her injuries resulting from jumping through a window.

Operations at the mines at Kellerman, near the scene of the attack, were conducted as usual today, with little excitement, it was reported.

TUSKEGEE NEGRO PAYS PENALTY FOR DEATH OF BAGBY

Montgomery Advertiser
11-4-22

(Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 3.—Julius Howard, negro, was hanged in the county jail yard here today for slaying Frank E. Bagby, Jr., son of Rev. Frank E. Bagby, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Tuskegee. Bagby, Jr., was a ministerial student.

Howard showed no emotion as he mounted the scaffold. He spoke only briefly declaring that he told the truth at his trial and that he was not afraid to die.

SESSION OF GRAND JURY IS POSTPONED

Montgomery Advertiser
10/4/22.

Transfer of Alleged Confessed Slayer of George Wilson Effected on Morning Train Accompanied by Heavily Armed Guard

NO FATALITIES ARE REPORTED TUESDAY

James W. Prescott Considered in Serious Condition From Accident on Selma Road; Edward Pearl, Negro, Not Expected to Live

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 3.—Nervously pacing his cell and bearing the appearance of a man haunted by some uncanny being, Joe Terrill, confessed slayer of George Wilson, deputy game warden of Montgomery is in the Jefferson county jail under special guard. Fear of an attempt at suicide in his present nervous condition it is believed prompted the officials to keep a close watch over him.

When Terrell was brought into the jail he was limping slightly from a wound inflicted by a farmer who captured him near Union Springs. While his finger prints were being taken he twitched his mouth and rolled his eyes about as feigning insanity.

He made no statement concerning murder of Mr. Wilson except to tell an official who brought him that "he was mighty glad to get out of Montgomery county."

Sheriff J. C. Hartsfield issued instructions to permit no one to go to Terrell's cell except the properly designated official.

With the transfer of Joe Terrell, negro, alleged confessed slayer of George Wilson, county game warden, to Birmingham for safe keeping, Judge Leon McCord of the Montgomery circuit court Tuesday postponed temporarily the issuance of a call for a special session of the grand jury to investigate the fatal shooting. Judge McCord said, however, that he expected to convene the grand jury at an early date.

Quiet Tuesday night supplanted the disorderly demonstrations of the previous night when crowds gathered along the street corners near the county jail, where Terrell was held prisoner. Terrell was transfered to Birmingham on a morning train arriving there shortly after 12 oclock. He was accompanied by a heavy guard and the trip was completed without incident, the officers said upon returning to Montgomery Tuesday night. Members of the party accompanying the prisoner included Chief of Police H. H. Taylor, Chief Deputy Sheriff Albert C. Phelps, Deputy Sheriff Keating, Capt. Paul B. Fuller of the Regimental Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry, Alabama National Guard; Sergeant George Preiss, Jr., and Corporal John Andrews of the Regimental Headquarters Company; Sergeant Ben Clements of the First Battalion, Headquarters Company, and Sergeant Ed. Jenkins of Company A, 167th Infantry.

Terrell slept a considerable part of the way to Birmingham, it was said. In his attempt to escape capture, he had failed to sleep much since the shooting Saturday night on the Mt. Meigs road, when Mr. Wilson was mortally wounded and Deputy Sheriff Joe Partin received a bullet wound in the arm. The noise of the crowds in the streets Monday night kept him awake with fright, he told the officers on the train.

No fatalities had resulted Tuesday night from injuries received by persons in accidents while the search for Terrell was in progress or during the shooting which broke out on the streets Monday night following the imprisonment of the negro. The condition of James W. Prescott, 698 Cherry street, who was accidentally shot while aiding in the search near Snowdoun early Monday morning, was reported as still serious.

Edward Pearl, a negro who was found wounded on the sidewalk on North Lawrence street a short distance from Dexter avenue Monday night, was said to be in a critical condition with little chance for recovery.

Terrell was lodged in the Jefferson county jail upon reaching Birmingham. He will probably not be returned to Montgomery until his trial is set. The negro was carried to the depot here in a heavy truck and was practically obscured from view enroute from the jail to the station.

Detachments of local companies of the Alabama National Guard, members of the sheriff's force, state law enforcement officers under the direction of Chief L. L. Phillips, and city policemen were on duty at the jail Monday night to prevent the possibility of attempts of violence. The noisy groups were dispersed from the vicinity of the jail before midnight, however, and no further trouble was encountered.

Shooting was started by persons in the crowds near Washington avenue and Lawrence street after fremen had been summoned to the scene in an effor. to clear the streets by the use of water. One person was injured by a bullet and others narrowly escaped. The demonstration resulted in three men being locked up in the county jail. The crowd soon began to grow thin and in a short while only a handful of spectators remained.

Warrants were sworn out in the court of common pleas Tuesday against two men charged with having concealed weapons and one charged with using firearms as a result of the disturbance on the streets.

There was virtually no evidence of excitement Tuesday. The crowds that had steadfastly lingered about the jail since the shooting of Saturday night, were missing. A few bullet marks on a tree near the corner of Washington and Lawrence formed the principal reminder of what had transpired the night before. The streets in the neighborhood of the jail were occupied by fewer automobiles. In reality it was a normal scene that greeted the eye that was turned in the direction of the county prison.

In the office at the county jail the same scene of calm appeared. There were no incessant inquiries, there was no jam of visitors, the telephone bell received a long rest between calls.

The funeral of Mr. Wilson was held Tuesday afternoon from the home of his sister, Mrs. H. C. McCree, on South Decatur street. Interment was in Greenwood.

PASTOR IS WOUNDED IN RACE CLASH

Chicago Defender

Fearless Clergyman Is Target for White Mob Members in Montgomery Streets

10/14/22

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 13.—The Rev. Dr. A. J. Stokes, pastor of the First Baptist church here and the treasurer of the National Baptist convention, of which the late Dr. E. C. Morris was president, was shot in the head by a member of the bloodthirsty mob that bore down on the county jail last week in an effort to rob the law of its quarry, Joe Terrell, held in connection with the killing of George Wilson (white), county game warden.

Stopped at the jail by the points of state militia bayonets and the hose of the local fire department, the infuriated mob turned itself loose on the city and spread terror among the peaceful inhabitants who chanced to be out. Street cars were stopped, stores, theaters and meeting houses were entered by the mad crowd, bent on avenging the death of the game warden, who, it is claimed, was under the influence of moonshine when slain.

To Pacify Rowdy

Hearing of the precarious state of affairs, Dr. Stokes, one of the city's most respected and venerated citizens, decided to leave his home in an effort to pacify the rowdy of both races. Dr. Stokes is 70 years old.

After having expressed his intention of getting in touch with white leaders in the town in an effort to have the racial clash averted, he left his home and walked hurriedly downtown. According to his wife, he had been told over the telephone that the white mob was coming toward the Race neighborhood. As he walked away from his house to one of the main streets of the city, a shot was fired from a crowd of white hoodlums who had assembled on a corner. It struck the aged minister in the head and he was later picked up in a critical condition and rushed to a hospital. His condition was announced as being very serious.

White citizens of the town who had associated with Dr. Stokes in his various works for both races in the city were extremely solicitous about the probable outcome of the aged divine's injury after the occurrence of the unfortunate incident.

No Warning

Witnesses of the shooting declare that the minister was fired upon without the least word of warning. The gunman has not been captured.

During a previous racial outbreak in the city about 200 people barricaded themselves within the walls of the First Baptist church, charge of the Rev. Stokes. Opinion here is divided as to whether the whites remembered this and made a point of "getting" the preacher, or just shot him because they were shooting everybody who was not white. Some time ago, it is reported, threats were sent to the pastor. These threats referred to the use of his church as a harbor for refugees from white wrath. He paid no attention to them.

The Rev. Stokes has a son, Dr. Hugo Stokes, who is a prominent physician in Milwaukee, Wis.

NEGRO WOMAN FOUND DEAD; WHITE MAN IS SERIOUSLY INJURED

Montgomery Advertiser
10/23/22

(Associated Press) Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 22.—Louise Carter, a negro woman, was found dead, and Julius Silverberg, a young white man, was found in an unconscious condition in a local alley this morning.

The negro woman's brains had been dashed out by a blow on her head, in-

1269

vestigating officers stated, and Silverberg was found near her.

He had been robbed, officers stated.

Silverberg tonight was unable to throw any light upon the case. Coroner Russum will make an investigation of the affair tomorrow.

Julius Silverberg formerly lived in Montgomery. He is a telegraph operator and moved to Birmingham several years ago.

SANSOM'S MURDERER ARRESTED IN MOBILE, OFFICERS ADVISED

State law enforcement officers detailed for duty in Mobile county, stated in a report received Thursday by L. L. Phillips, chief of the law enforcement department, that they have arrested a man in Mobile county whom they suspect is the murderer of Police Officer Albert Sansom, of Montgomery. Officer Sansom was shot and almost instantly killed on Thursday night of last week, by a negro man, while the officer was in the performance of his duty. Jim Glenn, negro, is charged with the crime, and a relentless search has been made for him night and day since the tragedy occurred.

It has been persistently reported that Glenn who disappeared after the crime, has been seen in and near Mobile, and that he was in hiding there, facts which render the arrest of the suspect in Mobile of more than ordinary significance. Chief Phillips has already taken steps to establish the identity of the suspect, who it is understood is being held in the Mobile county jail. Announcement of the arrest of the suspected murderer of the Montgomery officer was contained in a report by the law enforcement officers of the raiding of two stills in Mobile county, in cooperation with the sheriffs forces.

NEGRO SHOOTS POSSE MEMBER AND ESCAPES

Montgomery Advertiser

Scour Section Around Thomasville For Henry Thomas Sunday Night

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 26—

THOMASVILLE, ALA., Nov. 26—Posses tonight were searching the country in the vicinity of Pine Hill for Henry Thomas, negro, who shot and killed Robert McConnell, a Grove Hill contractor, in Pine Hill Saturday night. Thomas was located two miles from Pine Hill today, but escaped his pursuers after he had shot and severely wounded Walter Morgan, a posseman. 11-27-22

Reports said that when the posse surrounded Thomas in his place of hiding he was ordered to surrender, but refused to comply with the command. Several shots were later fired in the direction of the negro and he fell forward. Mr. Morgan approached the negro, who suddenly fired three shots which penetrated Morgan's abdomen. Thomas evidently had feigned serious injury, for he leaped to his feet and fled after shooting Morgan However, it is considered possible that he was wounded slightly.

Mr. Morgan was removed to a Selma hospital late this afternoon for surgical treatment. His condition is reported serious.

Sam Williams, a negro suspected of being a pal of Thomas, is also in a Selma hospital for treatment. He received serious gunshot wounds when he made an effort to escape officers this morning. Reports were to the effect that Williams was suspected of furnishing a horse for Thomas to make his getaway after the shooting of McConnell.

Mr. McConnell was shot while he was perparing to board a train in Pine Hill for his home in Grove Hill Saturday night. Details of what led up to the shooting of McConnell by the Thomas negro were not leatned. Mc Connell had been engaged in installing a planer at a lumber plant in Pine Hill and Thomas was said to have been employed by him. Thomas fled during the excitement that was created by the shooting.

Thomas, according to reports, is believed to have gone by his home and changed clothes following the shooting . A posse of citizens was formed immediately after the shooting became generally known and search for the negro was started. The posse surpised Thomas at a place where he had concealed himself about two miles from Pine Hill. It was here that Morgan was wounded by the negro.

Search for Thomas was still under way late tonight and it was believed that the alleged murderer may be captured during the night.

The funeral of MMr. McConnell will be held Monday afternoon, following the arrival of his father and four brothers who live at Rayville, Louisiana.

Pine Hill is five miles north of Thomasville.

BIRMINGHAM NEGRO IS HELD IN JULIUS SILVERBERG CASE

Montgomery Advertiser

10/28/22

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 27.—Willie Perkins Lewis, 19, negro is under arrest in connection with the slaying of Louise Carter, negro, and the serious injury to Julius Silverberg, 20, who was assaulted Saturday night in Sixth Alley.

According to investigators, Lewis was reported to have been seen with the Carter woman on Eighteenth street near the entranc of the alley a few minutes before the killing and attack upon the man.

Silverberg who has shown some improvement told detectives that he believes he could recognize his assailant if brought before him.

The attack Saturday night is one of a series of similar attacks which have baffled the police during the past year

TERRELL ARRAIGNED FOR ALLEGED MURDER OF DEPUTY SHERIFF

Montgomery Advertiser

Joe Terrell, negro accused of the murder of George Wilson, deputy sheriff and game warden of Montgomery county who was killed recently, was arraigned in the circuit court before Judge Walter B. Jones, Wednesday together with four other capital cases, all of which are on the docket to come up for trial December 4. Terrell, as did all of the other four defendants in the capital cases, entered a plea of not guilty. 11-23-22

It will be recalled that following the gathering of a large crowd around the county jail on the night of October 2, when Terrell was incarcerated, he was removed to the Jefferson county jail for safe-keeping. It was of course necessary to bring him back to Montgomery in order to arraign him for trial. It is not known exactly when Terrell was brought back to this city, but it is rumored that he was here for several days prior to his arraignment. Officials refused to state as to when he was returned and also as to whether or not he is still in the Montgomery county jail, but information from reliable sources is to the effect that he was taken back to Jefferson county following his arraignment. Montgomery, Ala.

The other capital cases on the docket for this term of the circuit court are those of Grover L. McCall, white man accused of the murder of Ben Wright, white; Will Hollis, negro, charged with the murder of another negro; Robert Collier, negro, charged with having killed another negro, and Louis Motley, negro charged with assault.

A special venire of 100 jurors was chosen Wednesday to try the capital cases.

JUDGE WALTER JONES URGES IMPORTANCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Montgomery Advertiser

Stress Laid on Necessity of Respecting Authority in Charge to Grand Jury by Montgomery Jurist

11-7-22

Judge Walter B. Jones, of the Montgomery county circuit court, in his charge to the county grand jury when it convened Monday morning, especially stressed the importance of proper enforcement of the law on the part of its officers and of proper respect for the law on the part of citizens. The greater part of Judge Jones' charge was devoted to condemning the disturbance which took place around the county jail on the night of October 2, at the time of the arrest of Joe Terrell, alleged negro murderer of George Wilson, deputy sheriff and game warden of Montgomery county.

Judge Jones requested the grand jury to make every effort possible, and to leave no stone unturned, to indict anyone who may have violated the laws of the state on that night. He stated that the Alabama state laws on that subject were very complete and comprehensive and were frequently adopted by other states, being generally recognized as the best of any state in the union.

In his charge Judge Jones also touched upon the violations of the law against carrying concealed weapon and stated that it was not necessary to carry a pistol in Montgomery. Carrying of concealed weapons results in a large number of homicidal case which otherwise would not have occurred, he said.

Offenses against election laws were discussed by Judge Jones in his charge. He termed voting a privilege and not an inherent right such as rights of freedom of speech and worship, and said that the greatest step ever taken toward the improvement of the evils which curse elections and primaries, and not infrequently debase great bodies of voters, was the adoption of the Constitution of 1901, which seeks to confine the privilege of voting to the virtuous and intelligent only.

In concluding his charge, Judge Jones spoke of obedience and respect for the law. He said that officers, in discharging their duty in enforcement of the law, had neglected to do one vital thing, to preach and urge the obedience of the law. He stated that American children, instead of being taught to look upon policemen as their protectors and upon the law in the light of a safeguard, had been taught to fear the officers of the law. Judge Jones said that the greatest thing that could happen in aid of law enforcement is the fuller recognition of the fact that it is just as much the duty of the citizen to obey the law as it is for the officer to enforce the law.

"The citizen who shouts for law enforcement from the house-top until he is weary and hoarse and then descends to the cellar to violate the law little appreciates the inconsistency of his attitude," said Judge Jones.

Judge Jones concluded his charge by saying, "Gentlemen, let us regard our laws in the light of safeguards and do all in our power to make their enforcement easier because we obey and respect them."

The grand jury is composed of Leo Klein, foreman; P. E. McAllister, A. B. Meyer, Murray Booth, R. L. Bayne, J. C. Walter Jr., R. C. Whatley, G. F. Wingard, William G. Myrick, J. W. Sellers, A. A. Ross, C. E. Weisenberg, Thomas Wingard, M. C. Stokes, Jim D. Collier, H. S. Egge, Hugh Meehan and Robert Shelman.

Discussing the disturbances around the county jail on the night of October 2 Judge Jones said in part:

"I also desire to specially call your attention to the disturbance which took place around the county jail on the night of October 2, last, and to urge with all the earnestness I possess that you make a thorough and careful investigation of the events which took place there that night. I sincerely trust that you will make every effort possible, and leave no stone unturned, to indict any who may have violated the laws of Alabama on that occasion.

"I doubt seriously if that vast throng of people who gathered around the county jail on the night of October 2 could properly be called a 'mob,' for the great majority of them were mere on-lookers and curiosity seekers, who were there without intent or desire to violate the law. And yet I can not lose sight of the fact that there were men in that gathering who, in order to kill a prisoner confined therein and awaiting trial, were willing to violate the laws of the state of Alabama, willing to strike down the law and its officers; who were willing if necessary to tear down the jail, and who did actually defy the civil and military authorities of their own state.

"In my humble judgment the action of some of the members of that unlawful assemblage have brought disgrace upon our city and county and have given the enemies of Montgomery, and our city is not without them, fresh material to use in their criticisms of us. That assemblage did a lot of harm, and no good. Its actions caused the state of Alabama to spend several hundred dollars, hampered the sheriff and his deputies in the performance of their duties, and endangered the lives of many citizens.

"I regret, too, to have to believe that there are people in Montgomery who are so foolish as to think that they, or any considerable number of them, could have gotten into the Montgomery county jail and taken a prisoner away from there that night. You and I know what would have happened if that jail had been stormed. Those officers, both civil and military, were there and in the performance of their swornduties were defending not merely a negro prisoner charged with a grave crime, but in defending that jail they were also upholding and defending the majesty of the law, and were doing it in the name of and by the authority of the people of Alabama and the county of Montgomery.

"The people of Montgomery should be proud of their officers ,and they should have a feeling of great admiration and respect for the national guard. They should encourage young men to enlist in it and should do all in their power to build it up. It is entitled to and should receive the loyal support of every citizen."

ARKANSAN IS KILLED WHEN FIRING ON MOB

3/21/22

Interfered When Auto Party Kidnaped Old Man.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Ark., March 20.—A killing of an unusual nature took place here this evening about 5 o'clock. It is said that two cars of men, about five in each car, whose names and place of residence have not yet been learned, drove up to a residence in the southern part of town, where an old white man, who stands indicted on a charge involving a negro woman, happened to be and took him in one of the cars.

Walter Gibbs, who lived at this place, when he saw what was done, got his shotgun and fired twice at the automobile party and then the shots began coming the other way fast and he fell dead.

Gibbs was no relation of the old man who was spirited away, but had the reputation of a man who did not work.

Nothing has been heard from the cars since the affray, but the party went south of town. It is said that the occupants did not live here, but this has not yet been confirmed.

The old man had not been returned to his home at a late hour tonight and residents are unable to learn what the mob did to him.

A number of the men in the two cars were said to have been masked and efforts to ascertain who they are have been futile. No one here is able to give a description of the cars in which they were riding.

The young man slain came here a short time ago from Pike County. He was about 21 and had been married but a short time.

TALK OF LYNCHING

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

One Man Released, Another Held for Killing at Jonesboro.

JONESBORO, Ark., Aug. 1.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of A. G. Johnson, who was assassinated Sunday night at the Pierce Williams basket factory, released Clarence Browning, but are holding Jim Pyles for further investigation. The jury will meet again Wednesday night to hear further evidence. 8-2-22

The sentiment here is very strong against Pyles and there has been much talk of a lynching, but the more conservative are against such a move. Sheriff Walter Johnson says he will protect the prisoner at all hazards. Johnson was buried late yesterday afternoon at Oaklawn Cemetery.

Rev. Andrew Stokes Seriously Wounded While Playing Role Of Pacificator.--Races At Montgomery Clash Following Lynching Of Negro.---Jail Guards Targets For Bullets From Mob Members.--Negro Districts Are Invaded and Many Indignities Directed At Peaceable Citizens.

Special to The News. East Tennessee News

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 3.—Rev. Andrew J. Stokes, pastor of the local Mt. Zion Baptist church and nationally known as a leader in the Baptist denomination, was among the score of colored people who were killed and wounded as the result of a clash between the white and colored after John Brown, peaceable Negro citizen, had been taken from his home by a mob and lfnched. Brown was employed as a fireman on the L. and N. railroad, and was accused of aiding in the escape of Joe Terrell, Nego, who was being sought on the charge of killing George Wilson, the county game warden.

10-5-22 Knoxville, Tenn.

Mob Terrorizes Negro Citizens.

The killing of the game warden by Terrell occurred Saturday morning, when the warden became abusive in an effort to gain information from the Negro concerning the whereabouts of Will Glenn, who had killed a policeman on Thursday night. Terrell made good his escape and is reported to have boarded the engine on which John Brown was the fireman. When Brown returned to his home last night, he had just retired when a mob of whites stormed his house securely bound Brown and while he lay in the floor with ihs hands tied, struck Mrs. Brown several times and when pretty little Thelma Brown, the five years of age daughter ran to her mother, she too was grossly maltreated. Brown was then taken from his home to a nearby tree and his body was riddled with bullets.

As the news of the depredations of the mob spread, great alarms was evidenced in the Negro quarters of the city and the business places operated by colored men were closed early in the day. The Pekin theatre, located in the Negro business district was among the number of business paces closing down.

Minister In Role of Pacificator.

The Reverend A. J. Stokes, who is a native of Montgomery, influential leader, wealthy land owner and pastor of one of the leading churches in the city hurriedly walked down town after having expressed his intention of getting in touch with white leaders in a hopes to have the racial clash averted. According to his wife he had been told over the phone that the white mob was coming toward the colored neighborhood. As he walked out of his home to one of the main streets of the city, a shot was fired from a crowd of white hoodlums who had assembled on a corner, struck the aged minister in the head and he was later picked up in a critical condition and rushed to a hospital. His condition is anonunced as serious.

Fire On Jail Guards.

The sheriff and his deputies captured Terrell in the outskirts of the county and as the news spread of the capture, the blood-thirsty mob members appeared more determined to storm the jail and slay another Negro. The sheriff was determined to protect his prisoner, however, and he called upon several citizens to assist in guarding the jail. The mob stood at a distance and peppered the guards with bullets. The fire department was called out and ordered to turn a stream of water on the mob in an effort disperse the crowd.

Scores of whites and Negroes are among the dead and wounded as the firing from both sides as the races clashed resulted in many being wounded. The reports sent into headquarters were repeatedly made during the day and night. Street cars were stopped and Negro men and women were assaulted by white mobs.

The state militia was hurried to the scene and the situation is under control. Terrell was rushed to the county jail at Birmingham for safe-keeping.

BOY OF 17 IS KILLED FLEEING FROM POSSE

Commercial Appeal

Runs Auto Into Fence—Companion Surrenders.

Memphis Tenn.

10/18/22

HARRISON, Ark., Oct. 17.—George Baker of Bristow, Okla., was instantly killed near Omana, Ark., about 12 o'clock last night when he attempted to escape a posse and ran a car, said to be stolen, into a rail fence. Roy Long, his companion, driving a Ford roadster which officers say was stolen at Bristow, surrendered, but Baker, accused of stealing a Ford car of a Harrison druggist earlier in the night, tried to escape and lost control of the car. His head was practically severed in the accident.

Theft of the Harrison car was discovered and the sheriff telephoned to Hollister, Mo., officials, who drove to Omaha and overtook the men. Baker was 17 years old, a son of W. O. Baker, farmer of Bristow, Okla. Long is 16 years of age and has a father living at Protem, Mo. He is held in jail here.

Sheriff Johnson of Boone County was advised by wire this afternoon that William O. Baker will arrive here at noon tomorrow from Bristow, Okla., to claim the body of his son, George Baker, who was killed last night on the Harrison-Springfield Highway near Omaha while trying to evade officers in a stolen automobile.

MEMPHIS REPORTER ADVISED TO LEAVE TOWN BY JUDGE

9/28/22

The Atlanta Constitution

Marion, Ark., September 27.—With five venires exhausted and still only 11 men in the jury box to hear the evidence against Hugh Borland, striking railroad shopman, charged with murder in connection with the killing of two negro employes of the Rock Island road at Hulbert Ark., last August, a new venire of 15 men was ordered to report in court tomorrow morning. 9-28-22.

Judge R. E. L. Johnson ordered a Memphis newspaper man from the court room on account of published statements alleged to have reflected on the methods used in selecting the jury.

Judge Johnson advised him "as a matter of his own safety to leave Marion." which he did.

SECOND DEATH FROM BAD NEGRO'S SHOTS

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

MARKED TREE, ARK., Dec. 7.—Louis Finley, 25, died today from wounds received yesterday when I. H. Phillips, 55, was shot and killed by Mack Key, negro, who had been surrounded by a posse, following an attack on a deputy sheriff. 12-8-22

Key, who, after escaping from the deputy sheriff, barricaded himself in a barn from which he opened fire on the posse, killing Phillips and fatally wounding Finley. The negro evaded the posse, and although posses have searched the surrounding country with bloodhounds, no trace of him has been

SYRIAN FARMER GIVES SELF UP, AT KENNETH

Commercial Appeal

Spirited Away to Avoid Mob Violence.

Memphis Tenn.

12/27/22

LEACHVILLE, Ark., Dec. 26.—Frank Joseph, Syrian farmer, who, according to officers, shot and killed Myrtle Hamlett, 18 years old, yesterday when he became angered when the young woman is said to have refused his attentions, surrendered to officers at Kennett, Mo., late last night, according to a telegram received by local officers today. Deputies were sent from Leachville to Kennett, about 18 miles, and Joseph was removed to an unknown destination to prevent mob violence.

Following the shooting Joseph escaped and several posses were quickly organized and started in pursuit. It is expected that he will be returned here this afternoon.

Considerable indignation was aroused by the killing and threats of summary punishment were heard.

Joseph, who was several years older than Miss Hamlett, had been visiting the young woman for some time. According to officers, he called on the young woman last night and attempted to pursuade her to marry him, and when she is said to have refused, he fired the shot which resulted in her death almost instantly.

The body of Miss Hamlett was buried this afternoon in Silverdale cemetery on the state line north of town.

NEGRO KILLS ONE MAN, ANOTHER BADLY SHOT

Commercial Appeal

Lynching Feared If Marked Tree Black Caught.

12-7-22

SECOND VICTIM MAY DIE

Prominent Poinsett Planter Slain and Young Farmer Probably Fatally Wounded When Cornered Negro Opens Fire on Posse.

MARKED TREE, Ark., Dec. 6.—Cornered in a barn near here this evening after he had fired at an officer who sought to arrest him, Mack Key, negro, shot and killed Izy Phillips, 55, probably fatally wounded Louis Finley, 25, and literally shot his way through a posse which had surrounded his refuge.

Although probably 100 men are scouring the woods in this section with bloodhounds, the negro had not been caught at a late hour tonight. If he is caught, as the posses confidently expect, every indication is that summary justice will be dealt out by the enraged citizens.

Finley Shot In Neck.

When the last posse of 20 men joined the pursuit this evening they carried a plentiful supply of rope.

Phillips was killed instantly by one of the fusillade of bullets the negro fired from the barn, and Finley, a young married man, was shot through the neck. He was completely paralyzed and Dr. G. E. Paullus, who was with the posse, declared he could live only a few hours.

The trouble with the negro started about 6 o'clock this evening when City Marshal Herman Dent, who is also a deputy sheriff, went to Key's home, about three miles from here, to arrest him on a warrant sworn out by Key's wife, charging that he beat her. Key was standing in the door and Mr. Dent stopped in the yard and read the warrant to him. After the deputy had read the warrant Key exclaimed: "I'll be damned if I'll be arrested."

With this he pulled his revolver and fired two or three shots at Dent.

Negro Wades River.

Whirling, he ran out the back door of his house, closely followed by Dent and three or four others who had been attracted by the shots. The Little River runs directly back of Key's house and the negro easily waded it, making a zigzag path as he fled. Dent fired several shots at him, but the negro's zigzagging saved him injury.

The chase lasted for a mile and a half, when the negro darted into a barn on the farm of Izy Phillips. By this time many men had joined the officer and Mr. Phillips and his 17-year-old son came out of their house nearby to aid in the capture of the negro.

Suddenly Key opened fire through a crack in the barn and Phillips fell dead. A moment later Finley dropped with a bullet through his neck. Key emerged from the barn with his pistol barking as fast as he could pull the trigger. He headed back over the course he had taken and started for Marked Tree. When last seen he was running up the road toward this place.

All Roads Guarded.

His chance of escape is to catch a train here, and a close watch is being kept. Authorities at Lepanto have also been notified and are on the lookout. One other way of evading the posses remains if the negro can slip through town and reach Cahill Bend

Lynchings—1922
Side Lights

1256

Canada vs. North Carolina

1256

NORTH CAROLINA'S SHAME

Pittsburgh Pa. American
2/24/22

For the second time Canadian authorities have refused to return Matthew Bullock to North Carolina where he is wanted in connection with the Norlina riots of last year. Canada has stoutly refused to become a party to a lynching which is feared would happen in the event Bullock was returned.

The action of Canadian authorities is altogether justified by experience. Canada's sympathy for Bullock was no doubt, primarily aroused by the fate that befell his brother who was lynched in connection with this same affair. Other lynchings have also happened in North Carolina and thus the Tar Heel state, disgraced by her record of barbarism, is regarded as a territory made up of semi-savages—a region unsafe for an accused man to be.

The shame is not only on the heads of those who actually committed the crime against Bullock's brother, but the infamy of the deed rests as well upon the heads of every white person who inhabits the state. It has been well said by one editor of a prominent white daily, that "not only was a Negro hanged following the Norlina outbreak, but at one and the same time the good name of the state perished by the rope."

Canada's opinion of North Carolina is doubtless her opinion of other Southern states where lynchings frequently happen. We do not suppose that even the South would go so far as to say it is not concerned with what Canadians think of their section of this country. It is reasonable to suppose that they would gladly alter such an unfavorable opinion and win back whatever of respect and admiration Canada once held. Arguments will avail the South little in this direction. All the argument in the world will count for little as long as the arguing party continues to violate all human and constitutional laws — dealing with men accused of crime as only becomes a lawless and barbarious people.

This much the South can do to prove to their Northern neighbors where they stand on the question of lawlessness. The Dyer anti-lynching bill is resting in the Senate soon to come up for consideration. Let the South urge its representatives in the Upper House to support the measure to stamp out this evil. Let the Senators of North Carolina go all the way in supporting the measure to rid America of its darkest blot, and by so doing the Tar Heel State will make a mighty step toward regaining their "lost paradise" in the estimation of their Northern neighbors.

Canadian Authorities Stand Firm On Refuse To Return Bullock To U. S.-Fear Lynching

Pittsburgh American Pa.

North Carolina Fugitive Re-Arrested On U. S. Extradition Warrant. Judge Decrees Evidence Insufficient

2/24/22

HAMILTON, ONT., Feb. 24.—Extradition of Matthew Bullock, to the United States to attend trial in Norlina, North Carolina, on charges of attempted murder of Rabey Taylor during race riots there, was refused by County Judge Snider on the ground of insufficient evidence. Judge Snider decreed that witnesses must come here from Norlina to testify against Bullock.

Bullock recently won a fight against deportation to North Carolina, chiefly through the intercession of the race citizens of Toronto and the commission of immigration holding that his conduct had been good during his stay here.

Bullock was rearrested here on a United States extradition warrant. He was taken in custody as he was about to start work for a contractor by whom he had been employed prior to his first arrest. Judge Snider, however, refused to grant extradition papers on the strength of evidence before him.

"I have no announcement to make about the matter of Bullock's extradition from Canada," stated Governor Morrison, when his attention was called to the story from Hamilton, Ont., saying Judge Snider had refused to grant the extradition of Matthew Bullock, wanted in Warren County, in connection with race riots at Norlina, last year.

American
2/24/22

"Of course, the conduct of all foreign affairs is lodged in the United States Government and the state can have no communication for business with foreign countries. The matter of Bullock's extradition will be attended to through the office of the Secretary of State in Washington. I have perfect confidence that it will be attended to with high respect for the State of North Carolina.

"It is true that Bullock's brother was lynched, but it was done quickly and before the State authorities had any knowledge of approaching danger, an assault being made upon the jail of Warren County.

"Of course, everybody knows if Bullock is returned to North Carolina he will be protected and he is absolutely in no danger of being lynched.

"Lynchings never occur in North Carolina or other States where the authorities have knowledge of any danger. They occur only where the authorities are slipped up on and taken unawares."

BULLOCK IS CENTER OF NEW BATTLE

Chicago Defender
2/25/22

Fugitive in Canada Rearrested On Order of Secretary of State Hughes; Guarded

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 24.—Southern persecutors have pried Mathew Bullock, sought by North Carolina authorities of the United States on various charges, from his hiding place where he was sent after the Canadian government had decided that it would see that justice was done to the man. In the van of the renewed attempt to have the man returned to America and possible lynching is the American secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes. It is understood that the fugitive was rearrested at the instance of a letter written by Mr. Hughes, representing the American state department.

Switch Charges

Charges against Bullock have been juggled. It will be remembered that the original flurry of sentiment in connection with him presaged what was expected to be an international controversy of an extremely delicate nature. The creation of such a situation was thought to be unavoidable should the United States government place its influence in favor of the Southern American state. During the first hearings conducted in Canada this federal influence was withheld, but now that same interest has grown to such an extent that Bullock has been brought before the public eye again and placed in jail.

The first charge against the prisoner was inciting to riot. North Carolina authorities sent to return the man to the scene of the alleged crime in Norlina of that state, failed to provide guarantees that he would be given a fair trial or evidence to support the charge of inciting to riot. As a consequence they lost their case in the impartial Canadian courts. Now the charge has been changed and they are accusing Bullock of murder.

This accusation will be hard to prove, according to Controller F. F. Treleaven, who handled Bullock's case in the first instance and who has received many expressions of thanks from interested citizens of America and Canada for the masterful manner in which he defended his client. He is ready to go ahead again and has declared that the Southern officers have practically no chance to prove the charges they bring.

Canada Demands Proof

In any case Canada will demand that North Carolina send witnesses to Canada to testify against the accused man, the same as would be necessary had Bullock done wrong there. So far the United States has made no move toward dispatching such witnesses.

As a result of his rearrest, Bullock must remain in jail at least seven days. The hearing, which is to be held before Judge Snider, extraordinary magistrate, will be much like an inquest, evidence of the accused not being taken, but enough information being brought out to ascertain whether or not the man should stand trial.

Should Bullock be tried in the local courts and found guilty, Judge Snider announced that he would have 15 days in which to appeal, or, if he was discharged, to leave the country before he could be rearrested.

Much of the public sympathy which Bullock gained came as a result of the exemplary life he led in the dominion since he entered. The Canadian government would have returned him for breaking the immigration laws had he not meant so much in his community.

DEFINES TREATY RIGHTS IN NEGRO EXTRADITION

Fletcher Tells North Carolina Governor Bullock's Guilt Must Be Shown in Canadian Court.

New York Times 2/28/22

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Acting Secretary of State Fletcher sent a telegram today to Governor Cameron Morrison of North Carolina in reply to the telegram from that official declining to send witnesses to Hamilton, Ontario, in the case of Matthew Bullock, a negro, whom the North Carolina Governor has asked to have extradited from Canada on a charge of inciting a riot.

Secretary Fletcher pointed out in his message that under the extradition treatq between the United States and Great Britain, which likewise applies to Canada, persons may be extradited "only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the offense had there been committed."

The text of Secretary Fletcher's reply follows:

"You may desire to take into consideration that by treaty with Great Britain, which is applicable to Canada, it is provided thta extradition shall be granted 'only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had there been committed.'

"This, of course, raises a judicial question, and in contested cases State authorities not infrequently employ counsel in Canada, as do likewise Canadian authorities in the United States, where occasionaly extradition cases go so far the United States Supreme Court.

"The Consul at Hamilton reports that on Feb. 24 the prisoner was remanded until arch 3, 10 A. M. Judge stated there would be no further remand, and reiterated absolute necessity for oral testimony."

MATTHEW BULLOCK

Knoxville Tenn. 2/23/22

ARRESTED ON ANOTHER CHARGE

East Tenn. News

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 20.—Matthew Bullock who recently won a fight to prevent deportation from Canada into th ehands of American police for trial in Norlina, N. C., on charges of inciting to riot, was again arrested on a United States extradition warrant when he appeared on the streets today. Bullock was enroue to his work for a contractor by whom he had been employed piror to his previous arrest. The warrant was issued by County Judge Snyder on charges of the United States Department of State thatBullock attempted to murder Rabe Taylor, of Norlina, in connection with race riots. Bullock first was taken in custody here at the request of Norlina authorities and deportation proceedings begun on charges that the negro entered this country surreptiously and was an undesirable citizen. He fought removal to the United States, asserting tha he would share the same fate as a brother who was lynched in Nort hCarolina after rioting in which Matthews is alleged to have participated. The negro populaion of Toronto came to his rescue with a defense fund. As a result an examining board's order that he be deported was repealed by the commissioner of immigration, who caused Bullock's release on the ground that his conduct had been good during his stay in Canada.

N Y C TIMES

FEBRUARY 19, 1922

CALLS LYNCHINGS 'KILLING OF CRIMINAL'

North Carolina Tries to Prevent Them, Says Morrison in Bullock Case Statement.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18.—Reiterating earlier statements that if Matthew Bullock, a negro arrested yesterday at Hamilton, Ont., on an extradition warrant from the American State Department, was returned here to answer to a charge of attempted murder, every precaution would be taken to guarantee a fair trial to him, Governor Morrison today said:

"People in some sections of the country do not seem to understand that so-called lynchings in the South are nothing more than the killing of a criminal by the friends and frequently outraged relatives of the victim of the prisoner's crime."

County Judge Snider at Hamilton has refused to grant extradition until witnesses have been produced by North Carolina to testify to the charges against Bullock.

"Lynchings are never winked at by the authorities," Governor Morrison said in a statement, "and are always prevented where the authorities have any knowledge of the approach of danger and an opportunity to prevent it. What has come to be called lynching in the South is nothing but ordinary killings in other sections of the country. Because of the fact that some of our county sites are small villages with very small police forces and the jail is kept by one man, those who are bitterly aroused and seek vengeance are able to go to the jail and by some ruse or trick capture the jailer and take the sought criminal.

"This very rarely occurs and we have adopted a rule in this State now of bringing to the State prison in Raleigh for safe keeping criminals who have perpetrated crimes which in their nature outrage the community and might cause violence. So-called lynchings of this character are very rare. Most of these occurrences called lynchings happen before the officers apprehend the prisoner at all, and are nothing but murders committed by those who are outraged by the crime committed by the persons lynched. The officers know nothing of it until after it is over and have no way to prevent it.

"The sentiment against so-called lynchings in this State is pronounced and universal. We now have in the State Penitentiary a white man who led a mob in an assault upon three negro prisoners in the hands of the authorities. I recently refused a grant of Executive clemency to this prisoner. One of the three men sought by the mob, who was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to death in the electric chair, has been recently commuted to a sentence of life imprisonment on the recommendation of the Judge and solicitor who tried him."

SAFETY FOR NEGRO SOUGHT AS SLAYER

North Carolina Governor Declares There Will Be No Lynching.

NEW YORK HERALD

FEBRUARY 19, 1922

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18.—Reiterating earlier statements that if Matthew Bullock, a negro arrested yesterday at Hamilton, Ont., on an extradition warrant from the American State Department, was returned here to answer to a charge of attempted murder, every precaution would be taken to guarantee him a fair trial, Gov. Morrison to-day said:

"People in some sections of the country do not seem to understand that so-called lynchings in the South are nothing more than the killing of a criminal by the friends and frequently outraged relatives of the victim of the prisoner's crime."

The Governor expressed confidence that the State Department at Washington would act "with high respect for the State of North Carolina" in its efforts to bring about extradition. County Judge Snider at Hamilton has refused to grant extradition until witnesses have been produced by the State of North Carolina to testify to the charges against Bullock, which involve his alleged attempted murder of Rabey Trayler in connection with the Norlina race riots.

"Lynchings are never winked at by the authorities," Gov. Morrison said in a statement, "and are always prevented where the authorities have any knowledge of the approach of danger and an opportunity to prevent it. What has come to be called lynching in the south is nothing but ordinary killings in other sections of the country. Because of the fact that some of our county sites are small villages with very small police forces and the jail kept by one man, those who are bitterly aroused and seek vengeance are able to go to the jail and by some ruse or trick capture the jailor and take the sought criminal.

"This very rarely occurs and we have adopted a rule in this State now of bringing to the State Prison in Raleigh for safekeeping criminals who have perpetrated crimes which in their nature outrage the community and might cause violence. So-called lynchings of this character are very rare. Most of these occurrences called lynchings happen before the officers apprehend the prisoner at all, and are nothing but murders committed by those who are outraged by the crime committed by the persons lynched. The officers know nothing of it until after it is over and have no way to prevent it.

"The sentiment against so-called lynchings in this State is pronounced and universal We now have in the State penitentiary a white man who led a mob in an assault upon three negro prisoners in the hands of the authorities. I recently refused a grant of executive clemency to this prisoner. One of the three men sought by the mob who was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to death in the electric chair, has been recently commuted to a sentence of life imprisonment upon the recommendation of the judge and solicitor who tried him."

NO POSSIBILITY OF EXTRADITING BULLOCK

Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

3/3/22

Gov. Morrison Abandons Hope After Visiting Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Hope of obtaining the extradition at this time from Hamilton, Ontario, to North Carolina of Matthew Bullock, negro charged with attempted murder in connection with the Norlina riots, was understood to have been practically abandoned today by Gov. Morrison of that state, after a conference with Under Secretary Fletcher at the state department.

Gov. Morrison was accompanied to the department by Senators Simmons and Overman of his state and Mr. Fletcher was said to have reiterated to them what had been said on Feb. 25 in a message from the department to the governor at Raleigh that under the extradition treaty the United States was bound to observe the court procedure of Canada in all cases arising under the treaty.

The court at Hamilton has ruled that Bullock will not be returned to North Carolina unless sufficient evidence to warrant such a step is given by witnesses from that state, and it is the understanding here that if the witnesses do not appear by tomorrow, Bullock's release will be ordered.

Gov. Morrison reiterated today that he did not want to send witnesses to Ontario, and that if he did he had neither the authority nor the funds to do so. It was pointed out if Bullock, to be released tomorrow unless witnesses appear, it is too late to act now.

It was indicated, however, that the case would not be dropped permanently, as there was the possibility that Bullock might be held later in some other jurisdiction or some other development might arise which would warrant a fresh attempt at extradition.

CANADIAN JUDGE FREES NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO

Friends of Matthew Bullock Plan to Spend Defense Fund on Demonstration and Feast.

New York Times

3/4/22

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 3—County Judge Snider today released Matthew Bullock, American negro, who was held at the request of United States authorities for extradition to Norlina, N. C., where he is wanted on a charge of attempted murder. The Southern State refused to send witnesses to Canada to testify in extradition proceedings.

The Judge ruled when Bullock was rearrested two weeks ago that witnesses must be produced by North Carolina to establish a prima facie case against the negro. Governor Morrison of North Carolina refused to send witnesses here and the Judge held that affidavits submitted by the United States Consul were not sufficient proof of the prisoner's guilt.

The friends of Bullock planned to spend money raised in Toronto and other places as a defense fund on a big demonstration and feast in his honor.

Bullock's case has caused international attention. Norlina authorities failed to gain his extradition at a hearing several weeks ago, when they sought him on a charge of inciting to riot. Then they began proceedings on a charge of having attempted to murder Rabey Trayler in a race riot which ended in the lynching of Bullock's brother. Bullock declared he feared lynching, should he be returned to Norlina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—Governor Morrison of North Carolina, on being informed of the release today of Matthew Bullock, sent the following telegram to Acting Secretary of State Fletcher:

"Before you finally consent to the interpretation of the treaty with Great Britain, which embraces Canada, as made by Canadian authorities, I wish you to consider the serious consequences to the administration of justice in this country.

"There is no legislation, national or State, under which witnesses can be forced to go to a foreign country to testify. I do not think any can be constitutionally enacted. It would be both unwise and impossible to furnish oral testimony in Canada or other foreign countries. It could only be done through voluntary witnesses and of course they would be discredited to start with."

"NO DANGER"—GOV. MORRISON

Courier Journal 3/4/22

GOVERNOR MORRISON of North Carolina hastens to assure the people of the United States and Canada as a whole and Matthew Bullock in particular, that there are no grounds for the fears expressed—we might add almost universally—for the safety of Bullock while on the soil of North Carolina. He characterizes the reports that there would be an immediate lynching if this "suspect" were brought back for trial as "infamous slander of the state." Maybe so. Who knows, and further, what sane man would be willing to take the chance?

LYNCHINGS have occurred in North Carolina and the mob spirit is far from being squelched in that state. As a comeback the governor is quoted as having said: "I challenge the entire country to show any state that is doing more for the intellectual and moral development of the Colored Race. We are spending more money to educate them, to promote their health and make them efficient in industry than any state of like wealth and population in the Union. In that challenge I include New York, with its murderous gunmen—white and black—and Illinois, with its race riots. We have fewer 'bad niggers' or lawless whites than any four states in the Union."

NOTE THE WAY we are distinguished from the white moron class—"niggers"—note also the inference that we are getting exceptional educational advantages, and then turn to the annual educational report and find that the percentage of illiterates ten years and over is about 36, while there is only a slight difference between the voting strength of the white and the black man. There may never be another lynching in North Carolina, but the governor, as powerful as he is, and as willing to do the right thing as he appears to be, is not, even with the power vested in him, able to cope with adverse public sentiment.

AS THERE HAS SELDOM, if ever, been anyone punished for lynching, it seems evident that public sympathy is with the defiers of the law, and hence it is hard to believe that any local public officer, who, faithful to his oath of office, protected a prisoner and in giving such protection took the life of one of the lynchers, would not be retired promptly to private life at the expiration of his term of office. This self-protection at any cost accounts largely for the many instances of "overpowering the sheriff." Gov. Morrison undoubtedly means well and would give Bullock every protection within his power, but why take a chance on a man's life when proof positive hasn't been forthcoming of his absolute guilt?

Lynchings - 1922

Side Lights

1257

NEGRO FIGHTS EXTRADITION

New York Times
1/15/22

Fugitive in Canada Fears Lynching if Returned to North Carolina.

TORONTO, Jan. 14—Former Mayor T. L. Church, member of Parliament for Toronto, sent a telegram to Premier King today demanding that Matthew Bullock, a negro wanted in North Carolina on a charge of inciting to riot, be given a fair trial in the extradition proceedings now under way.

Bullock is in custody at Hamilton awaiting the outcome of the proceedings. The police report the negro is panic stricken at the prospect of return to the Carolina police, saying his brother was lynched and that he will suffer the same fate if taken back.

"I submit," said Mr. Church in the telegram, "that Bullock has proved his right to remain in Canada by his industry and good behavior since he came to Hamilton last March 7."

Mr. Church's telegram is looked upon in Canadian legal circles as a protest against possible repetition of the proceedings employed in the Harry Kendall Thaw extradition. Thaw, following his escape from an asylum in New York State, crossed into Canada. He was quietly returned to the United States under a section of the Immigration act which denies entry to Canada to persons who have been inmates of such institutions.

The telegram was sent following a meeting of negro residents of Toronto last night to protest against the extradition of Bullock.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Officials of the Immigration Department declared today that Matthew Bullock would not be "railroaded" out of Canada, and that he would have every legal opportunity under the Immigration act to avoid deportation.

Bullock already has been examined by immigration officers at Hamilton and his deportation ordered on the ground that he is an undesirable immigrant, it was said. But from this order of deportation Bullock still has an appeal to the Minister of Immigration, which acts as an automatic stay of deportation until the Minister's decision is announced.

CALLS FOR NEGRO'S RETURN BY CANADA

New York Times

North Carolina Seeks Extradition of Bullock, Who Fears It Means His Lynching.

1/14/22

HE WILL HAVE A HEARING

Dominion Authorities Declare the State Must Show Cause Before the Negro Is Sent Back.

JACKSON, N. C., Jan. 16.—Announcement was made at the office of Solicitor Midyette here today that the papers in the case of Matthew Bullock, a negro under arrest at Hamilton, Ontario, were sent to Governor Morrison tonight with a request that the Governor ask the State Department at Washington to arrange for extradition of the negro to North Carolina for trial on several charges growing out of the attack made on white men by negroes at the Norlina railway station on the night of Jan. 28, 1921. Bullock is alleged to have been the leader of the negroes.

Two young white men, named Taylor, were shot and dangerously wounded and an engineer was slightly injured. The trouble is said to have been the outgrowth of an argument Plummer Bullock, Matthew's brother, had with a clerk over the purchase of 10 cents worth of apples. Plummer Bullock, although not a member of the attacking party, and Alfred Williams were removed from Warren County jail on the night of Jan. 4 by masked men and lynched.

Following the shooting, Matthew Bullock escaped in an automobile. The other negroes were arrested and have been trier. One received a term of eight years in the State penitentiary and the others were given road sentences.

Will Give Bullock a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 16.—Matthew Bullock will not be handed over to the police of Norlina, N. C., at once. F. F. Treslevan, his counsel, was advised at Hamilton that Inspector Reynolds of the Dominion Department of Immigration had served Governor Ogilvie of the jail with a warrant directing that Bullock be held in Canada. American authorities must show that they have a bona fide charge against the man before he will be deported.

T. L. Church, Member of Parliament for North Toronto, has wired Premier King urging that Bullock be not sent out of the country under any clause of the Immigration act before he is given a trial under the extradition proceedings now under way.

When Harry Thaw crossed over into Quebec after breaking away from an asylum in New York State he was quietly taken back across the border under the Immigration act, which provided against a man who had been incarcerated in such an institution entering this country.

Bullock Case Stirs Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—In an editorial on the case of Matthew Bullock, which has aroused wide interest in Canada, the Toronto Globe says:

"Matthew Bullock is under arrest in Hamilton as a fugitive from justice in North Carolina, where, it is alleged, he took part in a race riot, during which a number of persons were shot, but none fatally. Following the riot, Bullock's brother—the young negro whose quarrel with a white grocer as to the quality of some apples sold to him seems to have been the first couse of the disturbance—was taken from jail by a mob and lynched.

Matthew Bullock, fearing the same fate, set out for the Northern States and ultimately for Canada. Admission was refused by the immigration officials in March last. Bullock crossed on the ice at Fort Erie, thereby breaking Canadian laws. Since that time he has been living and working in Hamilton, where, apparently, he has given no trouble to the police. He says he would rather spend a long time in a Canadian jail than go back to North Carolina, where, he asserts, he is almost certain to be lynched as his brother was.

"The crime with which Bullock is charged is an extraditable one. Under the treaty that provides for the exchange of persons charged with crime in Canada or the United States who cross the border tto evade the law, there is no doubt but all that Matthew Bullock is in Canada illegally, and that under normal circumstances he would have to be sent back to stand trial. That is the law.

"But behind the legal situation there is the ugly fact that Bullock's brother did not stand trial, but was strung up outside of the jail that failed to shelter him from the mob. This country would feel that it had not given Matthew Bullock a square deal if he were to be sent back to North Carolina under an extradition order only to meet a fate like that of his brother.

"Perhaps the best thing that can happen him at the moment is that he shall spend some time in a Canadian prison for breaking the immigration law, and that in the meanwhile the authorities at Washington, who are as much opposed to lynching as we in Canada are, shall secure from the State of North Carolina assurance that there is going to be no interference on the part of a mob with the orderly process of justice when Matthew Bullock is called upon to answer for any offenses he may have committed against the laws of his native land."

"PROVE THAT YOU WILL NOT LYNCH BULLOCK": CANADA

Chicago Defender

Demands That Washington Give Assurance Refugee Gets Fair Treatment

1/28/22

By F. E. Fox

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 27.—Assuming an aspect of international interest and concern, the case of Matthew Bullock, wanted in Warren Co., North Carolina, in connection with an alleged shooting affray on the night of Jan. 23, 1921, and held here on the technical charge of vagrancy, bids fair to establish a notable precedent in Canadian jurisprudence.

History of Case

Jan. 23, 1921, Bullock's 17-year-old brother quarreled with a white grocer in Norlina, North Carolina, over incorrect change given him when purchasing some apples. The quarrel precipitated a race riot in which several people were shot, but none fatally. Following the riot, young Bullock was taken from the jail by a mob and lynched.

Matthew Bullock, fearing that he would meet with the same fate if he remained, started North. Knowing Canada's reputation for freedom, justice and fair play, he sought admission, which the immigration officials refused. Bullock then entered Canadian territory by crossing on the ice at Fort Erie, thereby breaking Canadian law. Soon after his arrival in Hamilton he secured a job and had been peacefully living and working until his arrest.

Clean Out Town

The attitude of Southern white men can be summarized in a few words. "A Race man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect." And their actions certainly do not belie their words. Jails are no shelter when a Southern mob desires to wreak vengeance for some "alleged" wrong. As witness the incident which happened in a little town not far from Norlina.

When the mob, after lynching young Bullock, found that his brother escaped their clutches, they went to this town, drove all the Race inhabitants away, took two men, Bill Plummer and Alf Taylor, from the jail and lynched them. These two men knew nothing of the happening at Norlina, having been in jail for some trivial offense at the time of its occurrence.

Charge Inciting Riot

The charge placed against Bullock by the North Carolina authorities—inciting to riot—is extraditable if proven. But those authorities will certainly be compelled to prove their case to the Canadian officials. And the Canadian people desire that the Washington government secure assurance from the state of North Carolina that there will be no interference with the orderly process of justice if he is returned, as Canada feels that it could not be guilty of returning Bullock to North Carolina to be lynched.

But such assurance on their part, would have no legal value, and from all indications—that is, examples of other extraditions from Northern to Southern states—no moral value, as it would be voided immediately Bullock was in their possession. The vigorous fight waged by Southern congressmen against the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill is sufficient proof of their intention to continue to flout law and order.

Canada's Honor at Stake

Throughout the entire Dominion of Canada the people and press are wrought up by the case, and several influential dailies—most notably the Toronto Globe and the Hamilton Spectator—declare that the honor of Canada is at stake in this case.

The Globe has a copy of the Norlina Headlight, which gives a lengthy account of the racial clash of Jan. 23, but which fails to implicate Matthew Bullock in any way. Citizens of both races are rallying to his support. The Race citizens of Canada, especially those of Hamilton and Toronto, are backing Bullock en masse. Those of Hamilton, under the leadership of Rev. J. D. Howell, pastor of the St. Paul's A. M. E. church, have banded themselves together to make a strenuous fight for his life, and have engaged the law firm of Treleaven & Treleaven to act for him.

Mayor Raps Premier

Former Mayor T. L. Church of Toronto and now M. P. from North Toronto, has wired the premier that he will hold him personally responsible in the house of commons for the consequences that may be visited upon Bullock as a result of his deportation by the immigration authorities as the case should be left to the courts and public opinion. Public sentiment is greatly stirred and all the resources of British law will be invoked that Bullock may receive justice.

The New York Times in its issue of Jan. 18, in discussing the case, mentions that should the Canadian government in effect display a lack of confidence in the American courts, it would constitute an "international episode" of no little gravity. And that such an "affront" would be intolerable. It further mentions the celebrated Dred Scott case and calls attention to the fact that that case was not a precedent, and that Scott's freedom was not legal.

According to all the facts in this case, as compared to those in the Scott case, it was not only not a precedent, but is not even a case in point. Bullock, who was ordered deported by the immigration board sitting on his case, has taken an appeal to the minister of immigration.

1257

NEGRO WINS IN FIGHT AGAINST EXTRADITION

Montgomery Advertiser

North Carolina Negro Charged With Inciting to Riot Safe in Canada

Ala. 1/29/22

(Associated Press)

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—**Matthew Bullock, North Carolina negro, has won his fight to avoid deportation to the United States to face trial for inciting to riot.**

Announcement that the fugitive might remain in Canada was made tonight by Charles Stewart, minister of the interior and immigration.

After a cabinet meeting, Mr. Sewart said Bullock would be freed at once by the immigration authorities at Hamilton, Ontario, where he had been confined pending decision if the case.

After listening to Mr. Stewart's analysis of the legal points involved, the cabinet council ruled in Bullock's favor, basing its decision on the fact that he had proved an exemplary citizen of Ontario, even though he may have evaded the immigration laws in coming into the country.

It is not known here whether the North Carolina authorities plan to begin negotiations through the American department of state for Bulock's extradition.

FIGHT NOT ENDED

(Associated Press)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 26.—The state of North Carolina will insist that the administration at Washington demand the extradition of Matthew Bullock. Governor Cameron Morrison said tonight when advised that the negro had won his fight at Ottawa, against being returned here for trial on charges of inciting to riot.

The charges against the negro grew out of disorders at Norlina in January 1920, in which two men were wounded, and as a result of which Bullock's brother and another negro were taken from the Warren county jail and lynched. Bullock escaped to Canada, where he was arrested several weeks ago.

N Y C TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 2, 1922

Seek Another Negro in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ont., Thursday.—The police of Norlina, N. C., have requested the local authorities to apprehend another negro, Wilbert Perry, who is wanted at Oxford, near Norlina. The extradition of Matthew Bullock, who was recently released by order of the Dominion government, was sought on a charge of inciting to riot. The charge against Perry was not made public.

Canadians Shield Man From South

Chicago Defender

Toronto, Canada, Jan. 20.—Matthew Bullock, wanted in the United States on a charge of inciting riot at Norlina, N. C., is here awaiting the outcome of extradition proceedings.

A telegram to Premier King from former Mayor T. S. Church demands that the man be given a fair trial. In his message the mayor says: "I submit that Bullock has proved his right to remain in Canada by his industry and good behavior since he came to Hamilton last March 7." The telegram was sent following a protest meeting of our residents.

Bullock is in custody at Hamilton and according to the police is panic-stricken at the prospect of his return to the North Carolina authorities. He said his brother was lynched and that he will suffer the same fate if taken back. Officias of the immigration department at Ottawa have declared that Matthew Bullock will not be "railroaded" out of Canada and that he will be given every legal opportunity under the immigration act to avoid deportation. It is alleged Bullock has been examined by immigration officers at Hamilton and his deportation ordered on the grounds that he is an undesirable; but from this order he still has an appeal to the minister of immigration.

NOT INFORMED ON BULLOCK

New York Times

State Department Is Not Notified of Canada's Stand on Negro.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. State Department officials said today that they had not been officially informed of the decision of the Canadian authorities to allow Matthew Bullock, North Carolina negro, to remain in Canada.

Bullock is wanted in North Carolina for trial on charges of inciting to riot. Request for his extradition has been filed with the department by Governor Morrison of North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 27.—Papers for the extradition from Canada to the United States of Matthew Bullock, North Carolina negro, were returned by the State Department at Washington for correction, it was said here today by Governor Morrison. The Governor said the inaccuracy in the papers was slight and had been corrected.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE

JANUARY 17, 1922

CANADA AND OUR LYNCHINGS.

The Dominion of Canada is a free, law-abiding country where unpunished lynchings are unknown. It is customary for thinkers up there to speak with a curl of the lip about tolerated mob-murders in the United States. Is Canada bound to surrender to the United States a negro "wanted" by North Carolina when a sinister light is thrown on the refugee's chance of a fair trial by the fact that a mob has already slain his brother without any trial at all?

Historically, in our slave days, the escaping negro traveled by night with his eyes fixed on the North Star. Once in Canada he was safe. If he had been accused of any crime namable in a slave State he would not have been extradited. And historic sentiments pass down from one generation to another.

We can only guess what will happen to Matthew Bullock, accused of killing a white man in a fight at Norlina, N. C., and now held as a fugitive in Hamilton, Ontario. The Toronto Globe reports that the man is industrious, peaceful, and "says he would rather spend a long time in a Canadian jail than go back to North Carolina where he is almost certain to be lynched as his brother was." It declares that Bullock is in Canada illegally and that under normal circumstances he would have to be sent back to stand trial. But it adds:

Behind the legal situation there is the ugly fact that Bullock's brother did not stand trial, but was strung up outside the jail that failed to shelter him from the mob. This country would feel that it had not given Matthew Bullock a square deal if he were to be sent back to North Carolina under an extradition order only to meet a fate like that of his brother.

Most Americans outside the area where reason has been unhorsed by race prejudices appreciate this sentiment and participate in it. Possibly Canada will find a way out in the common obligation of powers requesting an extradition to show satisfactory prima facie evidence of the fugitive's guilt. This case would justify the utmost rigidity in the enforcement of such an obligation. One thing is sure: If the United States as a nation secures the extradition of this negro to North Carolina, the moral obligation to see that he gets a fair trial there is assumed as an international one, and yet this is something that under our form of government cannot possibly be guaranteed by Washington.

N Y C EVE WORLD

JANUARY 27, 1922

NEGRO WINS HIS FIGHT TO STAY IN CANADA

Bullock Feared Lynching if Taken Back to Home in North Carolina.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—Matthew Bullock, North Carolina Negro, has won his fight to avoid deportation to the United States to face trial for inciting to riot. He feared lynching if he returned.

Announcement that the fugitive might remain in Canada was made today by Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior and Immigration. Following a Cabinet meeting, Mr. Stewart said Bullock would be freed at once by the immigration authorities at Hamilton, Ont., where he had been confined pending decision of the case.

It is not known whether the North Carolina authorities plan to begin negotiations through the American State Department for Bullock's extradition.

North Carolina Will Insist That Bullock Be Returned.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 27.—The State of North Carolina will insist that the Administration at Washington demand the extradition of Matthew Bullock, that he mey be returned to the State to answer for his alleged crime, Gov. Morrison said to-day.

"If this man is not returned to North Carolina," declared the Governor, "the fault will lie with the Administration at Washington. If the Washington authorities fail in this, there is nothing else the State can do."

Gov. Morrison Scouts Danger of Bullock Lynching.

Commercial Appeal

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Reports that Matthew Bullock, negro who is fighting extradition from Canada, would be lynched if returned to Norlina, N. C., to face a charge of attempting murder today were characterized as "infamous slander of the state," by Gov. Cameron Morrison, who is in New York on official business.

"There is absolutely no danger of Bullock being lynched if returned to my state," said Gov. Morrison. "Nobody in North Carolina is lynched when the authorities have warning. Lynchings occur only when relatives and friends of outraged persons deal with offenders before officials can act. Negroes and whites receive the same treatment in such cases."

He declared that if Canada refused to honor the requisition of the state of North Carolina indorsed by Secretary of State Hughes, then he was "through" with the whole business. He could do no more, he said.

"The extradition of a person from Canada seems to me," the governor said, "under the treaty obligations as interpreted at Washington to be a petty judicial matter rather than one of high diplomacy."

Referring to reports that North Carolina was one of several states seeking to defeat the anti-lynching bill, Gov. Morrison said:

"I challenge the entire country to show any state that is doing more for the intellectual and moral development of the colored race than is my state. We are spending more money to educate them, to promote their health and make them efficient in industry than any state of like wealth and population in the nation.

"In that challenge I include New York, with its murderous gunmen—white and black—and Illinois with its race riots. We have fewer 'bad niggers' or lawless whites than any state of its size in the Union."

Would Make Havens for Criminals.

Commercial Appeal

If the Dominion of Canada refuses to turn over to the authorities of the state of North Carolina the negro, Matthew Bullock, for whom that state is seeking extradition on a charge of attempted murder, then the extradition treaty between this country and Canada might just as well be regarded as another scrap of paper. Should the dominion government accept the plea of the negro that he is in danger of being lynched it would do nothing less than accuse the state of North Carolina in advance of any proof to that effect of being in a state of lawlessness. This would be a direct insult to one of the integral parts of the American union, and it would have to be taken cognizance of by the national government.

The worst feature of any such action would be the invalidation of the existing extradition arrangements between Canada and this country. A treaty is just like a contract, it cannot be binding upon one party and not binding upon the other. If Canada violates it, then the United States does not have to respect it and the law enforcing authorities of both countries would be seriously handicapped without an arrangement to bring back criminals of each country who might escape into the other. There might be an excuse for Canada violating the treaty if some valid reason could be shown, but in order to do so the dominion must prejudge happenings and presuppose the commission of a crime. An attitude of such a sort would invalidate any and every arrangement that may exist between the nations of the world.

The Dominion of Canada should realize that it will suffer in equal measure with the United States if each country is made a haven of refuge for the criminals of the other. Law officers have a difficult time as it is in trying to control crime and no great country should deliberately put impediments in their path.

Defeating the Ends of Justice

Houston Post

The failure of the authorities in some states to protect prisoners from mob violence is hindering the practice of obtaining possession of prisoners through the processes of extradition in many cases, and mob violence is thus defeating the ends of justice, rather than serving them.

For instance, the governor of Kansas not long ago refused to honor an extradition warrant issued by the governor of Arkansas for the return of a negro, because it was feared the prisoner would be lynched if sent back home. The governor of North Carolina is now having difficulty in securing the return from Canada of a negro charged with inciting to riot, because Canadian authorities sympathize with the negro in his fear of being lynched.

That the negro's fears are well grounded is proven by the fact that his brother was hanged by a mob for the same offense. The negro fugitive naturally fears the same fate.

It is a poor commentary on American civilization when neighboring nations or sister States shelter criminals, rather than return them to run the risk of being denied their right of trial by jury. The failure of Canada to return prisoners for this cause is enough to humiliate every citizen who believes in the supremacy of law, but we are in no position to resent the action, when we recall that sixty-two persons were lynched in the country last year and 4096 have been done to death by mobs within the last thirty-five years.

Notoriety of this sort is bad for America. If it continues to spread, the people of other countries will be classifying the United States along with Russia, Mexico and Turkey, in respect to its ability to extend protection to citizens and to enforce the criminal laws impartially.

And as one of the unfortunate developments of this situation, criminals, who are really deserving of some punishment, are escaping because those among whom they take refuge fear if they return them the punishment will be too severe and illegally administered.

Lynchings - 1922
Side Lights

Canada vs. North Carolina

1258

For Over a Century the Arm of Mob Violence Has Been Breaking Its Bounds and Reaching Into Freer Lands to Jerk Its Victims Backward to Tree and Rope and Lust of the Fiend. From the Beginning Canada Has Figured as a Safe Refuge.

Chicago Defender 3/26/22

Lord Palmerston. Known as a picturesque old jurist—a man of sterling quality and unquestioned integrity. He became famous as the opponent of those Americans who sought to have slaves returned on legal grounds. This renowned English-Canadian outwitted the slavemasters at every turn.

From Andrews, Mentioned in This Story, to Bullock of Today, the Persecuted Have Sought and Found Comfort Among the Canadians

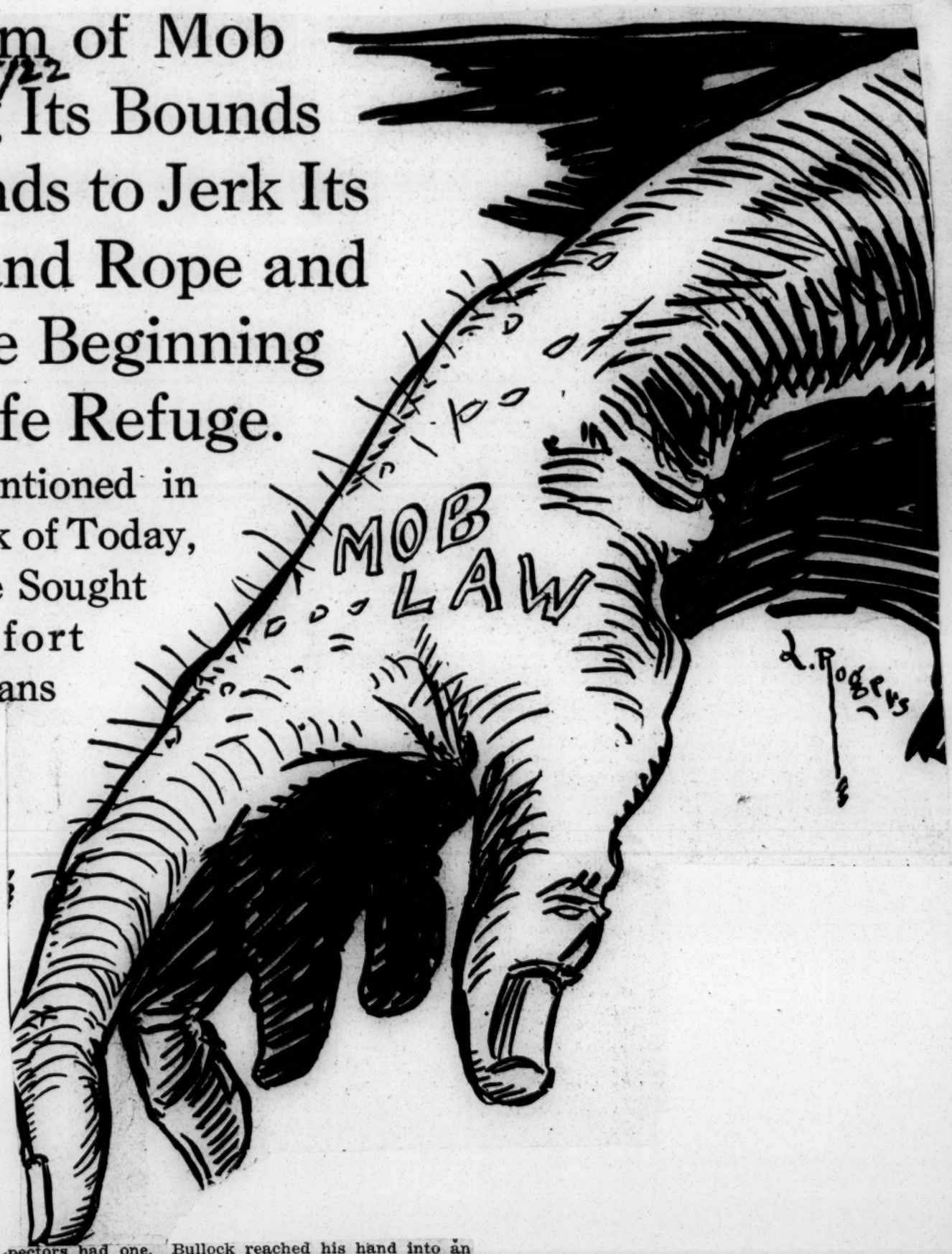
BULLOCK'S BIBLE

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT in the minds of the people south as well as north of the Mason and Dixon line as to the kind of justice that would be meted out to Matthew Bullock, accused of inciting race riots in Norlina, N. C., if the authorities of that town succeed in getting the Canadian immigration board to turn the accused over to their tender mercies and permit him to be taken back to a section of our country where contempt of law and order and mob rule hold full sway.

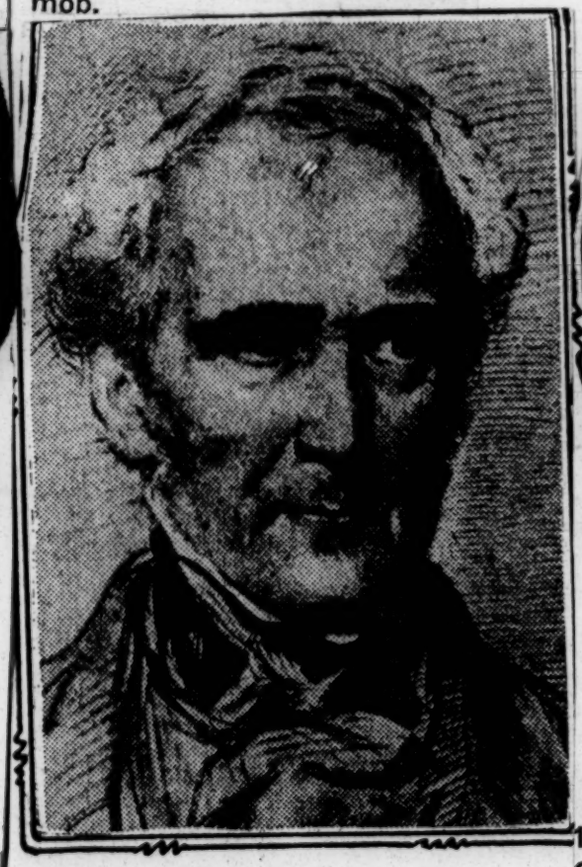
BULLOCK'S guilt or innocence is not the paramount question at this particular time. But the question is, What assurance have the Canadian authorities that the lyncher's rope will not be the fate of Bullock before the courts have been given a chance to pass on the case? The record in this and many other Southern one-horse towns justifies the belief that there is no such thing as fair play for either the innocent or guilty black man.

IN 1920 Gov. Albert Sleeper of Michigan granted a writ of extradition for the return of Grant Smith to Kentucky, where he was accused of robbery. Within five hours after he crossed the Kentucky border a mob of white men seized him and lynched him. The opinion of a large portion of the population of London, Ontario, as expressed in a resolution and sent to the provincial government, is that "if Bullock is compelled to return, the only way to prevent his death is for a regiment of state troops to accompany him from the moment he leaves the Canadian border and remain with him at the courthouse until his trial ends."

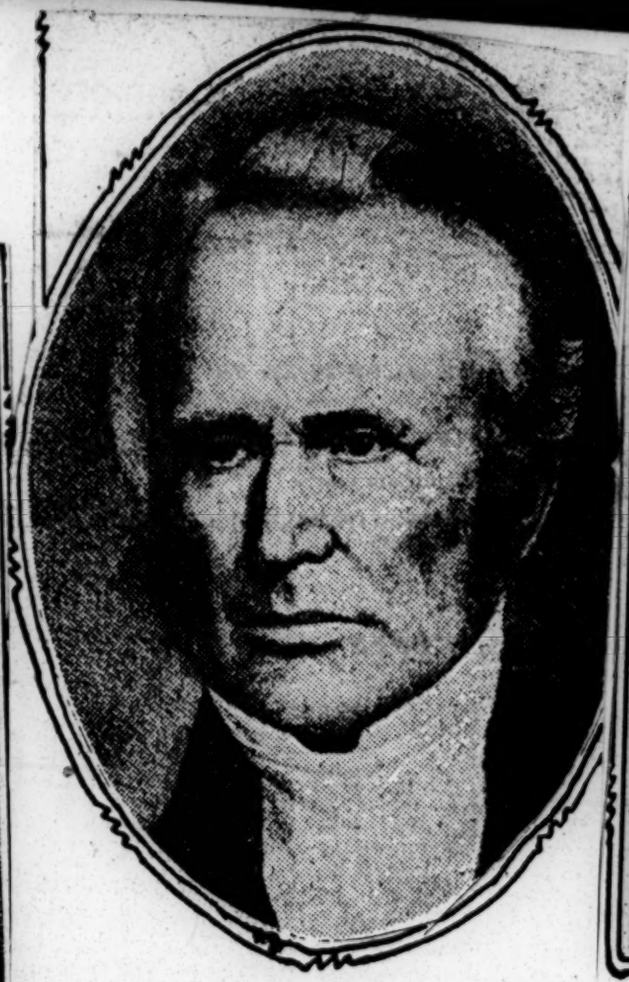
THE STORY comes from Hamilton that when the immigration board was convened to consider Bullock's case the first thing needed was a Bible with which to administer the oath. None of the immigration inspectors had one. Bullock reached his hand into an inside pocket and produced a time-worn Testament, saying: "Use mine. I have carried this for a long while now. My mother gave it to me, and told me never to lose it." This is the man the North Carolina authorities want to get in their grasp.



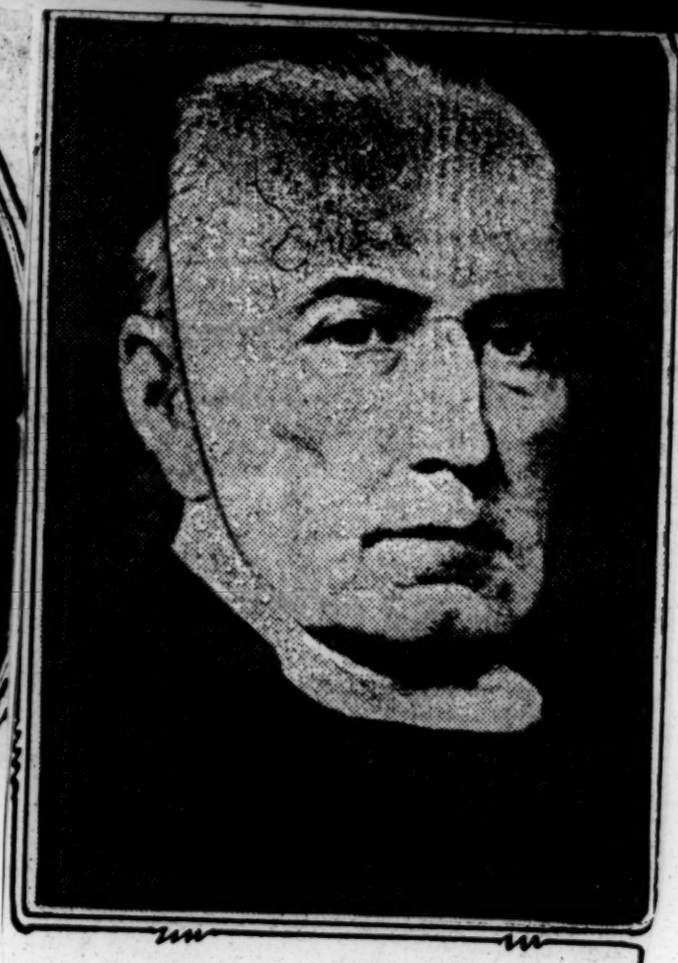
Matthew Bullock, sought by authorities of North Carolina in connection with a riot which is said to have occurred in Norlina of that state in 1920. Bullock lived in the town, but after the alleged riot he fled. This was caused by the lynching of his brother. He found refuge in Canada and was living peacefully until discovered by American police agents. The Canadians have decided that he is too good a citizen to be yielded to the hands of the mob.



Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton). In 1833 he refused to honor requisition papers for the extradition of Thornton Blackburn on charges similar to those preferred against Bullock.



Sir John Beverly Robinson, who in 1819 as Attorney-General of Upper Canada gave high legal sanction to the Canadian law ruling that all slaves who reached the country were free. He declared that if slave owners sought to reclaim the refugees they would meet with interference. The owners never tried to learn what this meant.



Bishop John Strachan, who exerted a strong influence in favor of refugee slaves in pre-Civil War days. He was much interested in the Blackburn case.

Lynchings - 1922
Side Lights

1259

Canada vs. North Carolina

Bullock Case Recalls Canada's Stand on Slave Question

Chicago Defender
3/25/22

By FRED JACOB

THE case of Matthew Bullock is by no means an unprecedented thing in the history of Canada. It is nearly a hundred years since the Negroes began to realize that that country is a haven of refuge where a Colored man has more chance of securing justice and the fair treatment due a human being than in the Land of the Free. In those days Ontario was known by the more limited name of Upper Canada, and the country was small and, except in its own estimation, unimportant. It is probable that very few blacks in the slave states knew that they would be free men if they could only get as far as the shelter of the Union Jack, but enough of them did so to create difficult problems for the little colony, not yet strong enough to regard itself as a nation in the making.

The history of the struggle of wits between Upper Canada and the United States over the rights of the escaped slaves is picturesque, and also has its romantic side. Slavery had been abolished in the British empire, and the Canadians felt strongly on the side of the unfortunate bondsmen. If a Negro could escape from his master, and get as far as the border line, he had public sympathy on his side. But there were also keen minds trying to bring about his recapture. In the pamphlet by Justice Riddell on "The Slave in Canada," he gives an account of the many legal encounters between the Canadians and the slavers, in which the people of that country did not come out, by any means, second best.

Canada a Haven

It was in 1793 that the British passed an act by which slaves entering Upper Canada immediately became free men. The Negroes were not safe in the free states of the republic, as laws existed by which they could be returned to their masters, and the opinion in favor of abolition had not grown strong enough to protect them.

It is said that Canada was fortunate in the class of escaped slaves that reached that country. Only those with more than ordinary character were able to complete the long journey from the Southern states to the Canadian boundary line without falling into the hands of some enemy of their freedom. Many of them settled in Essex and Kent and in the Niagara Peninsula.

It is hardly necessary to say that the masters of the runaway slaves did not sit back quietly and make no effort to stop this steady exodus to freedom. They tried illegal and legal methods of getting their property back, and both proved equally unsuccessful. In fact, the Canadians appear almost invariably to have outwitted the slavers.

Middle-aged people living in that country can recall stories heard in their childhood of attempts to kidnap slaves. Many of these were only legends, but the records of actual cases are still available.

The Story of Andrew

It was in May, 1830, that a handsome young man who gave his name as Andrew made his escape from slavery in Kentucky, and got as far as Detroit without being detected. He was an octoroon, with finely chiselled features and bright hazel eyes, with the alert, intelligent look so often possessed by brown men. He crossed the river to Canada and applied to Charles Baby to be taken into service. He understood gardening and attending to horses, and possessed other accomplishments, so that he was immediately given employment at "the old Baby mansion in the historical town of Sandwich."

According to the record, Andrew proved a most satisfactory servant, being "respectful, cleanly, capable, lithe and active as a panther." He was the sort of slave whom any owner would be sorry to lose. Summer had passed into autumn before Andrew's American master succeeded in getting any trace of him. Then one November day, the Kentuckian arrived at the Baby mansion. He immediately identified Andrew as his property, and the slave made no denial. In fact, he told Baby his story when he first entered his employment. The Kentuckian offered $2,000 for the return of his former slave, but Baby indignantly refused the money. The departure of the visitor was decidedly ignominious.

A Daring Game

But the American did not take his defeat so easily. He went back to Detroit, and there perfected his plans to secure possession of Andrew by violence. There were thugs available in those days to do a piece of dirty work in return for money, just as there are gangs in this age of crime waves. He secured the assistance of five desperadoes, for the purpose of kidnaping his property.

It is not probable that the Kentucky gentleman took part in the actual raid himself, though his was the controlling mind. He concluded that when the members of the Baby family were all at church the following Sunday, Andrew, athletic though he was, would not be able to resist such vastly superior numbers, with only the woman employed in the kitchen to come to his aid. However, it happened that Charles Baby did not go to church that Sunday. When the kidnapers appeared upon the scene, he came to the assistance of Andrew and the two of them were too much for the hired kidnapers. The desperadoes were returning for a second attempt when the men began to come home from church. Pursued by Baby's neighbors, they barely managed to escape across the river again to their own country.

It was a fortunate thing for Andrew that Baby had been there to help him hold the kidnapers at bay. But, of course, this is not advanced as an argument in favor of staying home from church. However, Charles Baby and his neighbors had learned that his home was too close to the border to make a safe place of refuge for an escaped slave who was as fine a specimen of manhood as Andrew. They took up a subscription, and Andrew journeyed in state by stagecoach to "dirty little York," where he became a much respected citizen. There are doubtless not a few of his descendants living in Toronto now.

The Legal Method

It was in their efforts to create legal ways of securing the return of their slaves that the Americans found the Canadians aggravating opponents.

According to the law of the land, the slaves who reached Canada were free. In 1819, John Beverley Robinson, the attorney general of Upper Canada, issued a statement to that effect. He also added a veiled threat which intimated that if slave owners came to Upper Canada and attempted to obtain possession of their property, they would undoubtedly meet with official "interference." At first sight "interference" seems a mild enough word, but the slavers never tried to discover its full meaning by attempting to carry off their men under the eye of the Canadian law.

The plan that the American slave owners hit upon was simple. They no longer claimed the Negroes as slaves, but accused them of other crimes, and trumped up charges against them. It was easy enough to do that, as most of the runaways had stolen something from their former masters, either a horse on which to escape, or perhaps the clothes that they were wearing. In order to avoid being charged with theft, the Negroes would have had to cross the Canadian boundary wearing no clothes at all. In those days, if one may judge from old pictures, even the ladies of fashion were too modest to do that.

Under the laws of Upper Canada, alien refugees charged with crimes were returned to their own country to stand trial. The slavers thought it was a good plan to get their property returned as law-breakers. Then they could be taken over again as slaves. It is said that the only reason the Kentuckian did not follow that course in trying to get possession of Andrew was that he could not prove the man had stolen anything. Andrew took his master's favorite horse when making his getaway, but left it on the roadside after going less than 50 miles, and completed the journey on foot.

to stand trial. The slavers thought it was a good plan to get their property returned as law-breakers. Then they could be taken over again as slaves. It is said that the only reason the Kentuckian did not follow that course in trying to get possession of Andrew was that he could not prove the man had stolen anything. Andrew took his master's favorite horse when making his getaway, but left it on the roadside after going less than fifty miles, and completed the journey on foot.

The Case of Blackburn

The case of Thornton Blackburn gave the Americans the first indication that the Canadians saw through their subterfuge. The border line between Detroit and Windsor was again the scene of this exciting episode. Thornton Blackburn and his wife were Colored slaves, who had escaped from Kentucky. They got as far as Detroit, where they were arrested, and the magistrate who handled the case decided that they must be returned to the Kentuckian who claimed them.

The sheriff took charge of the pair and placed them in prison. It was decided that Thornton Blackburn would be sent back to his master before his wife, but on the day of his departure a band of sympathizers attacked the guards who were removing the man from jail. In the riot that followed Blackburn got away and crossed the river safely into Canada. Other friends provided a disguise for his wife, who was not carefully guarded, and she was able to join him.

The government of Upper Canada was called upon to return these prisoners to the United States. The

sympathies of the men who had charge of affairs in Canada at that time were strongly on the side of Thornton and his wife. Sir John Colborne, the Rev. John Strachan then archdeacon of York, and John Beverley Robinson, still unknighted exerted a strong influence upon the members of the executive council and that influence was all on the side of the runaway slaves.

Blackburn Safe

When at last their reply was drafted to the United States government, it contained the statement that the Canadians did not recognize the so-called offenses on which the extradition had been demanded. It seems that Blackburn and his wife were charged with having caused a riot when they were rescued from the officer who was returning the man to slavery. The woman certainly could not be charged with the crime, as she was not present when Blackburn's friends "obstructed" the Detroit sheriff and his men.

Sir John Colborne and the members of his council also expressed the opinion that in cases where they believed the charges were intended to cloak an ulterior motive, they would be justified in refusing to deliver up any prisoner pending further explanation of what might happen if the man fell into the hands of the American authorities.

The reply sent by the governor and his council made it very plain to the officers of the United States courts that the Canadians saw through the clever schemes of the slavers. Here is the nice little jolt handed to the authorities at Washington by the men in charge of the affairs of Upper Canada: "It has not escaped our attention as a peculiar feature in this case that the two persons whom the government of this province are requested to deliver up are persons recognized by the government of Michigan as slaves and that it appears from these documents that if they should be delivered up they would by the laws of the United States be exposed to be forced into a state of slavery from which they had escaped two years ago when they fled from Kentucky to Detroit."

There was a further intimation that Sir John Colborne and his advisers did not think Blackburn would ever be tried for causing a riot, but that he would be returned to slavery without more ado.

The Thornton Blackburn case happened in 1833.

The Mosely Case

Much more exciting, though hardly quite so happy in its outcome, was the case of Solomon Mosely, which roused Canadians to fever heat of indignation, about two years later. Once again it was a Kentucky slave who was in the center of the stage. Mosely took a horse belonging to his master, and made his way from Louisville to Buffalo, and from there across the Niagara river into Canada. His master followed hot charged Mosely with ho ing. The slave was arre placed in the jail at Niag prima-facie case was ma against him, and the authoriti dered his extradition.

The people in Canada knew th Mosely was being returned to th United States to become a slave, and not to stand trial as a horse thief. They were certain that he would fall into the hands of the Kentucky master, who would himself be witness, judge and jury in the trial of the prisoner for his offenses. It was also felt that the Kentuckian might even include the office of executioner. In short, the citizens of Upper Canada felt much the same about the case of Mosely in 1836 as they have felt about the case of Bullock in 1922.

Throughout the Niagara peninsula there was a strong feeling that Mosely must not be sent beck to "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Herbert Holmes, a teacher and preacher, assumed the leadership of the men who were determined tha the prisoner would not go into slavery again. An oganized guard o from two hundred to four hundre men remained round Niagara jai night and day so that Mosely coul not be spirited across the line whe no one was present to protest.

The American authorities and th Kentucky slaver were pressing i their demands, so at last the attemp was made to return Mosely to th United States. The sheriff whos duty it was to enforce the law, asked for a military guard. The unfortunate Negro was taken and shackled firmly in a cart. The party started out for the Niagara river ferry. The Kentuckian and slavery were waiting with open arms for Mosely on the other side.

As soon as the cart left the prison, the rescue party blocked the road. Holmes seized the horse's head, and a Canadian Negro named Green, grabbed the lines. Deputy Sheriff McLeod demanded room to pass, and when it was refused, he gave the order to the soldiers to fire. One of the soldiers immediately shot Holmes dead. Some time later another ran at Green with fixed bayonet. The colored man died almost immediately from his wounds.

The volley served as a signal to the other Canadians who hated slavery. They rushed McLeod and his party. There were no furthed casualities in the minature battle that followed, but Mosely was liberated. He was an athletic fellow and made good his escape. It would appear the sympathies, not only of the rescue party but also of the soldiers, were with the slave. That probably explains how his heavy shackles happened to be removed so that he made a clear get-away.

He remained in hiding for several days, and finally reached Montreal The Kentuckian was thus forced to start his proceedings again with the authorities of Lower Canada, but in the meantime, Mosely got safely across the ocean to England. Some years later he returned to Canada and was joined by his wife, also an escaped slave, in Niagara, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Aftermath of Riot.

The death of Holmes and Green caused a good deal of heart-burning in Upper Canada. The coroner's jury returned the verdict of "justifiable homicide" in the case of Holmes, as he was resisting the law when the soldier fired the shot. But Green's friends tried to make an issue out of his death. They claimed that the bayoneting occured after Mosely had made good his escape, and that the soldier made a wanton attack upon Green after the fighting was over. The evidence was conflicting, and the exact facts of the case will never be known.

No action was taken against Deputy Sheriff McLeod for giving the order to fire. Several members of the rescue party, mostly Colored, were arrested, however, and spent a little time in prison. Then came the Rebellion of 1837, and in the excitement caused by the struggle between Mackenzie and the Family Compact, the case of Mosely was forgotten.

It is rather interesting to note, however, that the Negroes who resisted the law when Mosely was being sent back to slavery were nearly all on the side of the loyalists in the Rebellion. They enlisted in the Colored regiment that was organized to protect Canada against any raids that the lawless element in the United States might see fit to make during the turmoil of the Rebellion. This regiment was stationed along the Niagara river.

Although the Canadian authorities were willing at any time to dodge, if possible, the responsibility that rested upon them to send slaves back to captivity, if the Americans put their claim in legal form, the men at the head of affairs in that country recognized that they were facing a serious dilemma. Both Mosely and Blackburn had retained their liberty, but it was possible that the slavers might outwit the people on the Canadian side of the line. A fugitive might be returned and acquitted of the crime of which he was charged, but he would immediately go back into slavery. The enslavery of a human being was something that the government of Upper Canada detested. Yet the council could not take the position that a fugitive slave would escape the responsibility of a crime committed in a foreign country, for which a free man would be sent back to stand trial.

The matter was finally referred to the government in England to get a higher ruling on the difficulty. One can imagine how the picturesque old reprobate, Lord Palmerston, would view the issue. That Englishman of Englishmen had little use for the immoralities and the cruelties that he saw being practiced in other countries. He liked to stir things up a little by adminisering indirect rebukes to foreigners. However, the law was the law, and it had to be carried out to the letter. So he pulled down his long upper lip sardonical stroked his dyed whiskers an framed his reply.

Palmerston's Reply

The reply is a work of art. It stated that all fugitive criminals were to be sent back to stand trial in the United States, whether they were slaves or freemen. The government of Great Britain did not believe that any distinction should be made. It would not be right to permit the slaves to escape the consequences of crimes that they had committed in the land where their owners lived.

But there came a sting in the tail. It was stated that the law officers of the crown suggested that the evidence for the purpose of extradition must be evidence taken in Canada, "upon which, if false, the parties making it may be indicted for perjury."

If you think a minute you will catch the full significance of that innocent looking paragraph. Can you imagine some American slaver going across the line to give evidence in a Canadian court in order to establish that a Negro fugitive had stolen a horse or a suit of clothes from his former master? The Canadian courts were largely run by aristocrats in those days who knew the art of being haughty and insolent. The witness would have faced solid ranks of hostility, for the Canadian upper classes hated slavery. Even if he had not felt overawed, one can imagine how they would question and cross-question him. He might not like to answer such questions as were liable to be asked regarding the ulterior motive of the charges against the Negro. Had he been a slave, and was he to be returned to slavery without ever standing trial on the charge of theft? So the slaver would be badgered and worried, and if he tried in any way to misrepresent the facts, as he might well be tempted to do, had not Lord Palmerston thrown out the suggestion that parties swearing falsely in such extradition cases ought immediately to be indicted for perjury?

In fact, the slave chasers who went to Canada after fugitive Negroes were really setting traps that might catch themselves.

Admitted Defeat

It is possible that slave owners saw through Lord Palmerston's little suggestion, for the attempts to get fugitive Negroes back from Canada following that communication, which was made early in 1837, seem to have become fewer and fewer.

It is natural, too, that the rights of the black men should have fallen into the background during the troubled years that followed. Indeed, Sir John Colborne, Sir John Beverley Robinson and Dr. Strachan, the men who pitted their wits against the lawyers of the republic in their effort to protect the fugitive slaves, were having troubles of their own. The agitation for responsible government had reached a crisis, and the authorities in Upper Canada were facing the perils of open rebellion.

The problem of the escaped slave in Canada became steadily less acute.

There are still men and women living in Toronto who can recall the last case of the kind, which was heard in the Canadian shortly before the Ame war brought slavery to an

The chief actor in this d John Anderson, who had c ed matters by killing a white when making his escape from Missouri. Anderson had been born a slave. He was the property of a man named Moses Burton, one of whose female slaves he married. In 185 Burton sold the man to a friend o his named McDonald. and the slave

(see next Card.)

Lynchings — 1922
Side Lights
(From foregoing card)
"Bullock Case Recalls"
Chicago Defender
3/25/22

Canada vs. North Carolina

1260

was removed to a distant plantation. In true "Uncle Tom's Cabin" style he was taken away from his young wife, and that act seems to have caused Anderson to rebel against being a slave. In September of that year he slipped away to pay a visit to his wife, who had now passed into other hands. Whether he intended to return to his master will never be known, for events happened which forced him to become a fugitive.

A former neighbor of Burton's, one Seneca T. P. Diggs, saw the Negro, and questioned him as to how he came to be so far from home. Diggs made up his mind that Anderson had escaped, and immediately called upon four of his own Negroes to seize the fugitive. Anderson put up a fight and Diggs himself took a hand in attempting to force him to submission. Anderson stabbed the white man, who died on the spot, and the Negro fled to Canada.

A Famous Struggle.

It was not until 1860 that the American authorities got trace of Anderson. He was found in Brant county, and three local justices of the peace signed the papers ordering his extradition. Friends of the Negro immediately took action to save him, and a writ of habeas corpus was granted by the court of the queen's bench at Toronto, under which the prisoner was to be brought before the court.

The friends of Anderson based their hopes on the fact that the warrant for the Negro's arrest had been faulty. Sir John Beverly Robinson was one of the justices who heard the case, associated with Mr. Justice Burns and Mr. Justice Mc Lean. They came to the conclusion that the warrant was not strictly correct. Still the facts of the case were clear, and the court seemed to be against the idea of permitting a technicality to bar the course of justice. Two of the judges held that the warrant could be amended, and that justice might then be permitted to take its course though Mr. Justice McLean dissented from this view.

The case attracted a great deal of attention, and Canadians as a whole were strongly opposed to sending Anderson back to his own country. Some people can remember the mob that gathered in front of Osgoode hall awaiting the decision of the judges. When the finding was given out against the Negro there seemed some danger that a riot might develop, but the natural Canadian inclination to be law-abiding won the day.

Anderson was not shipped back to the United States. He remained in jail in Brantford, while his friends fought an earnest battle to get round the strict letter of the law. Knowledge of the case traveled to England, and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery society, which included many influential people, began to work to save the ex-slave. It soon became evident that the man would never be given into the hands of the authorities of Missouri. The case was tossed back and forth in the Canadian courts for a lengthy period, until it was finally agreed that the warrant of commitment was bad. Anderson received his liberty under a writ of habeas corpus. Evidently the American authorities had come to the conclusion that it was useless trying to get the Canadians to surrender an escaped slave, for no corrected warrant was ever issued for his arrest.

John Anderson was the last escaped slave that the Americans ever attempted to recover from Upper Canada. Never again did they make futile efforts to set in motion the extradition laws for the purpose of helping to enforce a great wrong.

BULLOCK RECEIVES FINAL RELEASE

3/18/22
Cleveland Call Dis.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, today announced receipt of a telegram from Treleaven & Treleaven, attorneys for Matthew Bullock in Hamilton, Ontaria, Canada, which reads as follows:

"Bullock released this morning."

This closes the history of North Carolina's unsuccessful attempt to have Bullock brought back to the town of Norlina to be tried on a charge of having participated in a race riot in January, 1921.

J. D. Howell, Colored clergyman of Hamilton, who led in the fight for Bullock's release, has written in part as follows to Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.:

"We wish to thank you and your organization for your invaluable services. Your Montreal branch sent us twenty dollars for the present case. The National Race Congress is bearing Mr. Treleaven's fee, the leading counsel; we are bearing the expenses of the assistant counsel. . . . Your organization has won for itself undying fame in these parts."

The N. A. A. C. P. expresses its appreciation to the National Race Congress and to Rev. Jernagin, its president, for splendid co-operation rendered in the fight to free Bullock.

Bullock, Fearing KluKlux Klan, Flees to Foreign Land

New York Times
3/20/22

HAMILTON, Ont., April 20.—Belief in rumors that members of the Ku Klux Klan had pledged themselves to kidnap him and take him back to Norlina, N. C., to face charges of murder and inciting riot has caused Matthew Bullock, American negro, to seek refuge on another continent, his friends declared today.

Bullock evaded extradition to Norlina on two occasions, and then the vague rumors of Ku Klux interest in his case reached him. The Rev. J. D. Howell, who led the campaigns for funds to fight the negro's extradition, said these rumors had worried Bullock a great deal. He added today he had receive word from Bullock of his safe arrival at the haven of refuge.

Mr. Howell refused to reveal Bullock's place of refuge. Funds for his journey, it was reported, were supplied from the defense chest, to which thousands of members of his race and many white people contributed. 4 2 1923

DURHAM N. C. HERALD
MARCH 1, 1922

SECTIONAL PREJUDICE

We have several times during the past few weeks made reference to the Bullock case which has become an international question, involving the United States and the dominion of Canada. We have tried to make our remarks bear upon the merits of the case at hand, expressing the opinion that the negro is in no danger of being lynched if returned to North Carolina, and that as he is charged with a crime of considerable seriousness, under the treaty relations existing between the dominion and the United States he should be returned to answer the charge against him. We have always deplored lynching, and have condemned mob violence every time we have mentioned it, and will continue to do so. But we also deplore and resent the misrepresentation of North Carolina that has been so much in evidence in the Bullock case. We have contended that the whole truoble is due to prejudice, and that justice is not being considered at all in the refusal to allow extradition. It has resolved itself into a regretable revival of the race problem which probably has not been equaled in the past quarter of a century. Its influence will be to retard the movement which has been growing and strengthening the relationship between the races.

The Herald is in receipt of a letter from a former Durham man who is now in business in Toronto, which confirms our belief that Bullocks is being held purely because of sectional prejudice, and that there is a deliberate and studied campaign of misrepresentation being waged by the ignorant, uninformed, and blindly prejudiced element in the northern part of the United States and in Canada. We are taking the liberty of quoting, as follows, from the letter, merely as a matter of information regarding the Canadian view of the case:

> You will note in quoting the Governor's statement that the lynching of the Bullock negro was done quickly, he did not quote the amending phrase "before the authorities could give protection." This gives the impression that the Governor to some extent justifies the lynching because the negro was killed quickly, without torture, etc. In fact, the entire proceedings have been distorted to belittle the North Carolina authorities and make a hero out of Matthew Bullock "for his gallant defense against a bloodthirsty southern mob." I do not read the papers that are most antagonistic to the United States, and the south in particular, for this reason I do not get the most distorted press comments on the case. The ones that I have read are bad enough as the enclosed clipping will bear me out.
>
> Due to the fact that Bullock's brother was lynched the whole matter is deplored by any law abiding southerner, however the south is not the only portion of the country guilty of such crimes. About a year ago in Thorold, Ont., not far from where Bullock is now held, a mob burned down the local jail to obtain a white man accused of murdering a small girl. The mob had a noose around the prisoner's neck and in a few minutes would have lynched him except for the fact that the prisoner asked to be allowed to say a few words before he should be hung. He convinced the mob that he could prove his innocense, which he did at the regular trial and was freed. This is an instance of mob rule in the section that is now protecting a poor negro from southern mob rule!
>
> The issue, as I see it, is not so much whether Canada deports Bullock or not, and I do not think he will be returned to North Carolina, but is the fact that a precedent is being made that cannot be satisfactory in the future, based on the sectional prejudice and not on facts. If North Dakota, or New York state had asked for Bullock, he would have been immediately deported, but the fact that North Carolina is a southern state was held as sufficient ground that Bullock would be lynched if he was returned to Warren county.
>
> The local papers are carrying considerable copy about that case now, as the judge reviewing the extradition proceedings has asked for oral witnesses in order that they may be cross examined. It seems that Governor Morrison has refused to send these witnesses. This is taken by the local press to mean that the state of North Carolina has no "case" against Bullock. The judge ruled that since no one was killed, intent to murder must be proved. Bullock admitted that he shot three times. At whom he did not say, but he boasted he got revenge on the killers of his brother. This I think is pure boasting as I understand he got out of the county before his brother was lynched. Anyway the admission on his part of taking part in the shooting in which two or three were shot if not killed should be evidence enough that he was not playing.
>
> A fair summing up of the whole case will show that sectional prejudice that refuses to see the facts even if they are presented, is the real reason Matthew Bullock has not been deported and very probably will not be deported. It is bad advertising for North Carolina that any part of the affair ever happened, but since such is the case the true facts should be shown and not distorted news supplemented by local imagination.

The letter quoted above needs no urther explanation. It tells the story, r most of it, the rest being told in the ollowing editorial under the head "Anther Historic Oration from the Govrnor of North Carolina," from the oronto Evening Telegram, referred to bove, which we reproduce, deeming omment unnecessary:

> People who have interested themselves in the fate of Matthew Bullock, the North Carolina negro who has been seeking sanctuary in Canada, will be reassured by the statement of Governor Morrison.
>
> In the first place: "Every precaution will be taken to guarantee Bullock a fair trial."

In the second place: "People in some sections of the country do not seem to understand that the so-called lynchings are nothing more than the killing of a criminal by the friends and outraged relatives of the prisoner's crime. It is true Bullock's brother was lynched, BUT IT WAS DONE QUICKLY."

This explanation ought to be entirely satisfactory to Bullock and his friends. He will be guaranteed a fair trial, but if by any chance he does not get a fair trial it will be because he is lynched quickly.

The agony is not to be prolonged, and in any event a lynching is not what some people think it is—not at all—it is simply the killing of the prisoner by the friends and frequently outraged relatives of the victim of the crime the NEGRO IS BELIEVED TO HAVE COMMITTED.

After this explation from the Governor of North Carolina, it is difficult to understand why any person should object to being lynched.

Governor Morrison's illuminating remarks are entitled to a place in literature alongside the famous utterance attributed to one of his predecessors: "It is a long time between drinks."

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 20, 1922

The Governor Makes a Distinction

In announcing that when the Negro Bullock is extradited from Canada to stand trial for the murder charged to him at Norlina in this State he will not be lynched, but punished only in the event of legal conviction, Governor Morrison clearly shows that the number of lynchings in the South is exaggerated.

Lynching is murder, but not every murder is a lynching; yet when murder is committed by a band of men on some victim charged with crime it is customary to add it to the totals of lynchings. As the Governor expresses it, "What have come to be called lynchings in the South are nothing but ordinary killings in other sections of the country."

In some sections, rarely in the South, bands of men kill others who are not even charged with any crime. Men are often killed during the prevalence of strikes by other men acting in concert, yet no such happening is classed as a lynching. But a lawless hanging in the South is invariably termed a lynching. Is it necessary to hang the victim in order to constitute this particular crime?

Report From Canada That Bullock Left, Fearing Klan

New York Age 5/6/22

British Authorities Refused Twice to Honor Extradition Request from North Carolina--Friends Say Ku Klux Threats Worried Him

(Special to The New York Age).

Hamilton, Ont.—Belief of the rumors that members of the Ku Klux Klan had pledged themselves to kidnap him and take him back to Norlina, N. C., to face charges of murder and inciting riot has caused Matthew Bullock, American Negro, to seek refuge on another continent, his friends declared.

Bullock evaded extradition to Norlina on two occasions, and then the vague rumors of Ku Klux interest in his case reached him. The Rev. J. D. Howell, who led the campaigns for funds to fight the extradition, said these rumors had worried Bullock a great deal. He added today he had received word from Bullock of his safe arrival at the haven of refuge.

Mr. Howell refused to reveal Bullock's place of refuge. Funds for his journey, it was reported, were supplied from the defense chest, to which thousands of members of the race and many white people contributed.

WATERTOWN N Y TIMES
FEBRUARY 25, 1922

PROTECTING A NEGRO.

Canada is right in refusing to grant extradition papers in the case of the North Carolina negro held at Hamilton, Ontario. The justice there asks for witnesses to establish a case against the negro, Matthew Bullock, before extradition is permitted. The man is charged with attempted murder. He fled from North Carolina to Canada, long the haven of fleeing negroes. The underground railroad carried thousands of them across the border in the '50s. Now the Ontario justice is showing characteristic spirit in giving this negro protection until a case aganst him is made out.

North Carolina can ask nothing. The state does not protect her alleged criminals from lynching. The representatives of the South work in congress against an anti-lynching bill. Back of all technical objections Canada takes the position that this particular negro is being protected against lynchers and that the protection is afforded as a matter of human justice. Canada's position is not aimed at the United States, but it is directed against a shameful practice as permitted in some portions of the United States. What chance would Bullock have in a North Carolina court?

The attitude of Canada only emphasizes the desirability of giving the negro every protection under the law. The Dominion acts within its rights. Our treaty says that a prima facie case of an extraditable offense must be made out; this is the very thing that was not done in Bullock's case and it is the thing that Canada

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
FEBRUARY 28, 1922

AND HE KNOWS IT.

The "reports that Matthew Bullock, negro fighting extradition from Canada, would be lynched if returned to Norlina," is no "infamous slander of the state," and Governor Morrison knows it.

If Bullock were allowed to walk home, go on his own recognizance, stand trial in the orderly way, get himself convicted or acquitted, the negro's fear and Canada's conduct would still constitute no "infamous slander of the state," and the governor knows it. There is no way to slander the state and its ignoble record in punishing community murder, unless indeed, some apologist for our corporate barbarisms seeks to minimize them. The fears of the criminal negro, the interest of "negro societies" and the whole attitude of the Dominion of Canada are firmly founded on the "infamous slanders" of our courts that these ravening thugs and criminals have made by their crimes. And Governor Morrison knows it.

It doesn't make one bit of difference whether Matthew Bullock is in danger or not. His lynched brother is witness to the fact that when the Warren sheriff was talking to Governor Morrison and assuring Mr. Morrison that the prisoners were in no danger of violence a mob large enough to run over the jailer and beat down the barriers to these prisoners was at that moment on its way to commit this murder. Knowing this so well, how perfectly nonsensical it is to be pretending to the world that "nobody is lynched in North Carolina when the authorities have warning," and that "lynchings occur only when relatives and friends of outraged persons deal with offenders before officials can act." The very case of Bullock's brother and his dead companion is refutation of such rot, and Governor Morrison knows it.

Lynchings take place in North Carolina, except in the very rarest instances, whenever and wherever the mob has sufficient leadership with it to undertake them. And Governor Morrison knows it. And the trash and off-scourings of humanity which make up the personnel of these villainous murder-gangs most often are neither friends nor relatives "of the outraged persons," and Governor Morrison knows that. What "friends or relatives" either of "the outraged persons" or of his excellency who speaks so knowingly of mob habits, broke into that Charlotte hospital and lynched that wounded negro? He doesn't know nor does anybody else. What friends and relatives of the Lyerlys broke into Rowan jail while Judge Long was there with a governor's high commission to hold a special court, took six negroes from the jail, lynched three, and without interest enough to wear masks, save for the brute faces of the several executioners, and got away with it while Judge Long, Congressman Hammer, Congressman Henderson, Congressman Kluttz and United States Senator Overman, Sheriff Julian, 13 special deputies and the Rowan Rifles looked interestedly on? In all that 5,000 faces not one was known to this extraordinary session of Congress and this great military convocation. And Governor Morrison knows it; knows it because Jake Newell was defending the blacks and the chivalrous mob sent him messages through official and diplomatic channels that he was *persona non grata* in Rowan at that time.

Nor does it matter how much North Carolina is doing for the negroes. God be praised, in spite of the incendiarism, the red-shirtism and terrorism of which Mr. Morrison has been such a boastful exponent, the heart of the white race is elementally just. The question is not whether North Carolina is educating the negro and giving him a chance to work. The question is, Do mobs of bums, good-for-naughts and downright criminals actually terrorize officials charged with administering justice, take untried prisoners from the courts and kill them in North Carolina? They do, and Governor Morrison knows it.

Nor does it answer to cite New York, "its murderous gunmen," Illinois' race riots and the blind rage that trails in them. The issue is not whether New York has foreign cut-throats and assassins who kill; is not whether Chicago riots in racial rancor. Our question is whether our boasted Anglo-Saxon population with all the wealth, the laws, the courts, the officials, and traditions of a thousand years, can contain itself when the representative of a more benighted race commits a crime. Our records are blackened with unnumbered infamies, and Governor Morrison knows it.

LYNCHINGS — 1922
Side Lights

Canada vs North Carolina

1261

SAN FRANCISCO CAL CALL
MARCH 13, 1922

A Reproof From Canada

THERE was a riot in North Carolina recently and a Negro named Matthew Bulloch was arrested on a charge of assault. Fifteen other Negroes were arrested at the same time and put in jail. While they were awaiting trial they overpowered the jailer and escaped. And Bulloch escaped into Canada. As soon as the North Carolina authorities discovered the hiding place of Bulloch they prepared the usual papers and asked Canada to deliver him. But Canada refused to extradite the prisoner and insisted that witnesses be produced and transported to that country and Bulloch tried in Canada. The Canadians said he would not have so fair a trial having escaped once, in North Carolina as he would have in Canada.

"Very well," says Governor Morrison of North Carolina "we will let the matter rest there. We in North Carolina do not propose to do anything further about it. . . . The idea that the people of the South do not take care of their Negroes and give them every opportunity for bettering themselves is a false one. And a Negro tried for a crime is given as fair a trial as a white man." And yet, although this may be true and the governor may be sincerely giving the facts as he sees them, Canada doesn't think North Carolina the proper place to try a Negro, and neither do the other states outside of the South. The "sentimentalists" are not yet satisfied that the Negro, perhaps because his economic status is low, does get full justice everywhere in our country.

HORNELL N Y TIMES
FEBRUARY 27, 1922

LOOSE TALK.

North Carolina is suffering in the matter of the extradition of a negro from Hamilton, Canada, on a charge of attempted murder, from its reputation for not giving the members of the negro race a square deal. Canada is disinclined to give up the negro, because it fears that he will be lynched as soon as he reaches North Carolina. Its fear is justified by the history of North Carolina. But it would give him up if the state showed that there was a prima facie case of attempted murder against the man. North Carolina once before tried to obtain extradition of this black, Matthew Bullock, but failed to make out a case. Now, it tries to get him on a new charge. This has a suspicious look to fair minded people, though, of course, it is not at all uncommon for one man to be charged at the same time with several crimes. But it does look as though the authorities of the state were determined to have him by hook or crook.

Governor Morrison sends a flamboyant letter to Acting Secretary of State Fletcher, in Washington, who transmitted to him the request of the Canadian judge before whom the negro's case is being heard, that the state send some witnesses to establish the murder charge. He refuses to send attorney or witness for the state. He says:

"If Canada will not honor our requisition in the regular way and you cannot through diplomatic channels convince them they should do so, then I hope you will not hereafter request North Carolina or any other self-respecting state of the Union in any way to honor a request from Canada."

All this is fine sounding, but the United States itself has refused to return to other countries men charged with crime when it feared that they would probably not receive justice in the country that demanded their return. Governor Morrison calls Bullock a "desperate criminal." This shows how unfair he and his state are in the matter, for the negro lived many years in Batavia ,and was regarded there as a decent, law abiding citizen. It is possible, but not probable, that he turned into a "desperate criminal" in a short residence in North Carolina.

Governor Morrison's letter has a correct sound to those not familiar with the case or with the treatment of negroes in the south. To those so familiar it is a piece of buncombe evidently designed to enhance the executive's political fortunes among "Tar Heel" voters by a pretense of an Americanism that does not exist in the state.

BUFFALO N Y EXPRESS
FEBRUARY 27, 1922

SOUTHERN DIGNITY.

From the tone of righteous indignation assumed by Governor Cameron Morrison, one would think that a negro had never been lynched in the sovereign state of North Carolina. He talks glibly of the honor of North Carolina and casts aspersions on the motives of the Canadian authorities in granting the negro Matthew Bullock every opportunity to which he is entitled to avoid being sent back to the South to stand trial on a charge of attempted murder.

After the publicity given the case, it is doubted if Bullock would be lynched if taken back to North Carolina. But if that state really wants the negro and has a case against him, it is the duty of that state to send witnesses to Hamilton, Ont. If the evidence is procurable at all, it will not suffer from a first telling in a lower Canadian court, even though the proceedings be petty from a gubernatorial viewpoint.

RICHMOND VA. EVE. DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 27, 1922

THE CASE OF BULLOCK.

Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, applied for the extradition of a negro named Matthew Bullock, accused of murder, who had fled to Canada. The application went through the State Department, but extradition has been prevented by the attitude of a judge at Hamilton, Ontario, who has requested that witnesses be sent from North Carolina on the ground that "the charge against him (Bullock) must be fully proven; that, I feel, can be done properly only by the examination and cross-examination of witnesses." To this Governor Morrison has replied, in a message to Secretary Fletcher, "I am not going to try North Carolina's honor and integrity before any foreign judge in any foreign country."

The Canadian judge, who has been "told this affair was more or less of a street fight," thinks that he is protecting the rights of a negro fugitive. He thinks that he is saving Bullock from being lynched. But he has gone altogether too far in his solicitude. He has a right to demand that a prima facie case be established, but he can produce no authority for the contention that the guilt of the accused shall be proved in Canada. The mere fact that an extradition treaty exists between Canada and the United States does not, of course, mean that all fugitives must be surrendered upon formal request. But although some evidence of the justice of the demand can be required, it need be no more than "reasonable prima facie" proof. The extraditing State has no right to try the offender and find him guilty before surrendering him. If it has reason to believe that the case is bona fide, it should not withhold the prisoner. This is the correct interpretation of the international rule which is being tested in this controversy. The Canadian judge has taken counsel of his prepossessions rather than of the clear mandate of the law.

Lynchings- 1922. Connecticut.

Side Lights.

1252

N. Y. C. POST
AUGUST 3, 1922

Negro Saved From New Haven Crowd

He Had Shot a Strike Picket and Fired at Police Who Arrested Him

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 3.—David Boland, colored, of Morrison, Va., was seriously wounded and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of a crowd near the Cedar Hill yards of the New Haven road last night, after John J. Daley, a striking railroad shopman doing picket duty, had been shot and wounded and half a dozen shots had been fired at a constable and two men who tried to arrest him. The arrival of policemen prevented the crowd from carrying out its purpose and the negro is now at the New Haven Hospital with three bullet wounds in his body. He is under arrest on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Boland is a laborer in the Davis brick yards here and was crossing a vacant lot when he was hailed by Daley, Joseph Nixon, and Peter McKenzie, who were doing picket duty for the striking shopmen. Instead of answering the challenge, the negro is said to have drawn a revolver and fired one shot, the bullet lodging in Daley's right shoulder. Boland ran, pursued by a crowd attracted by the shooting, who cornered him in a house where he took refuge. Constable August Schoepfer, with two men, located Boland in the basement, but in reply to their demand for surrender the negro fired half a dozen shots at the officer and his men, none of which took effect. Schoepfer returned the fire, hitting Boland three times, after which the negro gave himself up.

When Boland was brought out of the house, the crowd, augmented to several hundred persons, started toward the man with threats of lynching, which were frustrated by the arrival of policemen who held the crowd at bay. Boland was weak from loss of blood when he arrived at the police station and was immediately taken to the hospital. Daley is at his home under care of a physician. He is not seriously wounded

Lynchings - 1922
Side Lights

Florida

1253

WHITE MUSICIANS WERE CAUSE OF MIAMI FLOGGING

Drove Howard's Orchestra Out to Get Job; Fleming's Men Also Leave

Chicago Defender 2/4/22

Miami, Fla., Feb. 1.—Outraged and whipped by a mob of 75 white musicians and their sympathizers, Howard's "Whispering Orchestra of Gold" from Columbus, Ohio, left here guarded by an escort of motorcycle police. With them departed also Fleming's orchestra from Philadelphia, which had been playing at the Hawaiian Gardens.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the outbreak against the musicians was in no way a surprise. For several weeks prior to the night of the crime there had been considerable agitation and race propaganda floated with these men as its object and center.

White Musicians Jealous

Jealousy on the part of white musicians in the town is held to be responsible for the deed of the mob. Warning had been given the men in Howard's orchestra that they had better get out, but the men felt sure that the management of the Hotel Halycon and the police department would look after them.

At first the white musicians sought to get the men out of the city on union grounds, but when it was discovered that Howard's men were members of the musicians' union, illegal methods were resorted to and the midnight flogging resulted.

Too, there was a decided dislike among the rabble element in the city against the men, because they were from the North and evinced none of the humility and obsequiousness common to the native citizens of the town. It was complained that the men walked on the sidewalks, that they stood on corners and looked at white women, and that once they even went so far as to sit down in a public park. All of these things added to the fire of resentment against them and made it easy for the white musicians to get aid in ousting them.

Made Servants of Men

Almost immediately following the crime, a white orchestra was installed at the Halycon hotel. The white proprietor, Duncan, assured the Miami public that he had done all in his power to segregate the men while they were with him and to make them feel like servants. He has promised, moreover, to be more careful in selecting his help so that the Miami public will not take exception to it. Incidentally, he is interested in New York hotels and is now contemplating transfers of his New York white help to the Miami territory.

The chief of police of Miami flatly admitted that he saw no use for an investigation of the affair, intimating that the fact that the men had been reported for arrogance and other sins against Southern social customs was enough to justify the crime.

D. A. Dorsey, who has a hotel here where the outraged men stopped, loaned them money to buy passage further north. This was necessitated by the fact that the musicians had been paid the day before the whipping and had sent most of their money home.

A regrettable feature of the incident was the smashing of the fine and special instruments which the orchestra used. These instruments were imported from Germany and will require both time and money for duplication.

MIAMI VICTIMS IN BAD SHAPE

Washington Eagle 2-10-22

A few days ago, Fred Dorsey of Miami, Fla., passed through Washington, and related the story of the incident wherein seven colored musicians were the victims of mob violence and were driven from the Southland. Dorsey states that all of the men were in bad shape from the severe beating which they received at the hands of the mob of seventy-five white renegades.

A great deal of bandaging had to be accomplished with respect to all of the men, but it is feared that several will be injured for life, while others will be compelled to undergo treatment for a long period. The hotel manager in Miami gave the colored musicians no assistance. Dorsey supplied them with $250 to make their way home and has been partially repaid for the same.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES UNION
APRIL 20, 1922

Seven Held Result of An Attack Upon Woman By Negro

Armed Posse Led By Deputies, Followed Trail of Blood Hounds in Effort to Apprehend Negro Who Made Assault Upon White Woman Yesterday.

Seven suspects are held in the Duval county jail in connection with an assault made upon a white woman by a negro yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock near Grand Crossing, west of Jacksonville. Throughout the day, an armed posse, led by deputy sheriffs, followed the trail of bloodhounds in the effort to apprehend the guilty negro, who had called at the woman's home and asked for something to eat.

The assault created a great deal of excitement in the Grand Crossing and Dinsmore sections, and it was with some difficulty that the authorities controlled the armed men bent upon dealing out punishment to suspects, who had been taken into custody.

Asked for Food.

The victim of the attack is the wife of a mechanic, and had just returned to her home from the Grand Park school No. 14, when the negro appeared at the door and asked if her husband was at home, and when informed to the contrary, the black asked that the husband be told that he had called to see him. The negro then started to leave the premises, but turned back, stating to the woman that he wanted to tell the truth—that he was hungry and asked for something to eat.

The woman told the negro to wait while she put up a package of food, and when she unhooked the screen door to hand him the package, the black seized her by the wrists. A desperate struggle ensued, the negro choking his victim, and finally rendered her unconscious by a blow on her head with a piece of iron—a part of a bed frame.

Regaining consciousness the woman started to the school house, half a mile away to give the alarm. However, she fell unconscious a few hundred yards from the school house where she was found by W. R. Saunders, a farmer of Dinsmore.

Chief Deptuy Sheriff Frank A. Edwards, Deputy Jack Jones and Police Sergt. W. E. Knight were the first officers to reach the scene. Deputies Lindsey, Gasque, Tucker, Constable H. L. Lindsey and City Detectives A. A. Wethington and Clyde M. Quattlebaum followed closely.

In a short time a large number of armed men were scouring the woods in search of the negro. Six bloodhounds were secured from a county convict camp, but the dogs proved to be of very little service.

Condition Improved.

The condition of the woman was reported as much improved early last night, but her nerves are still in a shattered condition. As soon as it is deemed advisable to do so the suspects will be taken before her in order to determine whether any of them is the one who attacked her. When informed of the attack, the husband of the victim had to be disarmed by the authorities, as he was determined to get revenge, and the object of his wrath was one of the suspects held by the officers.

Another incident in connection with the man hunt was the firing upon a party of seven negroes in an automobile by an infuriated member of the armed force which had gathered in that section.

NEGRO ELUDES POSSE AFTER KILLING TWO

Atlanta Constitution

Orlando, Fla., July 18.—Oscar Mack, negro, accused of killing two white men in the negro quarter of Kissimmee, eluded the posse searching for him last night and escaped. Rumors that the negro had been lynched proved unfounded. 7-19-22

Mack had received threatening letters because he had won the postal contract from a white man to transport mail from the depot to the post-office. He had been given a pistol to defend himself, and when Engene Rinehart, Stuart Ivey and two other white men went to the negro section in search of another negro, Mack, apparently thinking they had come for him, opened fire, killing Rinehart and Ivey.

GEORGIA NEGRO SOUGHT FOR FLA. CRIME

Atlanta Georgian 12-5-22

Posse Pursuing Him in Direction of Thomas County, Says Sheriff.

(By International News Service.)

PERRY, Fla., Dec. 4.—With four negroes, suspected of complicity in the assault and murder of a young woman near here Saturday, in jail today, Sheriff Lipscomb announced this afternoon that he expected to learn momentarily that a negro, believed to have actually perpetrated the most horrible murder in Central Florida in years, has been taken into custody by a posse that is pursuing him.

The man believed to have committed the crime, the sheriff said, came to Perry from Thomas County Georgia, where he served a sentence in the chain gang. Sheriff Lipscomb said his posse was pursuing the black in that direction, which is almost due north of here. He expressed considerable doubt if his force of deputies would be able to cope with the situation if the negro actually is apprehended and brought back here.

The body of the girl, with the throat slashed and her head beaten by a blunt instrument, was found on a railway track by a train crew late Saturday. The murder had taken place about 4 o'clock, when the young woman had left the home of her sister, near by. The ground for several yards was beaten and trampled, indicating that she had made a terrible struggle for her life before having been beaten down.

The body was buried yesterday in the family burial ground. Practically every person in the county not aiding in the search for the slayer, attended.

TENSION TIGHTENS IN HUNT FOR NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser 12-7-22

(Associated Press)

PERRY, FLA., Dec. 6.—Tension which has gripped this, Taylor, county town since the murder Saturday afternoon of Miss Ruby Hendry, supposedly by a negro named Charlie Wright, tightened perceptibly tonight with the belief that an armed party of approximately 150 men, headed by Sheriff Lipscomb, was closing in on the fugitive in South Georgia, and by the situation in the negro quarter of Perry.

Authorities left behind in today's chase for Wright, assisted by armed men, maintained a vigil over the negro section because of warnings circulated during the day that all white storekeepers must leave the quarter before night. Three or four merchants withdrew.

NEGRO MURDERER OF HOUSTON MAN CAUGHT

Montgomery Advertiser 12-14-22

Posse Captures Alleged Slayer of Ed Jones

(Special to The Advertiser)

MARIANNA, FLA., Dec. 13.—A posse consisting of Deputy Sheriffs Bose McCrary, Mit Carlisle and R. C. Peacock on yesterday captured near Fountain, the negro, Amos Pittman, who on Sunday afternoon shot and killed Ed Jones, prominent farmer and merchant of Jacobs. The black showed fight and was severely wounded before his capture.

Last night a dozen automobiles bearing Alabama tags drove into Marianna and went to the county jail with the request that Pittman be delivered to them.

Sheriff Lewis, anticipating this situation, had instructed Night Sheriff Davis to show them through the jail to convince them that the negro was not there, he having sent him away for safe keeping to Tallahassee. The visiting party was orderly but determined. Jones was a native of Cottonwood, Houston county, Alabama, which is just across the state line, and was exceedingly popular both there and in Jackson county, Fla., where he has lived for twenty years.

Lynchings - 1922.
Side Lights

1254 Georgia

DEPUTY IS KILLED BY MACON NEGRO

Atlanta Constitution

Colored Quarters Closed When General Firing Results—Two Negroes Wounded.

7-30-22 W

Macon, Ga., July 29.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff Walter C. Byrd is dead and George Marshall and Sam Brooks, negroes, are dying at the Macon hospital, as the result of a shooting affray at a negro pool room on Broadway at 6:10 o'clock tonight.

Cocky Glover, yellow negro who did the shooting, escaped, but is believed to be near capture by deputy sheriffs, who are trailing him in East Macon.

Although feeling was running high early tonight and there were frequent disorders, the police seem to have gained control of the situation in time to guard against any serious outbreak.

While the city and its environs are being scoured for the assassin, the colored quarters are closed.

Groups of men collected on the streets and occasionally took pot shots at negroes early in the night. Two shots were fired at a negro in front of the Macon hotel and a shot was fired at another as he ran up Wall street alley, back of the Hotel Dempsey. Another negro was fired at on Broadway, near Poplar. He hopped into an automobile and escaped.

Immediately after the shooting, police officers and sheriff's deputies began closing up all of the negro establishments in the block between Cherry and Mulberry sreets, on Broadway, with view to preventing further trouble.

Negroes Assaulted.

Despite this precaution, a number of negroes were assaulted on the streets and throughout the evening numerous reports of threatened trouble at different parts of the city were received, but at 9 o'clock there had been no report of serious trouble.

Byrd was exceedingly popular. He was married and had been connected with the sheriff's office about a year. He was a former convict guard. He was more than six feet tall and built in proportion.

Deputy Sheriffs Byrd, Romas Raley and a negro, Will Jakes, were sent from the sheriff's office to Hatfield's poolroom, at the corner of Broadway and Wall street alley, at 6 o'clock, to look for Cocky Glover, who was bulldozing negroes in the poolroom with a pistol. He also had liquor on him, the report to the sheriff said.

The three deputies entered the poolroom, searched it, and failing to find Glover, started out.

As they reached the doorway they saw Glover on the sidewalk. The negro pulled a gun and began firing. Deputy Sheriff Byrd fell to the sidewalk in the poolroom doorway. The bullet struck him in the heart. He died twenty minutes later as internes were placing him in the ambulance.

Others rushed toward the scene. They found the deputy in death's throes.

Romas Raley pulled his gun as Glover fired his first shot and returned the fire. The negro ran, Raley said, into the poolroom and the latter followed, shooting at him. The poolroom was crowded with negroes making for the exits. Bullets from Raley's gun are believed to have wounded Marshall and Brooks.

Slayer Pursued.

Glover ran out through the back of the poolroom with Raley following. The deputy lost the trail for a few minutes, but picked it up later. Other deputies were called in and joined the chase, which led to the river bank, at Third street. The negro eluded the deputies in some way and made his way to East Macon. Late tonight deputies were looking for him there, and were believed to be close behind him.

Four negroes are held at the city barracks in connection with the shooting. They are held as suspects and witnesses. Negroes along Broadway refused to give any information as to who did the shooting, all of them claiming not to know. Held at the barracks are Sam Corwin, Ira Corwin, Sam Brooks and Joe Ross. Police are investigating the connection between Sam Brooks at the hospital and Sam Brooks at the barracks.

When the shooting started Broadway and lower Cherry were packed with its Saturday afternoon crowd. Negroes rushed out of the places along Broadway and began running for shelter and safety when the firing started.

George Marshall, one of the negroes, was shot while in the rear of the poolroom. He ran back toward Broadway and fell on the sidewalk in front of the poolroom, at the edge of the curbing. He was picked up in another ambulance and carried to the hospital.

Sam Brooks was shot as he was eating ice cream at the soda fountain. He ran out of the building and up to the side of the Bayne Martin drug store, at Cherry and Broadway, where he fell. He was carried in an ambulance to the hospital.

It was Deputy Sheriff Byrd who solved the mystery of the murder of A. L. Aligood, street car motorman-conductor, here last Christmas eve. Byrd purchased an automatic pistol at a pawn shop and observed that it had the same serial number that was on Aligood's pistol, which had been stolen from the slain man. In a few days the alleged slayers, negroes, were rounded up.

LOCAL POLICE HUNT NEGRO.

A long-distance telephone call was received by Chief of Detectives Lamar Poole at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night in which local police were asked to search all trains coming from Macon in an effort to locate Willie (Cocky) Glover, negro fugitive, who is alleged to have slain Deputy Sheriff W. C. Byrd, of Bibb county late Saturday afternoon.

After the homicide, the negro is said to have boarded a train and eluded his pursuers.

Chief Poole detailed half dozen men on the case and carried out instructions from the Macon authorities. Several trains, both freight and passenger, arriving in Atlanta from Macon before and after midnight were searched, but the fugitive was not aboard.

A MISGUIDED LEADERSHIP.

Atlanta Constitution 8-16-22

The action of the Colored Evangelical Ministers' Union of the City of Macon following the recent disorder in Macon, is a clear demonstration of a misguided leadership. The preachers, in their effort to show their white neighbors that they disapproved of the murder of Deputy Sheriff Byrd by one of their race, leaned back a little too far. They forgot to condemn lawlessness and mob violence and addressed the tenor of their meeting to condemning crime in the Negro. We are opposed to all kinds of lawlessness, which covers crime committed by man, without regard to race or color, and the Macon Negro preachers do not help the cause any by passing resolutions condemning the murder of Deputy Sheriff Byrd and making no reference to the lawlessness of the mob.

The entire city and law-abiding people everywhere regret the murder of the officer of the law, and as bad as the crime may be, the murder of an individual is not so great a menace to society as the lynching of the law by the mob. We neither condone nor wink at murder; we condemn it with all the righteousness of our soul; yet we look at mob violence or the taking of a life into the hands of individuals and disturbing the peace of the community as a greater sin than the murder of an officer. The crime committed by John Glover was cold-blooded and willful, and the act of the mob that disturbed the innocent and broke the peace of the community was just as cold blooded and just as willful and was a greater menace to society than all that happened in Hatfield's place.

If the preachers want to prove their sincerity and to show that they were really opposed to lawlessness, and were not trying to appeal to the gallery with a view of saving their own hides from the mob, they should have come out in bold terms and equally condemned the crime committed by Glover and the crime committed by the mob against the entire community. Mob violence is the greatest menace to our civilization; it not only sets up unrest and disquiets the entire community, but it endangers life and drives capital and labor from the community where it prevails.

SEARCH FOR NEGRO AS HOUGH'S SLAYER

Atlanta Constitution 8-15-22

Barnesville, Ga., August 14.—(Special.)—Sheriff Elliott and Chief Reviere, who have been making earnest efforts to locate the negro who Saturday night is alleged to have held up and shot John Hough, young white man, residing in the southern part of Lamar, still are without evidence.

Hough died late Sunday evening while on the operating table in Barnesville, having been shot three times.

A negro named John Mercuson is suspected of the crime. News reached here this afternoon that a negro answering the description of the suspect had been jailed in Macon, but none of these reports have been verified.

Macon, Ga., August 14.—Officers of Macon and Lamar county today continued their search for John Henry Merkerson, a negro, wanted at Barnesville in connection with the killing yesterday of John Huff, 21, farmer, who officers declare fought the negro when he is said to have attempted to rob him.

NEGRO WHO SLEW FOREMAN OF FARM SOUGHT BY POSSE

11-19-22 Atlanta Constitution

Augusta, Ga., November 18.—(Special.)—News reached the city tonight that a sheriff's posse is engaged in a man-hunt near the Columbia county line for Quincey Robinson, a negro, who late today, on the John Turner place, killed J. Fountain, white, the foreman of the farm.

He stabbed the foreman in the left side with a knife, breaking two ribs and penetrating the lung. Fountain died in a few moments.

The negro escaped and when last seen was making his way in the direction of Harlem. Fountain has a family and was highly regarded in his community.

NEGRO CAPTURED AFTER ALL-NIGHT CHASE BY POLICE

11-19-22

Augusta, Ga., November 19.—After a search which lasted all through last night and a portion of this morning, Quincy Robinson, young negro of Blythe, charged with having stabbed to death W. N. Fountain, white farmer, was captured this morning and lodged in Richmond county jail, accused of murder.

NEGRO SURROUNDED

Mob Searching For Black For Attempted Assault

Montgomery Advertiser 12-20-22

TOCCOA, GA., Dec. 19.—An unidentified negro is believed to be surrounded in a swamp near here, following an alleged attempted assault upon a young married woman this morning. His capture is hourly expected. A mob is searching the swamp, and a posse of officers is bending every effort to make the arrest before violence is done.

The woman was attacked in the bedroom of her home by the negro, who had concealed himself there. She screamed and he fled.

SIX MEN JAILED WHEN NEGRO DIES

Atlanta Constitution 1-31-22

Death Follows Whipping of Negro for an Alleged Insult to Two Young White Girls.

Warrenton, Ga., December 30.—(Special.)—J. L. Landrum, his two sons, Ed and Marvin Landrum, and Coyle Shurley, Robert Haywood and Milton Swint, were placed in jail here today on warrants charging them with murder in connection with the death of A. M. Burnett, a negro.

The wararnts were sworn out by the coroner of Glascock county after an inquest following the death of the negro.

According to statements by the defendants, the two young daughters of Mr. Landrum, the oldest only 16 years old, were accosted on a lonely stretch of road by the negro and indecent proposals made. When they resented his proposals, the girls say, the negro threatened their lives.

When Mr. Landrum and his sons were informed of what had happened, they immediately instituted a search for the negro, but at first were unable to find him. They were joined by some of their neighbors and the search continued, resulting in the finding and whipping of the negro.

The whipping was with an ordinary strap, and was not excessive, accord-

1254

ing to the defendants, who declare they had no intention of killing the negro. They left him putting on his coat, they say, thinking he would go home.

Later he was found in a nearby swamp through which he evidently had tried to pass, and taken to a house in the vicinity, where he died the next day.

It has been learned that the negro was subject to fainting spells, which the defendants say was unknown to them at the time. It is thought that the negro collapsed in the swamp after he was whipped.

On hearing of the existence of the warrants, the defendants came here and surrendered to the sheriff and were placed in the county jail. Feeling here is decidedly in their favor.

They have employed E. P. and J. Cecil Davis to represent them. It is thought that they will contend that the negro died from his malady, and that death was not caused by the whipping.

Lynchings—1922

Georgia

1255

Sidelights

MURDER IS CHARGED

Six Men Jailed For Death of Negro at Washington, Ga.

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, GA., Dec. 30.—J. L. Landrum, his two sons, Ed and Ervin Landrum and Coyle Shurley, Robert Haywood and Hilton Swint, were placed in jail here today on warrants charging them with murder in connection with the death of M. B. Burnett, a negro.

The warrants were sworn out by the coroner of Glascock county after an inquest following the death of the negro.

According to statements of the defendants, they, with some of their neighbors whipped Burnett for remarks they charged he made to two daughters of J. L. Landrum. The whipping, they declared, was with an ordinary strap and was not excessive. They said they had no intention of killing the negro.

Lynchings - 1922
Side Lights

1251

NEGRO IS SHOT AS HE FLEES

Atlanta Georgian

MACON, Ga., Dec. 31.—It was indicated here that Governor Hardwick would be asked to investigate the attempted removal from Bibb jail early Saturday of Joe Bonner, condemned negro, by Sheriff J. C. Middlebrooks, of Jones County.

Bonner had been brought to Macon for safekeeping, after a writ of error granted by United States Judge Beverly D. Evans stayed the hanging of Bonner, which had been set for Friday morning. Governor Hardwick, refusing to grant a reprieve, took cognizance of Judge Evans' act and directed Sheriff Middlebrooks to remove his prisoner from Gray, Jones County, if mob violence appeared likely. The negro was convicted of the murder of A. S. Jones, a wealthy recluse, near Gray.

Middlebrooks visited the Bibb jail about 2 o'clock Saturday morning and explained that he intended to convey the prisoner to Atlanta. As they emerged from the jail Middlebrooks is said to have felled Bonner with a blow on the head. Bonner started to run and was shot through each foot by the Jones County officer, who effected a capture when the negro was cornered in a blind alley. Bonner, in a statement to his attorneys, said Middlebrooks told him when he entered his cell, "Get ready, it's too late to pray," and later explained that he was going to kill him.

Middlebrooks, seen at the Middle Georgia Hospital here Saturday, where is awaiting a nasal operation, declined to discuss the affair.

NEGRO IS HUNTED IN ASSAULT CASE

Atlanta Constitution

Sandersville, Ga., January 22.—A mob composed of citizens of Washington and Johnson counties tonight is continuing a wide search which started Saturday night, for Ed Greer, a negro, charged with criminally assaulting the wife of a well-known white farmer near Harrison, late yesterday afternoon.

Jesse Greer, brother of the fugitive, was caught late this afternoon, after bloodhounds had trailed him several miles. He was strung up to a tree, and with drawn rifles, leaders of the searching party made him tell all he knew of his brother's whereabouts. Later he was placed in the Sandersville jail.

A newspaper correspondent was told by one of the leaders of the mob that the negro would be "lynched on the spot when caught." Greer was a cook in the home of the white woman he is alleged to have attacked. No one was in the residence at the time, it was stated, with the exception of three small children.

When the husband returned his wife told him of the alleged attack and a searching party was formed quickly. Fifteen automobiles from Johnson county, loaded to capacity and with rifles and shotguns sticking out, passed through here this morning en route to a reported hiding place of the negro. Officials reported that while the citizens are incensed no race trouble beyond possible lynching of the negro is expected.

Posses Seek Negro as Attacker of Woman

WRIGHTSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 23.—Large posses assembled Monday to scour the countryside for Greer, a mulatto about [illegible] years of age, sought for an alleged attack on the wife of a white farmer residing in the northern part of Johnson County. The attack was reported by the husband, on his return home from Wrightsville late Saturday.

Decoyed almost into the hands of a large posse Saturday night, Greer fled at the sound of loud talking. Many shot were fired at him in the darkness, but it is probable none hit him.

A fund to be offered as a reward for the capture of Greer was being made up in Wrightsville Monday.

FARMER IS KILLED, TWO NEGROES HELD

Atlanta Constitution

Waycross, Ga., February 12.—Luke Middleton and Ran Middleton, negroes, were arrested here today on the charge of killing Owen Guy, a young white farmer, late Saturday night. The shooting occurred in a prominent residential section of the city. Officials stated tonight that Luke Middleton had confessed to the crime.

Guy died from two bullet wounds in his back. It is said that the two negroes had been taken out of Waycross by Guy to get some liquor, and that after obtaining a quart of whisky a quarrel took place between Guy and Luke Middleton.

Just after the car entered the Waycross city limits Luke Middleton is said to have raised his pistol. Perry Strickland, another white man, who was in the car, is alleged to have hit the negro's arm, sending a bullet through the top of the car.

The negro is said to have fired the two shots from which Guy died.

NEGRO IS JAILED FOR SETTING FIRE TO GEORGIA WOMAN

Montgomery Advertiser

WRIGHTSVILLE, GA., March 17.—Jim Dr[illegible]dom, a negro, was placed in jail at Kite, Georgia, today, charged with the person suspected of pouring gasoline over Mrs. Ida May Fortner, and then setting her afire, last Tuesday, because she refused his demand for money.

Feeling is intense, but the people in this section want to make sure that he is the negro for whom they have been hunting.

Will Drisdom, brother of Jim, arrested last night, confessed according to the authorities, that it was Jim Drisdom who attacked the woman and that Steve Snell, who had been mentioned as the assailant, was a myth.

The officers soon found Jim Drisdom. They say that he has a fresh scar on his face. Mrs. Fortner says she struck her assailant in the fact with a butcher knife.

GEORGIA OFFICER DIES FROM WOUNDS

Police Report at Dothan Is Made; Baptists Purchase New Building

The Advertiser Bureau
Dothan, Ala
By E. D. Barbour

Omer W. Powell, deputy sheriff of Early county, Georgia, who was brought to a local hospital Friday night desperately wounded by a negro near Milton, died from the effects of his wounds Sunday morning. The negro fired on Mr. Powell from a half-open front door without warning, and found him completely unprepared for trouble. Two bullets struck him, one entering the abdomen, the other breaking his left leg at the thigh.

The negro who did the shooting, Will Powell, was the son of a negro killed by a posse led by the dead man's brother, Deputy Sheriff Sid Powell, several years ago, when the negro resisted arrest.

Mr. Powell was the youngest son of Deputy Sheriff Jack Powell, and was married. He was about 25 years of age. The remains were sent to Blakely Sunday morning for burial.

A report that the negro, Will Powell, had been apprehended by the posse in search of him near Blakely could not be confirmed this morning.

White Pastor In Georgia Has Lynchers' Cure

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 14.—The Rev. C. M. Leadbetter (white), a Methodist minister here, is the object of considerable interest and some ill will because of his stand on lynching. Rev. Leadbetter considers lynching a national evil resulting from a diseased state of mind, and deplores the fact that almost all discussions of it treat it either as a local, political or racial matter. Undoubtedly these latter are factors increasing or decreasing the number of lynchings but the foundation rests in a disregard for law, growing out of passion and sanctioned by public opinion. Rev. Leadbetter very logically concludes that the first and big job is to educate and influence public opinion.

His plan is the formation of a bureau on lynching, supported by the state, which should conduct essay and oratorical contests on the subject "How to Prevent Lynching" in elementary and high schools. These essays would be given publicity in the newspapers, and the persons participating in the contests would naturally interest their friends and relatives, in this way stimulating the consideration of the subject in its general aspects without the passion which a particular case would carry with it. He recommended that a start be made with Georgia, since the number there exceeded that of other states.

MOB STORMS JAIL; TAKES NEGRO OUT FOR LYNCHING BE

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

KITE, GA., March 18.—A mob stormed the jail at Kite at 1:30 o'clock this morning, took Jim Drisdom, negro prisoner, and started toward the country.

The mob plans to burn Jim Drisdom at the stake, it is learned.

The mob has gone to the plantation of J. L. Harrison, the scene of the attack upon the young widow.

The Harrison plantation is about five miles from here. The mob worked quietly. No shots were fired here.

Reports that two other negroes, a man and a woman, also were in the hands of the mob have been denied by officials of Johnson county.

Men from Johnson, Washington, Jefferson and Emanuel counties are in the mob.

CONTINUE SEARCH FOR TARVER NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser

DAVISBORO, GA., May 19.—A negro, at first believed to have been John Henry Tarver, sought in connection with the killing yesterday of Mrs. Wm. Kitchens, a rural mail carrier and for whose death Charlie Atkins, negro youth, was burned at the stake, was captured at Midville tonight, but released by his captors when it was found that he was not the one sought. The mob resumed its search for Tarver in a swamp near Bartow, it was reported.

Mob Cheated Of Victim When Auto Collide

Atlanta Constitution

Irwinton, Ga., May 23.—An automobile accident early this morning cheated a Wilkinson county mob of Jim Denson, 20 year old negro, who had been dragged from the local jail a few minutes before to be put to death by mob violence for a crime he is alleged to have committed three years ago.

At dusk Sheriff Player, of Wilkinson, and his posse, aided by dogs, reported the negro surrounded near Sandy creek, four miles south of this place, and his recapture was expected during the night. Officers are satisfied Denson escaped the mob, he having been seen and identified four times during the day.

The negro's escape shatters mob records in Georgia. Never before, it is believed, has a man staged a getaway from angry men en route to a scene selected for vengeance. Many intended victims have been rescued by sheriffs and other officers.

Twice Sentenced.

Denson was believed to be attempting to get to Macon. He is said to have expressed a desire to surrender there so he might be lodged in a "mobproof jail."

The negro has been twice sentenced to death, the latest sentence having been imposed by Judge James B Park here yesterday, the court setting the date of June 16. Two carpenters arrived this morning to build a gallows, but their job has been cancelled indefinitely.

Details of the escape of the negro leaked out late this afternoon when officers of this county were notified of the escape of Denson and asked to aid in the search for the negro.

Cars Collide.

Denson was being carried in automobile from the jail, which had been stormed at 2 o'clock, to the place where he was accused of attacking a white woman three years ago, when the automobile crashed into another machine.

The men were thrown through the windshield of the automobile and the others thrown out with such force that they were stunned. Denson, also thrown out, discovered that he was free and ran.

Members of the mob made no report of the escape of the negro until several hours had passed. Denson wore no prison stripes.

MAN HUNT GOES ON

Georgians Release One Negro Found to Be Wrong Man

Commercial Appeal

DAVISBORO, Ga., May 19.—A negro, at first believed to have been John Henry Tarver, sought in connection with the killing yesterday of Mrs. William K[illegible] rural mail carrier, and for whose death Charlie Atkins, negro youth, was burned at the stake, was captured at Midville tonight, but released by his captors when it was found he was not the one sought. The mob resumed its search for Tarver in a swamp near Bartow, it was reported.

MACON, Ga., May 19.—Gainer Atkins and his wife, parents of Charlie Atkins, lynched in Washington County yesterday for the killing of Mrs. Wm. Kitchens, and their son, known as "Sim," were lodged in the Bibb County jail here tonight for safe keeping.

NEGRO PRISONER ORDERED TO TOWER

Will Peters, a negro, charged with assault with intent to murder, was removed from Grady Hospital Thursday night to the Fulton tower by Sheriff J. R. Lowry, following the receipt

Fortson of Oconee county, instructing the sheriff to guard the prisoner and refrain from turning him over to any officers from that county until further notice from him.

Peters was arrested May 6 by Oconee county officers following a shooting affair in his home in which Mather Stinchcomb and Guy Thurman, white men, were seriously wounded and the negro shot in the abdomen. Peters claims the two men came to his home and immediately began shooting at him. After he was shot in the abdomen he declares he obtained his revolver and began shooting at the two, who claimed to have gone to the negro's home to arrest him on a charge of chicken stealing.

POSSES TRAIL ACCUSED NEGRO

Atlanta Georgian 5/20/22

DAVISBORO, Ga., May 19.—Posses of citizens and officers were scouring the countryside Friday afternoon for a negro, John Henry Tarver, about 23 years old, who is accused by Charlie Adkins, the negro boy burned at the stake near Riddlesville Thursday afternoon, of complicity in the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Kitchens, 20, rural mail carrier and bride of a month, who was shot to death while on her route.

Indications were that Tarver, when captured, would meet the same fate that befell the Adkins boy. The posses were reported hot on his trail, and his capture was expected momentarily.

Adkins, just before he lost consciousnes, told the mob that Tarver did the shooting, and that he also took Mrs. Kitchens' money and the gun she carried. Tarver was said to have spent the previous night at the home of Adkins, and it was presumed that they planned the crime then.

Two warrants also are outstanding for Tarver, charging him with robbing the mails and breaking into stores at Wadley, Ga., about 10 days ago.

Sim Adkins, a brother of Charlie Adkins, was locked in jail in Sandersville Friday, pending an investigation in connection with the murder of Mrs. Kitchens.

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Kitchens were conducted Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Baptist Church of which the Rev. G. F. Riner is pastor. Interment was in the City Cemetery,

Mrs. McAfee, mother of the slain woman, arrived from her home in Harrison Thursday.

POSSES SEARCHING FOR OTHER NEGRO

5/20/22

Atlanta Constitution

Davisboro, Ga., May 19.—Acting on the dying statement that Charlie Atkins is said to have made, declaring that John Henry Tarver shot Mrs. Elizabeth Kitchens, officers today are making efforts to find Tarver, a 19-year-old negro. They are using track dogs.

Early today Sim Atkins was taken to Sandersville and lodged in the jail on suspicion. He is a brother of the dead negro. Gainor Atkins and his wife, father and stepmother of the mob victim, also are held by the sheriff.

Tarver left Wadley ten days ago, it was stated, under two warrants charging robbery of a store and United States mails. He is said to have spent the night at Atkins' home and the theory is that the two plotted the robbery of Mrs. Kitchens. Mrs. Kitchens' pistol and a $10 money order have never been found.

Saw Three Negroes.

A United States postoffice inspector arrived here today and has begun a rigid investigation of the murder. A white girl, Miss Bailey, who lives near the scene of the tragedy, states that she heard the shots fired which killed Mrs. Kitchens and saw the car about three hundred yards down the road from her mail box as she was getting her mail, and states positively that there were three negroes around the car at this time.

This bears out the statement made by Atkins before meeting his death yesterday that three were implicated in the murder.

Mrs. Kitchens' funeral was held this afternoon at the Baptist church, officiated by Rev. R. D. Hodges, of Summertown, her former pastor, assisted by Rev. G. F. Tyner, pastor here. There was the largest attendance of any funeral ever held here. Interment followed in Davisboro cemetery.

Tells of Crime.

Before his death Atkins is said to have told the mob that Tarver, another negro, was implicated in the crime, but after searching for Tarver for several hours, the quest was abandoned.

At sunset yesterday the body of Atkins hung suspended from a tree at the scene of Mrs. Kitchens' death. It was riddled with bullets and partly burned. Marks of earlier flogging were visible.

Sheriff English, of Washington county, and the Rev. A. P. Segars, made fruitless appeals to prevent the lynching. Sheriff English's plea was met with a mad clamor. The preacher begged the mob to "listen to the voice of reason," but the only result was a quick switching forward of the men, a few sharp commands, and in less than a quarter of an hour the death of the negro had been accomplished and the scene was deserted.

The desire to own an automobile is said to have influenced Atkins to kill Mrs. Kitchens.

In Bibb Jail.

Macon, Ga., May 19.—Gainer Atkins and his wife, parents of Charlie ... yesterday for the killing of Mrs. William Kitchens, and their son, known as "Sim," were lodged in the Bibb county jail here tonight for safe keeping.

3 White Men Get Life Term For Killing Negro

Sunday American Atlanta Ga. 5/21/22

ELLIJAY, Ga., May 20.—In Gilmer Superior Court Thursday, Ole Ray ... 18, twin brothers, were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder and robbery of Fate Roberts, colored, last February near Ellijay.

The convicted men are all white. They will begin serving their sentences at once.

FOUR NEGROES TO GO ON TRIAL TODAY FOR MURDER

Atlanta Constitution 5/9/22

Macon, Ga., May 8.—(Special.)—Four negroes, Bob Burkett, Jack Smiley, London Owens and Emmett Smith, alias Charlie Smith, will be placed on trial in Bibb superior court tomorrow morning on charges of murdering A. Lee Aligood, a street car motorman.

Burkett is alleged to have confessed to his part of the crime, implficating the others.

Aligood was shot and killed while on his car near Ocmulgee park several months ago. Burkett is said to have confessed that he and the other negroes planned to rob him, but when Aligood showed fight, they shot him.

Jail Stormed And Mob Marches Negro Away

Atlanta Georgian 5/24/22

MACON, Ga., May 23.—Jim Denson, 20-year-old negro, was taken from the jail at Irwinton Monday night and lynched.

During the battle for the negro, the mob made two attacks on the jail and one of the raiders was wounded and one guard suffered a slight wound. Denson was charged with attacking a 75-year-old white woman and since January 8, 1920, he had been in Bibb County jail. He was taken to Irwinton Monday morning by Sheriff L. P. Clare, of Wilkinson County, and was sentenced to hang on June 16.

John T. Stanley, the guard who was wounded, was shot in one foot.

BAR CONDEMNS KU KLUX KLAN

Resolutions Call on All Candidates to Declare Whether or Not They Owe Allegiance to "Invisible Empire"

REQUESTS ORDINANCE TO STOP MASKED PARADE

Lawyers of Magic City Declare Recent Floggings in Community Have Evoked "Little Apparent Resentment" on Part of Authorities

Montgomery Advertiser 5/30/22

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 29.—Condemning the usurpation of the functions of the regular law" by mobs who flog private citizens, the Birmingham Bar Association, composed of more than 300 members, today passed resolutions calling upon every candidate for public office to declare himself whether he is a member of "an organization known as the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization whose members parade under masks through streets and highways."

The resolutions also call upon the city commissioners of Birmingham to enact "an ordinance forbidding parades by masked or otherwise disguised persons on the streets of Birmingham," and asked "all law-abiding citizens, to abstain themselves from participation in all demonstrations organized for the ostensible purpose of frightening the ignorant and superstitious."

After declaring that recent whippings in the community have "evoked little apparent resentment on the part of the authorities," the bar association called upon the heads of all governmental departments "to ascertain and report such members, if any, of their personnel as are members of secret

...ught with the third.

BLOODHOUNDS BECOME FRIENDS OF NEGRO WHO ESCAPED FROM MOB IN GEORGIA; POSSE IS GIVEN THRILL

Montgomery

MACON, GA., May 28.—The story of how Jim Denson, negro under death sentence for rape who escaped from a lynching mob Monday night made friends with two bloodhounds and after his recapture was given a cordial reception when he returned to Irwinton in the custody of officers is told by Jesse O. Irwin and Malcolm D. Ainsworth, telegraph staff men who

The white dog was first to reach him. As he came up the negro snapped his fingers at him in a friendly way and patted him on the head. The dog licked the legs of the escape and trotted along in front of the negro ... the neck by Denson's belt. Then the second dog, a brown colored hound, came up and fell for the friendly petting of the other trotting along with man and dog. Then came the third, a black hound. Here was where the negro found trouble. The dog declined to become friends with the hunted man, bit at him and howled his loudest. The negro tried to beat him off with a stick, but he continued to howl as he chased behind Denson and the other two dogs.

The posse followed the yelps of the black dog and captured their man. The negro was allowed to eat plums from a nearby tree and was then placed on one of the horses used by a member of the posse. One of the unusual features of the story of the Telegraph men is the reception given the negro when he was returned to the Irwinton jail. The sheriff was shocked when he caught sight of the negro on the arrival of the car here. The officer found it hard to express himself as earlier in the day he had offered to make a stiff wager with a newspaper man that the negro was killed by the mob which took him from the jail.

The newspaper men on arrival in Irwinton before the man hunt was taken up, found opinion divided as to whether or not the negro had really escaped. The sheriff holding to the opinion that he was killed by the mob, refused to join in the chase. The staff men were convinced that the negro had escaped through an interview with a man said to have been a member of the mob which interview convinced the newspaper men and caused the posse to be organized.

Denson was greeted as a long lost friend instead of an alleged rapist when the posse returned with him to Irwinton. Men patted him on the back and women of the town sent him lunches to the jail. The negro was brought to Macon in the press car and placed in the jail here.

While walking through the jail yard at Irwinton, where stood the partly built gallows Denson turned to one of the newspaper men and remarked, "boss, do you think they will ever hang me up there." "No", was the loud shout from the crowd of two hundred and they seemed determined that he shall not.

Sentiment is divided in the section, although most of the people in Irwinton believe the negro is innocent. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence. So strong is the sentiment in favor of the negro that a delegation of white men are preparing to appear personally before Governor Hardwick and ask for clemency for the negro,

So incensed are the people about Irwinton at the action of mob Monday night that a request is being made for a special session of the grand jury the claim being made that at least one-half of mob has been recognized Denson maintains his innocence and after being placed in the Macon jail, declared that "prayers and 'nigger luck'" will continue to play him well.

Lynchings 1922. Georgia
Side Lights.

1249

Georgia Negro Escapes From Drunken Mob

East Tenn. News
Knoxville, Tenn.

Automobile Collision Hurls Blood-Thirsty Hoodlums In Every Direction Sufficiently Stunning Then To Give Intended Victim Opportunity to Escape

Special To The News.

Irvinton, Ga., May 24.—A mob of hoodlums, bent on lynching James Denson, Negro, first filled up on Georgia mooonshine whiskey, before storming the jail. They packed two automobiles with the imbibers in the "fire water" and drove to the jail where they found it easy to gain entrance Some of the occupants of the car were drunk, they couldn't get out of the car; others rushed in, placed a new hemp rope about the neck of the Negro who had been accused of assaulting a white woman and pulled him out. As the cars sped from the jail the front car suddenly swerved across the road, when five miles from the city, causing the speeding car in the rear torush into it, completely demolishing both cars and scattering the occupants, including the Negro in every direction. The injuries of the mob members left all unconscious but one and as Denson arose to run, one of the whites yelled, "halt nigger," whereupon the Negro pulled the rope from his neck, rushed back and securely tied the only conscious member of the mob, took several of the pistols and to this time the Negro has not been recaptured. Oxcers from the sheriff's office who visited the scene of the accident state that they are certain the Negro escaped and several farmers reesiding in the vicinity reported having seen him running bareheaded across the country.

OBJECTED TO PRISON LABOR; IS LYNCHED

Echo Of Georgia's Peonage System In Latest Mob Murder In That State.

Savannah, Ga.—A gang of Negroes picked up in Macon for various petty offenses arrived at Brentwood, in Wayne county, under guard, to work under the system of hiring out prisoners, on the farm of B. W. Moody. William Byrd, Negro farmer objected to the importation of such farm labor and was set upon by a group of whites, led by Moody, whose intention it was to drive Byrd from the plantation. Byrd resisted and in the exchange of shots Moody was killed and two whites were wounded.

A mob formed, Byrd was captured, shot to death and his body burned. No arrests.

LYNCHING CONDEMNED BY NEW GEORGIA BODY

Montgomery Advertiser 6-30-22

Young Civic League Charges Laxity in Law Enforcement in Goober State

(Associated Press)

ATLANTA, GA., June 29.—Denunciation of lynching, laxity in law enforcement and of "maudlin sympathy" which it was asserted encourages the lawless was voiced here today at a conference of the League for Enforcement of Law Through Constituted Authority, a newly organized Georgia institution.

Jesse Mercer, secretary of the league and former federal prohibition officer in this state, cited numerous instances of alleged laxity in enforcing law.

"Many sheriffs in this state care not a button for the law," he declared. He charged that the Hall county courthouse doors at Gainesville are "propped open with tombstones broken from the sod of a negro graveyard and the negroes have been told they have no right to have stones over the graves of their dead."

Failure to punish a murder in Bartow county, damage done around Fitzgerald since the strike on the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railway, dynamiting of cattle dipping vats in southern Georgia, extensive bootlegging operations, attempted intimidation of the chairman of the board of county commissioners at Columbus and other overt acts were charged by Mr. Mercer.

Judge John D. Humphries of Fulton criminal court, spoke on "maudlin sympathy," and J. T. Woofter, of Athens, denounced lynching.

W. Woods White, Atlanta, was elected president.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO REFUSES RETURN OF NEGRO FUGITIVE

Atlanta Constitution

Rome, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Declaring that if returned to Georgia Henry Maxwell, alleged slayer of George Hubbard, timekeeper at a local manufacturing plant in 1917, would be lynched, the negro attorney at Columbus, Ohio, representing Maxwell, finally induced Governor Davis of that state to refuse an order of extradition after Judge Levin, of the county court at Cleveland, where the negro was arrested, had decided that identification of him was sufficient, according to a statement made here today by Sheriff Wilson, who has just returned without the fugitive.

Ed Woods, foreman at the plant when the killing occurred, and Bailiff Wilkins, who was very well acquainted with Maxwell, went to Cleveland with the sheriff and identified the negro.

TAR AND FEATHER PARTY IN THOMAS PROBED BY U. S.

Atlanta Constitution 7-24-22

Thomasville, Ga., July 23.—(Special.)—It is understood that a federal officer has been in Thomasville this week making investigation into the case of O. Haselgrove, who was tarred and feathered by unknown parties recently. It is said that he came in response to letters written by Haselgrove. After interviewing various parties he left. It is said that the young woman who was the primary cause of the affair and who has been in Savannah, has disappeared from there.

Gov. Hardwick And Law And Order In Georgia

Atlanta Georgian 7-6-22

1249

GOVERNOR HARDWICK'S uncompromising and outspoken stand for law and order—against rowdyism, incendiarism and outlawry—is being commented upon with vigor and sincere earnestness, and with unalloyed approval, by a large portion of the press of the state.

For instance, with reference to the recent midnight dynamiting of certain cattle-dipping vats in Echols County and the Governor's vigorous stand in protest thereof, The Savannah Morning News, in its issue of Tuesday last, says:

> **"Governor Hardwick is right. The dipping vats dynamited in Echols County must be put back where they were. The state can not make terms with dynamiters. This does not prevent a fair and sensible method of fighting the battle against the tick in Echols County. That county has a tough problem, it is plain; but it only makes the problem all the tougher, only adds to lawlessness, to fight the law with dynamite. Georgia can not compromise with lawbreakers."**

Of course, as The Savannah Morning News says, the Governor IS right.

It is distinctly the duty of the Governor, under his oath, to use his every legal resource to stop such outlawry as that referred to; and unquestionably with Governor Hardwick it is a matter of conscience and deep-seated conviction as well.

The Governor also is right, as The Savannah Morning News undoubtedly will agree, in offering a reward of $500—which is the limit of his constituted authority—for the apprehension and conviction of certain lynchers in Southwest Georgia, whose activities recently were noted in the press.

The two negroes lynched may have been—probably were—guilty of the crime charged; but certain impressive evidence had been laid before the Prison Commission which tended to throw grave doubt upon their guilt; so much so that the Prison Commission itself requested of the Governor a sufficient stay of execution to consider the matter.

What, in the name of humanity and the law of the land, was the Governor—was ANY Governor—to do in the circumstances but grant the short respite asked?

To lynch a defendant in the face of a situation like that—be that defendant black or white, rich or poor, high or low—can be nothing short of a dastardly assault upon the supremacy of the law and the dignity thereof in Georgia. Those participating in such a lynching were nothing less than murderers.

The Governor also was right, as The Savannah Morning News doubtless will agree, in stating before a gathering of Georgians, from the four corners of the commonwealth, in Atlanta recently, that, in his opinion, the organization

known as the Ku-Klux Klan, if it cares to convince people of the sincerity of its professed principles, should, without further delay, REMOVE ITS MASKS AND SHROUDS AND PUBLISH TO THE WORLD A LIST OF ITS MEMBERSHIP; that if it did that, it would go far in the direction of convincing people that its proclaimed professions really are sincere and to be depended upon; that if it does NOT do that, it will continue to encourage violence and outlawry in Georgia, if for no other reason than because it will be furnishing a cloak under which criminals may hide their acts.

The truth of the matter is, Governor Hardwick is a man of COURAGE, as well as CONVICTION.

He HAS convictions as to the business affairs of this state and the courage to advocate them and insist upon them; he HAS convictions as to law and order and the dignity and repute of the commonwealth, and he has the courage to insist upon them.

And the real reason why the press of the state is coming more and more outspokenly to the support of Governor Hardwick every day is because he is vindicating, beyond question or quibble, the claims of his friends heretofore advanced that he IS able, that he IS sincere, that he IS courageous and possessed of those qualities of manhood which go to the making of an able and efficient executive.

MOTHER RUNS IN BARE FEET FROM BRUTES

Chicago Defender

Child Is Born After Beating; Husband Jailed While Lawyers Rob Her

7-29-22

Atlanta, Ga., July 28.—Beaten almost to death, Willie Peters, Oconee county farmer, stole his way to Atlanta, where he received treatment at the Grady hospital. He was followed by officers sent by members of the mob that had broken into his home and assaulted him and his wife, the mother of four children and about to give birth to another. The mob members had had warrants sworn out for arrest charging him with the shooting of two of its members. He was consequently taken from the hospital and lodged in jail.

His wife fled from their seventy-five-acre farm to Atlanta, where her fifth child (all are under 10) was born. She is now in a destitute condition at 66 Stonewall street, has been robbed of her farm by her husband's attorneys, and the husband is facing hanging.

Night Attack

Peters, 28, and his wife, 25, lived on their farm in Oconee county between Statem and Winder, four miles from Statem. One night after dark their house was broken into by a band of masked white men. The family was asleep.

The men in the mob immediately dragged Peters out of bed and began beating him, telling him that he had better leave the county. Mrs. Peters awoke from the noise and, seeing her husband on the floor and beaten, she reached for a pistol which was hanging over the head end of the bed.

One of the men, however, took the pistol away from her before she could get it out of the holster and began beating her over the head with it, felling her to the floor. She crawled under the bed and, emerging on the other side of it, she was again beaten by the man. By this time the shooting had started and bullets were flying in all directions through the house. Nine bullet holes were traced that had penetrated the sides of the house. Willie Mae, 9-year-old daughter of the Peters, came into the room to assist her mother lying on the floor. She, too, was beaten by the men. One hit her over the head with the butt end of his pistol and she sank to the floor.

Shoot One Another

The father finally managed to get loose from the mob and ran out of the house through the woods. Several men tried to follow him in the dark, shooting as he fled. In the darkness and in the excitement several chance shots hit two of the men who were the closest on Peters' trail, who got away and made his way to Atlanta and the Grady hospital.

He had meant to have warrants issued for the arrest of the white men, but they beat him to it, getting the warrants and charging him with the shooting of the two men whom they, the members of the mob, had shot. Peters procured attorneys. These men made repeated visits to Mrs. Peters after she had also made her way to this city. They sought to induce her to sell her farm.

The Peters had lived on their farm for the past six years and were law-abiding citizens. Two white neighbors of the Peters, Henry Hardy and Frank Rouden, had repeatedly tried to buy the Peters place, but were told that the farm was not for sale. Their refusal to sell finally brought about the above outrage.

Mrs. Peters happened to recognize several of the mob members and she accuses Phil Williams as being the man that beat her with the pistol. She also accuses Matthew Stanchcomb, Guy Thelman, Frank Burson, Roy Perkins and a Mr. Grant, bookkeeper in the State bank.

Lawyers' Trick

Peters, after being locked up in jail, secured the services of Attorneys Len B. Guillebeau and R. B. Russell of Atlanta, who advised Mrs. Peters to sell her place to defray expenses for her husband's trial. After repeated callings upon Mrs. Peters, they claimed that nothing could be done for her husband and that they could only save him from being hung. After scaring her in this manner she agreed to sell the place which she valued at $7,500. A few days later the attorneys claimed that they could not sell the farm and offered to buy it themselves for $2,200. Mrs. Peters, not knowing what else to do, agreed to this and the attorneys gave her $200, claiming the other $2,000 for their legal services.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JULY 9, 1922

Official Complicity In Lynching Hinted By Pastor at Jesup

Rev. Holloway's Sermon Is Placed in Hands of Governor as Step in Investigation.

The aid of county officials in the lynching of two Wayne county negroes is strongly implied in a sermon delivered by Rev. P. T. Holloway, pastor of the Jesup Methodist church, a copy of which has been placed in the hands of Governor Hardwick, by Senator James R. Thomas, as the first step toward seeking prosecution of persons believed to be guilty of the crime. The pastor plead for law enforcement and excoriated the workings of mob law.

James Harvey and Joe Horton were the negroes lynched. They were convicted of an attack on a white woman. Governor Hardwick granted respites after the prison commission had recommended such action in order that it might investigate important new evidence introduced by Senator Thomas, who had taken the case at the request of a large number of Wayne county citizens.

No names of the parties alleged to have been involved in the lynching have been made public, but it is understood that sensational disclosures will be made following completion of the investigation.

Officers of Jesup and Wayne county were invited to be present last Sunday evening when the Methodist minister delivered his sermon. Mr. Holloway declared that the so-called better element of Georgia's citizenship was to blame in a large degree for the lynchings that have occurred in the state during the past 37 years. Lack of a determined position and action against lynchings by this element, he said, had been one of the reasons no decrease has occurred in mob violence.

"The morning after the unlawful execution," he said, "I was in our town, walked the streets and conversed with a good number of citizens; I did not see a half-dozen strange people in this town. I heard two men only talking about a lynching, and one of them was an officer who took charge of the victims purposely to take them to Savannah.

"The general public wants to know why they should have been taken away from Jesup, and especially why they should have been taken away in a Ford car, when there were fast passenger trains going straight through to Savannah making no stops.

"The general public wants to know why it was necessary for the sheriff and his deputies to take these two negroes and carry them out of this town, when they, under the law, had a right to deputize the citizenship of this town to help in the protection of these negroes.

"We demand to know how a mob of men 70 miles away could find out when these prisoners were taken from the county jail, and where they got their information of the route taken.

"The general public would like to know why the officers who had these prisoners in charge stopped at Lane's bridge 30 minutes, and told the guard that if anybody came along to tell them they were going to Savannah, and would probably have car trouble.

"The public wants to know why two men, whose names I could call, went to a citizen's house on Thursday and said: 'Let's get these two negroes and lynch them. The sheriff said it would be all right, that he would offer no resistance.'

"I have nothing against those two persons, but my sense of justice and righteousness is outraged."

SPASMODIC FIRING AT MACON NEGROES FOLLOWS KILLING

Deputy Sheriff Slain in Pool Room While Searching For Wanted Black; Race Riot Is Narrowly Averted

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press)

MACON, GA., July 29.—Spasmodic firing at negroes and a search by hundreds of persons headed by sheriffs deputies for "Cocky" Glover, a negro, following the killing of Walter C. Byrd, a deputy sheriff and the wounding of three negroes here tonight in a shooting affray in a negro pool room.

7-30-22

The police urged all negroes to go to their homes after rescuing one from a down town crowd and seeing others shot at, and it appeared that a race riot, which police feared, had been averted.

The killing followed the entry into the pool room on Broadway of Deputy Byrd, accompanied by Deputies Romus Raley and Will Jakes, the latter a negro, in search of a negro criminal. Glover, who police said they knew well, was accused of having shot Byrd in the back. Firing became general and when the smoke cleared away Byrd was dying and three negroes were wounded.

A number of arrests were made in the pool room and search was begun that led to the Ocmulgee River bottoms. Later police and deputies went through the negro sections looking for Glover, who had escaped from the pool room by leaping through a window.

The pool room was on a block of Broadway occupied almost entirely by negro business places and lodging houses and they were closed up by police orders and all negroes forbidden to show themselves in the block as a matter of precaution.

Deputy Byrd, who stood six feet, five inches, had the reputation of being one of the most fearless men on the sheriff's force, and had been given credit for solving the mysterious murder last Christmas of A. L. Aligood, a motorman-conductor, who was killed and robbed.

Because of threats alleged to have been made against C. H. Douglas, reputed to be the wealthiest negro in Macon, a guard of twenty policemen was thrown around his house late tonight. When police escorted him to his theatre and hotel, which were in the section closed to negroes, so he could turn off the lights and a crowd followed accusing him of having secreted Glover.

A negro mail collecter reported late tonight that he had been beaten by a crowd of whites and refused to work longer.

Lynchings – 1922

Side Lights

1248

Illinois

1248

'GUILTY' IS VERDICT ON LIPSHULCH

Chicago Defender

West Side Fiend Lowers Head As Jurors Point Finger Of Scorn at Him

2/18/22

By NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

Harrowing tale of torture, rivaling atrocious deeds of witchcraft days, was the story unfolded by Mrs. Mamie McCray, 3120 LaSalle street, to a jury in the court of Judge Philip L. Sullivan in the case of Dr. George Lipshulch and his two sons, Jeheil, 23, and Caesar, 17 years old, who were charged with assault to commit murder.

There was not a dry eye in the court room as Mrs. McCray told how she had gone to the Lipshulch home at 4201 Roosevelt road to do a day's washing. After her work was done Mrs. Lipshulch called her from the basement to her apartment above and accused her of stealing some jewels.

Protested Innocence

In the meantime Mrs. Lipshulch had telephoned her son, Jeheil, who had come home accompanied by two men. They were soon followed by Dr. Lipshulch. Each accused her of taking the jewelry. She protested her innocence. Then, according to the story told by Mrs. McCray, in her own words, she said: "They all began calling me names. Dr. Lipshulch shot off a revolver to frighten me. The doctor said, 'I believe I will choke the b—— b——.' He brought a rope to tie me with, but I broke the first rope. They all jumped on me, while the doctor sent for a new rope. They tied my hands behind a chair, which I broke loose."

"One of them exclaimed: 'Look at that b—— b——. I believe she is used to being tied.' After they had tied my hands and feet securely to the chair the doctor said that he would give me 25 minutes to live. He then placed some scissors down my throat, threatening to cut my tongue out if I did not tell him where the jewels were hidden. They had made me strip naked, and at this time I was clothed only in a shirt and an apron.

Tortured for Hours

"They were smoking cigars, and would flick the hot ashes down my bosom. The doctor then got astride my lap and a revolver was forced down my throat. I begged them not to kill me. Blood was coming up in my throat then. I asked for a cuspidor but they refused to let me use one, telling me to spit on myself. The doctor then threatened to kill me and ordered one of the boys to put my body in the furnace and burn it up." She then said that after three and a half hours of torture the police were called to the house.

She stated that the doctor also showed her a skeleton which was kept in a closet in his home and said, "This is the last woman who stole from us before you came." She stated that she had been beaten so badly that the police of the Fillmore street station summoned a physician to dress her wounds.

Lieut. David C. Fitzgerald, assigned to the Fillmore street station, stated that Mrs. McCray was nearly nude when he saw her, and was suffering with various bruises and her face was badly swollen. He stated that Caesar had told him that his father was only subjecting Mrs. McCray to the third degree, as he had some experience in that line when he worked at the Des Plaines street station on the police ambulance. His story was corroborated by Officers U. S. Smith and John Dempsey. They further added that Mrs. McCray had cuts in her mouth.

Denies Story

The Lipshulchs denied the charge, but said that one Oscar Levin, who had accompanied Jeheil home, had struck Mrs. McCray in the mouth as she attempted to knock the telephone receiver from Caeser's hand. They were unable to explain why they had kept her there in the house all that time without calling the police, or why they had taken the law in their own hands.

Too much praise cannot be given Assistant State's Attorneys Stanley H. Klarkowski and Frank S. Matousek for the able and capable manner in which they handled the prosecution. The closing speech of Klarkowski, who demanded that the Lipshulchs be made to pay, was a masterpiece in itself. The feature of the trial was the fair and impartial rulings of the court. Lipshulch was found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, which carries a heavy penalty. However, sentence was not pronounced. Arguments for a new trial will be heard Feb. 17.

THREE ARE SLAIN IN FLOOD FEUD; FEAR LYNCHING

Mob Violence Likely Against Foreigners in Jail at

Beardstown, Ill.

APRIL 29, 1922

SHERIFF AND AID KILLED

Trouble Has Origin in Free Fight of Railroad Laborers on Pay Day.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., April 29.—With thirty Greek railroad workers in jail here supposed to have taken part last night in the killing of Sheriff Ed Lashbrook and Deputies Frank Utter and Carl Neff during a riotous outbreak at Frederick, across the Illinois River from this place, mob feeling is growing and the authorities fear a lynching bee may start.

One Greek was killed here to-day when a posse under Deputy Sheriff James Kiley attempted to make additional arrests of men suspected to have been mixxed up in the riot at Frederick.

The work train on which the section hands involved in the outbreak live has been making its headquarters at Frederick since the wild conduct of the laborers caused the Beardstown authorities to request that the train be sent over to Frederick, across the flooded Illinois River.

Friday was pay day for the railroad workers and a celebration started which ended in a general fight. Fearing serious trouble nearby residents appealed to the sheriff to quell the celebrators. When the news spread that the sheriff's party was coming the Greeks concealed themselves in the train to wait for Lashbrook.

As the group of guards approached the work train a volley was fired by the laborers and Lashbrook and Utter fell dead. Neff dropped and, although given first aid and rushed to a hospital, died three hours later.

After the shooting the entire gang made a rush from the work cars and boarded an Illinois Central train just pulling out of Frederick and rode to Beardstown. A large party of hastily sworn in deputies armed with revolvers and shotguns was waiting when the train arrived here.

As the crowd of section hands jumped from the train all were surrounded and captured except eight, who got away in the mixup. A strange sight was presented when the prisoners were marched through the still flooded streets to the jail. The Greeks were marched along waist deep in water, while guards armed with shotguns rowed along behind them and at their sides in rowboats.

Says South Is Full of Blockheads

Chicago Defender

Oelwein, Iowa, March 24.—Will Calvey, well known character in this town, has created interesting reflection on conditions in the South and his own sentiments in a letter sent to his old employers on the local daily paper. Calvey is in Mississippi and marvels at the ignorance in the South, although he squeezes some solace out of the sour fact that down there "the nigger is kept in his place." His letter follows:

"McComb, Miss., March 4, Oelwein Register: I am now located in this city, which is the headquarters of Southern division of the Illinois Central railway, 105 miles north of New Orleans. The shops are here and cover about the same amount of ground as those at Oelwein. There are about 1,200 men employed, white and black.

"This town has a population of about 10,000. There are two distinct parts to the town—the white part and the Colored part. The Negroes have their own schools, churches, movies and waiting room at the railroad station, and you never see a 'nigger' in the white section after dark. They are all treated well by the whites, but they have to keep in their place. When a Negro commits a small offense he is taken out and 'flogged,' but if he assaults a white woman or girl, he is strung up to the nearest tree. There were 14 hangings here in the last ten months.

"Nearly everyone here carries a gun, but I don't know what for. If 'ignorance is bliss' there ought to be a lot of blissful people in Mississippi for I never saw so much ignorance in all my travels. They are a friendly, kind-hearted people, but there is so much ignorance, even among the better class.

"The people here are too 'damned' dumb to even have a good time.

"I am sending you a few clippings from a 'personal' column of one of the papers in the South, so that you can see the 'B. S.'—beautiful style—they use. The white and blacks here talk exactly alike. The first day I was here a lady where I am stopping asked me: 'Where's you-all from.' I told her and she said she had never heard of that town' before. 'I send my best regards to all, hoping we may meet again some time. Your friend, WILL A. CALVEY."

Point Out Slain Man As Warning

3/25/22

Chicago Defender

Indianapolis, Ind., March 24.—On the heels of the report that an Indianapolis mob lynched a man at the Casino Garden grove, one local daily published a news article that the alleged lynching should serve as a warning to other residents of the town who are of the same Race as the man found dead.

Investigation after the discovery of the dead man's body tended to show that he had come to his death through private murder. His name was George Tompkins and he was 20 years old. He had been in this city for two years, having come originally from Kentucky.

A delegation of men called upon Mayor Shank to inquire the necessity of the white daily here referring to the incident as a warning to any group of people. It was pointed out that the thought was slanderous and that there were as many bad persons in one race as in the other.

Tompkins' body was found under a tree. A grass rope hung to his neck and was tied to two branches of the tree. His hands were fastened behind him. His feet were on the ground. This fact seemed enough to scout the lynching theory and the fact that he had his hands tied discredited any thought that he had committed suicide.

COLORED MEN STAND READY TO PROTECT PRISONER FROM MOB

Pittsburg Courier

9-16-22

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—With guns and clubs, more than a hundred Lincoln Park and city policemen yesterday afternon charged a mob of thousands to bring a colored prisoner safely to a cell after he had fought desperately with a policeman when arrested.

The prisoner was Ollie Green, who had gotten into an altercation with some white picnickers at Lincoln Park. It is alleged that a ball with which Green and some colored friends were playing, struck a girl in the face. A fight started and Patrolman Louis separated the battlers and started to lead Green into an areaway of the nearby restaurant until the patrol wagon could arrive. Half a dozen friends of Green jammed into the narrow staircase just as he started to put up a fight.

With the others crowding about him, Patrolman Louis fought desperately. Suddenly he felt his revolver pulled from his pocket and jammed into his stomach. Louis grabbed the wrist that held it, and discovered it was that of Green. Finally he forced the hand holding the gun to the ground and crunched the revolver free with his foot.

With Green and his friends either fighting or jostling him, Patrolman Louis pounded his prisoner over the head repeatedly with the butt of his gun. When it seemed as if he was about to go under, the policeman tried to shoot his assailant, but the gun wouldn't fire.

Demands for the prisoner's life were made by the mob as the police attempted to take him from an areaway in a restaurant back of the Lincoln Park museum. A hasty call was sent for all the reserves in the park.

Seriousness of the situation was augmented by the fact that at least a quarter of the crowd was composed of Negroes, ready to defend the prisoner from the mob, according to the police.

Lieut. Charles Wilson and Patrolman Michael Wagner, George Magham and Byron Verdung arrived and

in a moment had the blood spattered areaway under control.

But in the meantime a new danger menaced—that of the mob of whites and blacks that had gathered outside. There were cries of "lynch him" from those crowds against the stairway who had witnessed the policeman's fight and equally ominous growling from the colored section of the throng.

Then the reserves came battering their way through the mob, and, many tiers deep around their prisoner, they turned and smashed their way out again. Green was taken to the detective bureau later for questioning.

Lynchings — 1922
Side Lights

Indiana

1239

NEGRO MURDERED NEAR INDIANAPOLIS

Savannah Ga.
4/1/22 Journal

ATTEMPTS MADE TO PROVE LYNCHING

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Indianapolis, Ind., March 28. George Tompkins is the name of the young colored man found hanging in the cold spring wood near here. Police are satisfied that he was murdered and then taken to the spot and hanged in an effort to suggest that he had been lynched. He was identified by pay envelopes and a notebook bearing his name. His record here has been good and the circumstances surrounding his murder have made it one of the most puzzling the detectives have ever had to deal with. When found the young man's feet were crossed and resting on the ground. The half inch rope around his neck was tied to two of the limbs of the tree two feet above his head. The feet were about one and one-half foot from the trunk of the tree and the body was resting against the tree. The detectives said the young man could not have fallen in such a position after killing himself. The handkerchief which bound his hands behind his back was not tied tightly, and the detectives said if he had been alive when the bands were tied on him, he could have struggled out of them easily. Four or five of the small limbs on the side of the tree in which the body was found had been cut off, apparently with a small penknife.

Lynchings - 1922

Side Lights

Iowa

1240

N Y C TIMES

AUGUST 5, 1922

NEGRO FIGHTS 800 MEN.

Iowa Outlaw Shoots Three and Is Killed by Pursuers.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, Aug. 4.—Trapped in a cornfield, an outlaw negro, who shot three men here in the last forty-eight hours, battled for life against 800 armed men, wounded one, and was killed by bullets from the guns of Henry O'Neil and John Stiles, Post Office employes, late today.

Wednesday night the negro shot two guards at the Illinois Central Railroad yards here, fatally wounding one, and fled. The negro was not identified.

Lynchings — 1922
Side Lights

Kansas

1241

N Y C CALL
NOVEMBER 6, 1921

Negro Serving Long Term in U. S. Prison Is "Hanged" Soldier

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 5.—Albert Curtis, Negro, serving a 20-year commuted life sentence in the Federal Penitentiary, is the Negro who Senator Watson, Georgia, is reported to have declared was hanged in France without a court-martial, prison authorities stated tonight.

Curtis was sentenced in the La Rochelle area by Judge Advocate Julius Dorenfild, who heard the case before the military tribunal, it was declared records of the prison show. Curtis' crime was an assault on a rFench girl

Lynching - 1922 Kentucky

Side Lights.

1242

DISGUISED AS COLORED, WHITE WOMEN KILLED

Shot By White Boarder Who Flees After Making Discovery

Bowling Green, Ky.—The common practice, not only in the South, but also in parts of the North, of white people blacking their faces before committing crimes, reacted to the disadvantages of two white women, resulting in their death, according to meager accounts reaching this city.

Washington Tribune 6/3/22

According to the story of travelers, who brought the news here, a white farmer sold his farm for $1800. This fact was known by several neighbors. As there were no banks near by in which to deposit the money, the farmer kept it in his home. Knowing of these facts, several of the neighbors invited the farmer to go on a fox hunt. While he was absent on the hunt, the wives of the two men who planned the hunt dressed themselves as men and blackened their faces so they would look like colored. They went to the farmer's house and found his wife in. They demanded the money and a fight ensued, in which the throat of the farmer's wife was cut.

The noise attracted the attention of a boarder, who seeing the two supposed colored men, secured a gun and shot both of them, killing them almost instantly. Discovering that he had killed two white women, the boarder fled and the hunters found the bodies of the three women dead when they returned.

Little or no publicity was given the affair in the community. However, had the two women who had their faces blackened made their escape, it is a certainty that at least two or three innocent colored men would have been lynched for the crime.

Clay county, Tennessee, is located on the Kentucky and Tennessee line and is not traversed by any railroad.

BODY OF HERO WHO FOILED MOB FINALLY BURIED WITH HONOR

6/19/22

Pittsburgh Pa. American

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 19.—Hanged more than eleven years ago, by a mob along with two other men. James V. West of Shelbyville, Ky., lived to fight through the World War, and, when his body was brought back to his native home recently, it was received by his people with ceremonies befitttng the reception of the body of a soldier who died for his country.

On a charge preferred by a girl West was in jail at Shelbyville, when on the night of January 5, 1911, a mob stormed the prison. It took West, Gene Marshall, accused of the murder of a woman, and Wade Patterson, charged with attacking two white women, from their cells and carted them to the C. & O. railroad bridge to lynch them.

The rope holding Peterson broke. While the mob pursued the fleeing man who was caught and beaten to death, West, who was dangling from the bridge at the end of a rope succeeded in twisting his hands from the bonds and removing the noose from his neck. He dropped into the creek, and the cold water revived him.

Lynchings — 1922 Louisiana

1243

NEGROES ARE ATTACKED.

Louisiana Man Is Held on Serious Charge.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 3/22/22

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 21.—Leo Foster, a resident of Starks, in the northwest part of Calcasieu Parish, was arrested and placed in jail by the sheriff today, charged with having attacked and seriously injured an aged negro man and with having attacked two negro women at Old Fields Thursday night.

The injured man, who is in a local sanitarium, is in a critical condition from wounds received by being struck over the head with a revolver, together with another man and three women, all colored, are residents of a turpentine camp in Beauregard Parish and had been fishing on Houston Creek, north of Starks. They were waiting at Old Fields about 10:30 o'clock Thursday night for a log train to take them home when Foster, with a companion, appeared and attacked them.

THROW COPS INTO JAIL, BROKE LAW

Chicago Defender 5/20/22

U. S. Marshal Nabs Louisiana Deputies Who Led Mob That Kidnaped Mail Clerk

By Staff Correspondent

Monroe, La., May 19.—Frantic efforts are still being made by the members of the mob that sought to take Ernest Thomas, a railway mail clerk, from a train, to have him returned from here to Rayville, La., where he will be in their power.

Simultaneously with this clamor on the part of the mob, United States deputy marshals have arrested T. E. Speight, marshal at Rayville; A. J. Abell and George Bryant, deputy sheriffs of Richland parish, on charges of obstructing the mails. They were brought to this city for a hearing before United States Commissioner William O'Kelley. Twenty-five of the leading business and professional men of Rayville came here for the purpose of going on their bonds (which were placed at $500) and declared that the whole town was with them.

Threaten With Guns

These deputy sheriffs were members of the mob of 20 that took Thomas from train No. 847 of the Missouri & Pacific railroad by threatening him with drawn pistols. All the trouble arose over a basket of eggs. A white passenger approached the train on which Thomas was riding, just at the time it was pulling out from the station. Clerks have orders not to accept packages unless they are in fit condition for mailing. Thomas took this package and did not notice until too late that it was leaking, the result of broken eggs within. He reported the fact to his superior and wrote, as his belief, the opinion that the messenger who had given him the package knew that the goods in it were damaged.

That was why, a few days later, the messenger accused the mail clerk of "writing him up." Thomas denied this and was compelled to listen to a tirade of vile abuse on the part of the white man. The white man said he lied, and Thomas said he did not. Thomas being on the train, [illegible] as no chance for a fight. But [illegible]er the messenger got ten men [illegible] him and waited for the mail clerk at the station. When the mail train pulled in, Thomas got off and deposited his mail as usual, and while waiting for mail due his train the town marshal came up, drew a pistol on him and demanded that he get out of the car.

Fled All Night

In the meantime 15 or 20 others rushed up, all drawing pistols. Thomas jumped out for them. They took the precaution to make him put his mail in the car. Then, without warrant or other paper, they lodged him in jail, where he was informed by the sheriff that he had been arrested for cursing a white man. At 9:30 that night word came to the sheriff that a mob was forming and Thomas was spirited from the jail and a wild all-night flight followed by means of which the mob was eluded. Several times the automobiles of the lynchers were close upon their quarry, only to be foiled. The mail clerk was brought here. His bond was fixed at $600, a sum which was sent to him by his wife, but for which the authorities refuse to release him. Added to the original charge are assault and resisting arrest. The lynchers want Thomas returned to Ouachita parish for trial, but the latter's lawyer is making an effort to have a change of venue granted. Thomas is a resident of Natchez.

He was a soldier in the World War, having served creditably in France, and was appointed a railway mail clerk out of New Orleans. He has a wife and family.

Race citizens of this section are insistent that Thomas be released and that the deputy sheriffs who arrested him be punished. It is held that only by making an example of this case can the continued practice of Southern petty officials in preying upon members of the Race be broken up. These men are charged with being entirely out of the limits of their duty and actual members of the mob that would have lynched the mail clerk had he not taken his flight through the night.

COLORED RAILWAY MAIL CLERK BEATEN BY MOB.

Reference 5/10/22

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Shreveport, La., June 1.—Ernest M. Thomas, the railway mail clerk who was assaulted recently at Rayville, La., has been transferred to another run on the Meridian & New Orleans R. R.

This action was taken after Robert L. Mays, of Chicago, President of the Railroads Men's Industrial and Benevolent Association, had called on Congressman Madden to aid Mr. Thomas. It is not known what action the postal authorities will take to punish the members of the gang which beat and dragged him from his car. Thomas showed great forbearance in not shooting the men, as he was armed and engaged in governmental business.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS ARRESTED

Nashville Tenn. Globe

Two County Officials, One County Marshal Detained

United States Commissioner Holds Louisiana Officers for Federal Grand Jury 5/5/22

Monroe, La., April 26. (Special to the Nashville Globe)—After a careful investigation it was determined here that two deputy sheriffs from this section giving their names as George Bryan and A. A. Abell, together with a town marshal of Rayville were under arrest by Federal authorities on charges of having obstructed the United States mail when they arrested Ernest Thomas, a railway postal clerk, while he was in the discharge of his duty, and while he was on the train between this city and Vidalia, La., yesterday.

It is said that their arrest grew out of a complaint made to them by some one accusing Mr. Thomas of obscene language, but it develops, according to rumors here that the clerk is innocent and that it is but an attempt to persecute and drive railway mail clerks from this section out of the service by un-American principles being practiced in some quarters. The better citizens, white and black, deplore the incident and it is expected that the two sheriffs and the town marshal will find themselves fast in the toil of the government, as they are being held to answer and to appear before the federal grand jury after they were brought before the United States Commissioner.

Mr. Thomas made no attempt at resisting arrest, but plainly stated to the two deputy sheriffs and the town marshal that they were exceeding their authority, that he had committed no crime and that they had no papers for his arrest. It has been the practice of some of the town people to harrass the clerks and insist upon their taking mail in the cars contrary to the postal laws and regulations.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME.

Comparison of Conditions in Great Britain and United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following paragraph in The Overseas Daily Mail of April 8 is peculiarly significant at the present time:

"No fewer than eight prisons in various parts of Great Britain are being closed down. The fact is that there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of habitual criminals. In 1914 there were in England and Wales 17,800 prisoners, but today the total is 6,000 less."

I quote as follows from THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 19:

"Arrests have increased nearly 50 per cent. since prohibition went into effect, according to statistics made public at Police Headquarters yesterday. Arrests numbered 187,613 in 1917. They had increased to 272,751 in 1921, the greatest number of arrests on record."

In The Literary Digest of April 22, under the caption of "Cities Helpless in the Grip of Crime," appears the following:

"An even hundred murders in the first three and a half months of 1922 and 126 hold-ups are part of New York City's unenviable crime record, according to The New York World, a record that in London or Paris would compel a parliamentary inquiry. 'If the robberies committed during the Winter were catalogued they would cover a page of this newspaper,' declares The New York Tribune."

Again from The New York World:

"Never before has there existed in this city such a situation as exists today. Never before has the average person, in his place of business, in his home or on the streets, had cause to feel less secure. Never before has a continuous wave of crime given rise to so general a wave of fear."

The same conditions prevail in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities.

We were promised under prohibition a diminution of crime; but statistics show an enormous increase. On the other hand, in Great Britain, where people are not forced to be good by "Act of Parliament" the decrease in criminal offenses is, as stated in The Daily Mail, remarkable.

W. F. McP.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1922.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 10/14/22

TWO NEGROES HANGED.

MANSFIELD, La., Oct. 13.—Robert Sewell and Bosie Sims, negroes, were hanged here today for an attack upon Robert M. Cook and Mrs. Alsa Broom of Houston, Texas. The attack occurred while the couple were en route to Shreveport from Houston in an automobile. Just prior to the execution the negroes admitted attacking the couple, but denied theatening Mrs. Broom as she charged.

Lynchings — 1922 — Maine

Side Lights

1244

BANGOR ME COMMERCIAL
MAY 1, 1922

COLORED MAN HELD FOR ASSAULT ON GIRL

Harry Patterson, colored, who is employed by Emery Folsom of Eastern avenue, Brewer, was brought before the Municipal court Monday afternoon on a charge of assault and battery on Miss Valarious Wilson of this city. Miss Wilson testified that as she was walking out Eastern avenue in Brewer Sunday noon towards the residence of her uncle, Blair Thornton, when she was accosted by Patterson who suddenly came out of the bushes and grabbed hold of her coat. She managed to get away from him but not until her coat was torn in several places. Patterson denied that he accosted the young lady but acknowledged passing her on Eastern avenue Sunday noon. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs, appealed and bonds were placed at $200. Patterson was represented by M. R. Gray, Esq.

Lynchings—1922
Side Lights

Maryland

1462. HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., ~~DEC~~ JULY 8, 1922

1245

Judge Gorter Not Judge Dobler

Baltimore Afro American 1/27/22

In these columns last week we took exception to the statements of the Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench in sentencing Samuel Smith to death for attempted assault upon a white girl. The editorial erroneously referred to Judge Dobler as Chief Judge instead of Judge James P. Gorter.

Crimes Against Human Nature

It was Judge Gorter of the local Supreme Bench, who said last week in sentencing Samuel Smith to the gallows for attempted rape and attempted murder: "You are guilty of the most serious of all crimes: • THE OFFENSE AGAINST HUMAN NATURE."

Last week, these columns pointed out that treason and murder both were more serious crimes than attempted rape, and asked the question what ends of justice can be served by imposing the death penalty upon a man obviously guilty, but also a man of previous good record and an ex-soldier.

Downtown it is whispered around that the heavy sentence was meted out because Smith actually outraged the girl, but that this part of the crime was kept a secret in order to save her reputation, etc. In other circles, it is being said that both Smith and the girl are from New Jersey, and may have known each other before. None of these things were however before the court.

Perhaps the second part of Judge Gorter's statement, hitherto overlooked, explains. His declaration that Smith had committed a CRIME AGAINST HUMAN NATURE, 1. e. had attempted to mix the blood of the two races sounds very much like President Harding's pronouncement of certain "Inescapable differences" between the races, and his conclusion "Amalgamation there cannot be."

The AFRO-AMERICAN does not here set itself the task of contradicting either Judge Gorter or President Harding. What it does say, it believes pertinent, namely, that nature does not prohibit racial intermixture. If it did there would not be SO MANY LIGHT COLORED PEOPLE IN THE NORTH, AND SO MANY DARK WHITE PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH.

Not very long ago a white street car conductor and a motorman were arrested and convicted of criminal assault upon a colored girl passenger. The two men refused to let her off at any street corner and carried her to the end of the line where the outrage was perpetrated.

These men like Samuel Smith committed a serious offense against womanhood. They were not hanged. Fact is they got off with a jail sentence. Then there is the Harp case of last year when a white taxi-cab driver lured a colored girl in a delicate state, out on a lonely road and assaulted her. Harp drew several months in jail and was pardoned after serving less than half his term. Persons involved in the Harp case have never been brought to trial.

Last year a white insurance collector, one Feldenheimer, was held on a serious charge preferred by a little colored girl. That case after rough sledding was concluded with the grand jury's indictment. So far it has not come to trial.

Suppose Smith had been white and the Goucher College student colored, does any sane person suppose that he would have been condemned to hang. What this editorial is attempting to illustrate may be found in the words of the U. S. Census reports quoted last week:

IN THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE, THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF PRISON SENTENCE FOR NEGROES IS MORE THAN THREE TIMES THAT FOR WHITES.

MURDERER BARELY ESCAPES LYNCHING BY CECILTON MOB

John Coleman, aged 40 years, colored, of Wilmington narrowly escaped being lynched last Wednesday morning by an angry mob of colored people of that town.

During a negro dance in ne town Tuesday night Coleman was detected picking pockets. When several men gathered around him it is alleged that Coleman drew his revolver and began firing his way out.

One of the bullets struck Mrs. Ella Harris aged 40 years killing her instantly. A second bullet lodged in the neck of Stump Farra. Coleman then made his escape into a nearby woods where he remained until Wednesday morning when he was picked up and taken into Cecilton.

Feeling Was Intense

The presence of the murderer soon aroused the anger of he colored people of the town. Sheriff Gifford was summoned, but before the officer arrived the situation became so intense that George Padley, with two other citizens of the town, hurried Coleman into their machine and started for Elkton. A couple of miles from town they met the Sheriff and the prisoner was turned over to him.

The fact that the Sheriff had Coleman in custody caused the excited colored men of the town to cool off and they gave up the idea of following Mr. Padley's car to Elkton

Clothing Almost Gone

Coleman when landed in the jail had his clothing nearly torn off his body. An empty revolver, twenty-two loaded crap bones, and a small amount of money were found on him.

Coroner Magraw summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body of Ella Harris. A verdict was rendered that she came to her death from a shot wound inflicted by John Coleman.

Lynchings — 1922. Massachusetts. 1246

Side Lights.

WHITE WOMAN WHO CLAIMED INSULT AND ASSAULT BY COLORED PATROLMAN TRENT FOUND GUILTY OF DRUNKENESS—BOSTON TELEGRAM AND AMERICAN INCITED RACE PREJUDICE BY EXPLOITING WOMAN'S CHARGES.

Boston Mass Guardian 5/6/22

(Boston Telegram, May 4, 1922)

Patrolman Rudolph Trent, colored, was vindicated of the charges brought against him by Mrs. Annie C. Russell of 48 Burrill st., in Roxbury, police court today. Mrs. Russell accused the patrolman of having dragged her a quarter of a mile early Tuesday morning to a police box said there attempting indecent familiarities and arresting her for drunkenness after she resisted him.

Mrs. Russell failed to appear in court to complain against Trent. Her attorneys conducted the case. A police lieutenant, the Dudley Street station police matron and five patrolman testified that Mrs. Russell was drunk when she was brought into the station.

Judge Ahern imposed a fine of $5 on Mrs. Russell after finding her guilty of intoxication.

NEAR-LYNCH IN MASS.

Guardian

FOREIGN WORKERS DISGRACE HINSDALE WITH RACE HATE AND ATTEMPT TO KILL COLORED YOUTH—4 ARRESTS EXPECTED—TAUL LEAVES TOWN FOR SAFETY.

Boston, Mass 9-9-'22

Hinsdale, Sept. 6, 1922. At least four arrests are expected by authorities in connection with a mob of woodchoppers attacked William Taul a young negro, and threatened to take his life.

Taul was attacked and chased by the mob when it was reported that he used foul language in an argument with his foreman and is said to have drawn a knife. The state police patrol saved him after he had taken refurge in the home of A. N. Warren and was hidden away in the pantry.

Protected by two Pittsfield sheriffs, Taul came back to town this morning to get some money, clothes and motorcyle that belong to him. Although the townspeople seem to be in sympathy with him, the town is not considered safe for him and he was taken back to Pittsfield where he is with friends.

ASKS NEW BRAVA TRIAL

The Guardian

LEWIS CLAIMS NEW EVIDENCE—GOMES, SAYS OTHER TWO INNOCENT—HE HAD ARRANGEMENT WITH GIRL'S WHITE ESCORT, AND NO RAPE.

Boston, Mass. 11-4-22

William H. Lewis, defendants' counsel, has asked a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence in the cases of three bravas who are serving sentences of 20 years each at the State Prison after convictions in the Barnstable Superior Court of criminal assault on Gertude Butler.

The new evidence is an affidavit sworn before E. A. Darling, a prison official and a justice of the peace, by Benjamin Gomes, one of the men convicted. The affidavit asserts that John Dias and Jo Andrews, the other two men convicted, are innocent, and that Gomes is guilty of a statutory offense, instead of criminal assault.

The affidavit asserts that on the night of the alleged crime Gomes, accompanied by two New Bedford Portugese named Jo and John—but not Jo Andrews and John Diaz—met the girl by arrangement with William Eldridge, and that out of ar argument that arose the charges resulted.

According to the affidavit, Gomes does not remember the last names of the men who he says were with him on the night of the affair, but thinks that one began with a "T" and sounds something like "Toby."

Mr. Lewis says that Gomes first made the statement that resulted in the affidavit as early as last April, and that the statement was the result of an investigation made by Matthew L. McGrath, his associate.

SAVANNAH GA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 17, 1922

And now comes Massachusetts—with a story of a near lynching. A negro barely escaped with his life when forty woodchoppers with clubs and axes pursued him for alleged derogatory remarks made about their foreman, who, by the way, happened to be a Georgia man.

Lynchings - 1922. Michigan.
Side Lights.

1247

Tear Gas Bombs Quell Crowd Before Michigan Jail

This crowd threatening a lynching quickly gathered before the Jackson (Mich.) jail when news was spread that George Straub had confessed to the brutal slaying of Miss Alice Mallett, social settlement worker. Police dispersed the mob with tear gas bombs and removed the prisoner to Lansing, Mich.

Lynchings - 1922

Side Lights.

Mississippi.

1250

NEGRO WOMAN AND MAN ARE HANGED

Pay Penalty for Murder of Allen Page.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1/14/22

FOREST, Miss., Jan. 13.—Leon Viverett and Pattie Perdue, negroes, were hanged today in the jail shortly after 11 o'clock. Gov. Russell, acting on the recommendation of the pardoning board, refused to commute the death sentences, and the sheriff and his deputy had a double execution to perform. The negro woman was hanged first.

The hangings were private, only two, a preacher and a physician, a few deputized persons and the brothers of the murdered man, were admitted. The laws of Mississippi require the hanging of criminals to be done in private. The negroes were convicted of the murder of Allen Page, a white man, last August. They killed Page, hacked his body to pieces and burned as much of it as possible in a stove, then took the remainder to a negro cemetery and opened a grave and interred it there.

There were threats of lynching at the time. A special term of court was called and they were tried, convicted and sentenced to hang on Friday, Nov. 4. A few days prior to this date the woman's attorney got up a petition and a reprieve was granted for both. Gov. Russell then ordered them brought to Jackson for safekeeping until the pardoning board convened in January. That body affirmed the sentences of the circuit court last Saturday.

This is the first hanging of a woman in Mississippi since the Civil War.

PONTOTOC NEGRO HELD FOR ATTACK ON WOMAN

Posse Takes Man After Desperate Fight.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 1/29/22

PONTOTOC, Miss., Jan. 28.—Will Arthur Hill, negro, is safely lodged in the county jail here, following his capture by an armed posse, after he is alleged to have attacked Mrs. Will Dillard, wife of a clerk in a local store, tonight. The attack occurred at the barn on the Dillard place, which is located on the Bankhead Highway, just outside the corporate limits in the southeastern part of the city.

Mrs. Dillard had gone to the barn to milk when the negro attacked her. There were no men about the Dillard place at the time, but her screams attracted the attention of Constable Curtiss Pitts, who was passing in a wagon. The constable ran to the aid of Mrs. Dillard. The negro ran to escape. The constable, as he ran trrough the Dillard home, grabbed a shotgun he found and fired on the negro as he ran, wounding him in the back.

Mrs. Dillard fought bravely against the negro, finally being able to beat him off, although she dislocated her arm and she suffered many bruises at the hands of the man.

Following the negro's escape, the alarm was quickly spread and armed deputies and citizens began a systematic search under the direction of Sheriff Blaylock within 15 minutes after the attack.

During the hunt for the negro, Magistrate Herbert Weatherall shot at a negro man answering the general description of the man sought on the streets here when the negro refused to halt. His bullet struck Turner Bigham, son of Vergil Bigham, a hardware merchant here, in the left foot, inflicting painful injuries, but the negro escaped.

After a systematic search of all negro cabins and a close guard of all roads leading away from Pontotoc, Dill was located and was overpowered by a posse only after a desperate struggle. The negro was then taken by a posse of 50 men before Mrs. Dillard, after it was discovered that he had been wounded in the shoulder, and was identified by Mrs. Dillard as the man who attacked her.

MARSHAL AND DEPUTY ARE KILLED BY NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser Ala 3/22/22

(Associated Press)

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 21.—J. L. Cavitt, town marshal of Sondheimer, East Carroll parish, Louisiana, and also a deputy sheriff, was shot and killed today by Pascal Plunkett, a negro who was later probably fatally wounded while attempting to escape in Madison parish.

Cavitt was called from his home to quell a negro row in which Plunkett was said to have been a participant. When he reached the scene of the trouble the negro is said to have slipped up behind the marshal and fired a bullet through his head killing him instantly. The negro escaped into Madison parish but the sheriff's posse who took up the chase, captured him after he had been shot through the head. He was taken to Lake Providence, the parish seat.

DOGS TRAIL SUSPECT.

Negro Held in Killing of Night Watchman at Jackson.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 4/22/22

JACKSON, Miss., April 21.—Baying of bloodhounds startled the citizens of Northeast Jackson early today, following the supposed trail of the unknown negro who murdered Night Watchman T. J. Boatner at about 4 o'clock this morning at the State Institute for the Blind.

Boatner had caught the negro in the kitchen and arrested him. He marched him to the residence of Dr. Batson, superintendent of the institution, and asked the doctor to call the police. Dr. Batson summoned Officer Magee, who lived nearby.

Before the officer arrived the negro had in some unaccounatable way gotten possession of Boatner's pistol and shot him to death. Bloodhounds were put on the trail a few hours later and after an erratic run, doubling up and down streets on the edge of Pearl River swamps, they went through the house of Jim Rawlings, a well-known negro, who bears a good reputation.

Rawlings was arrested, but Dr. Batson does not think he is the right man. He is detained for further investigation.

N Y C JOURNAL

JANUARY 31, 1922

WISCONSIN CRIMES LAID TO NEGRO LYNCHED IN SOUTH

PONTOTOC, Miss., Jan. 31.—William Bell, negro, lynched near here, was responsible for attacks on two white women at Beloit, Wis., it was declared by officers.

Another negro is said to have been killed by a mob which pursued Bell through mistaken identity. Bell was killed in an automobile in which he had been placed to escape pursuers.

SEEK NEGRO CLERK TAKEN FROM TRAIN

Postal Authoriteies Hunting Man Remooved From Mail Car

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 4/14/22

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 13.—Postal authorities here are endeavoring to secure definite information regarding Ernest M. Thomas, a negro mail clerk, of Natchez, who was taken from a Missouri Pacific train at Rayville, La., yesterday by a party of armed men. Thomas was clerk on the run between Vadalia, La., and Rayville. When he was removed from the mail car it was locked up for its return trip to Vidalia, and on its arrival there last night the postoffice at Natchez was notified to send some one to remove the mail.

Sheriff N. O. Cooper, of Rayville was called on long distance telephone and stated that Thomas had been placed under arrest on the charge of cursing a white man, and was confined in jail at Rayville. Later it was reported that Thomas had been removed to Monroe, but it was stated today that no definite information concerning him could be secured from the latter place. The father of Thomas is apprehensive for fear that he will be lynched.

WOODS SCOURED FOR GIRL'S ASSAILANT

Bloodhounds Sent for in Chase Near Carrollton.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 4/6/22

CARROLLTON, Miss., April 5.—The 18-year-old daughter of Jake Ware, a farmer living nine miles southwest of Carrollton, was attacked by an unknown white man about 5 o'clock this evening, it is learned from Sheriff Walter Ruscoe who has just returned from the scene.

The girl succeeded in escaping from the man, it is said, arriving home in a badly bruised condition. She had gone to a nearby tenant house to gather flowers, and, according to her statement, was attacked immediately upon arriving at the place. No one was living in the house at the time.

Gant's bloodhounds have been sent for and are expected to arrive from Crystal Springs Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. They will be put on the trail at once. In the meantime a large number of men are scouring the country for the unknown man, who is described by the girl as having the appearance of a tramp.

REWARD OFFERED FOR NEGRO.

Commercial Appeal 4/13/22

SUMMIT, Miss., April 12.—Reward has been offered for the arrest of the negro who on April 8 attacked a young lady two miles north of Summit.

He is a black negro, apparently 35 years old, weighing about 140 pounds, five feet, six inches in height, with mustache. He was dressed in blue overalls, a dark red cloth cap and wore tan shoes. He had on corduroy pants underneath overalls.

The negro was going north when last seen, and it is learned that a man answering the description gave his name as Ed Collins.

NEGRO ESCAPES AFTER ATTEMPTED ASSAULT

4/9/22 Memphis

Dogs Follow Trail Four Hours. Lynching Feared.

Commercial Appeal

SUMMIT, Miss., April 8.—Search for the negro who early today attempted to assault a young white woman near here was temporarily abandoned tonight only after bloodhounds which had trailed the man for more than four hours olst the trail. When the chase was given up hundreds of people followed in the wake of the dogs and there was little doubt that had the brute been found he would have had little chance for his life.

The young woman, daughtor of a farmer living near here, was suddenly seized by the negro as she was walking through the woods this morning. He draw a knife and warned her that if she made an outcry he would kill her. The young woman heard an automobile passing on a nearby road and not heeding the black's warning, she screamed, at the same time frantically fighting off her assailant.

Alarmed at her screams and fearing capture, the negro fled from the scene without accomplishing his purpose. The girl's hands were cut where they came in contact with the knife during the struggle and her body was badly bruised.

Occupants of the passing automobile evidently failed to hear the young woman's screams as no one came to her assistance. She ran through the woods to the house of a neighbor, a mile and a half distant, and gave the alarm.

Bob Gant and his bloodhounds were summoned from Crystal Springs, and took the trail. They followed a treachersous course, winding in and out through the woods, and holding the scent more than four hours. At the end of this time the dogs began to weary and the trail was lost.

When the dogs took the trail about 60 people started out behind them. The news spread rapidly and by the time the chase ended people from a radius of 10 and 15 miles had joined the man hunt, and several hundred were on the scene.

Feeling is at a high pitch against the brute, and it is feared that it will be impossible to avert a lynching should he be captured.

from the Negro.

Vardaman's Weekly 3/16/22

The Aberdeen Weekly of last week contained a description of the splendidly, proper disposition of the negro rapist in that city a few days ago.

I never read an account of one of these occurrences that I am not impressed with the horror of the problem presented. A negro boy of fair negro intelligence, the servant about the house of a white man was ordered to put the buggy, under the shed, out of the rain. When he undertook to pull the buggy down to the shed a little girl playfully jumped on the buggy to get a ride down to the shed. After reaching the shed, the lecherous brute siezed the child and began preparation for the gratification of his beastly passion. The child cried and its screams reached the ears of its mother and a neighbor who ran down to the buggy-shed, took the child from the beast and held the negro until the crowd came to attend to him, which the crowd did very promptly.

Now, that is a horrible thing in a civilized community. But if our people will stop and think about it, in all the ages of the world in every clime in which negroes have lived, the white man's civilization has had that effect on the negro. The same trouble is down in Africa. The school is where they learn and get the inspiration to outrage white women. But for the prompt disposition made of the rapist, there is not a white woman who could live in the state of Mississippi without the danger of being outraged by one of these black brutes. It may be a little harsh for me to say it, but I think the money spent for negro education and the effort to civilize him is worse than wasted. Something must be done of a radical nature or things are going to become unendurable after while.

Our people are burdened with debt and heavily laden with governmental ezpenses, and yet the present legislature proposes to spend $50,000 for the high education of the negro. If educating the negro would solve this problem, make a better man of him, I should very cheerfully agree to bearing the burden, but I know that the negro is growing more criminal

every day under our foolish system of education, and I think the law-makers should call a halt. You should not attempt to educate a negro, but rather train him—train his heart, his head and his hands, teach him to occupy becomingly the attitude that a negro should occupy in the economy of Mississippi, but when you undertake to waste money on a classical education for these low-browed, stupid animals, you are guilty of an unwarranted prodigality of cash.

I was horrified when I came home the other day from Washington to learn that the legislature had invited a little, sad dle-colored ignoramus to address that body, and tell them what the negro needed.

How long, O Lord, how long are the people of this state to suffer such extravagant foolishness?

Missisippi cannot direct the affairs of the nation. but she can guide intelligently her own affairs and in that way benefit the nation in the solution of a very great problem—yes, the greatest problem of all.

COURT GIVES "THIRD DEGREE" KNOCK-OUT

Supreme Tribunal of Mississippi Reverses Conviction Obtained On Confession Wrung From Accused By Torture.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Jackson, Miss.—In the case of General White, a colored youth 18 years old, against the State of Mississippi, heard by the Supreme Court last week, Justice Holden handed down an opinion that a confession obtained from White by brutal and coercive methods could not be used against him in a murder trial, and that the "water cure" and the other third degree methods of extorting confessions from colored men accused of crimes against prominent white people do not reach the end desired, a hanging.

White was convicted of the murder of T. H. Gross, a prosperous merchant and postmaster at Hollyridge, Sunflower county, and sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Gross was found dead on the floor of his store the morning of June 1, 1921. He had been struck on the head with an ax and chopped with a hatchet, the body and the cash drawer had been robbed.

The sheriff arrested White took him to the scene of the murder, conducted an investigation that satisfied him that White was not the murderer and released him. Later he was arrested by some of the neighbors of Mr. Gross and again taken to the scene of the crime, and in the presence of the corpse, the doors being locked, when an effort was made to obtain a confession, the boy stoutly denied his guilt, but his hands were tied and he was laid on the floor, face up, where a heavy man stood with one foot on his breast, the other on his neck, while others present poured water into his nose.

As was anticipated this so-called "water cure" brought the "confession in short order. One Gilbert testified on the trial that the youth had confesed to him before the water cure was administered, but nobody else heard it The boy told his persecutors where the money stolen from Mr Gross had been hidden, but search failed to reveal it

The accused was then taken to Greenville and lodged in jail. A few days later two men visited him in the jail, and there it is said again he confessed.

In an opinion handed down by Justice Holden, the court sitting en banc, the court says: "We do not hestiate to say that a confession obtained under these conditions and circumstances is not free and voluntary. Confessions induced by fear, though not aroused by spoken threats, are nevertheless involuntary, because the fear which takes away the freedom may arise solely from the conditions and circumstances surrounding the confession. The circumstances in this case were such as to convince us that the confession was involuntary."

The case was therefore reversed and remanded for a new trial.

This decision is construed in this state as a blow to practices that have prevailed here in similiar cases from time immemorial.

This mob, however, possessed one redeeming trait, in that; after securing a confession from the youth it turned him over to the courts to be dealt with which act enabled this High Tribunal to have before it a subject for its far reaching and courageous decision.

NEGRO KILLS PLANTER

Montgomery Advertiser

Posses Searching For Slayer of Mississippi Farmer

12-11-21 Ala.

CLEVELAND, MISS., Dec. 9.—Lee Davis, prominent planter, was shot and instantly killed here tonight by an unidentified negro, who escaped. Posses were hurriedly formed and with blood hounds are searching the surrounding country for the assailant.

Robbery was believed to have been the motive.

Lynchings—1922

Missouri

Side Lights.

1235

KANSAS CITY MO POST
JULY 6, 1922

MOB CHASES NEGRO WHO ACCOSTED K. C. WHITE WOMEN

Police Join in Hunt but Black Escaped in Underbrush, Report Says.

When a Negro accosted white women in the vicinity of Brooklyn, Garfield and St. John avenues this morning an entire neighborhood gave chase. Pitchforks, rakes and hoes were the weapons used.

The Negro, according to women of the neighborhood, made insulting remarks. They informed men in the neighborhood and park employes working along the Concourse.

The men formed a mob and pursued the fleeing Negro.

He ran into the home of Mrs. S. Danciger, 101 Garfield avenue, and barricaded himself in a pantry. A Negro maid found him there and screamed. The Negro then broke a screen and ran, the mob again at his heels.

Motorcycle policemen were called and joined in the chase.

The Negro escaped in the underbrush, according to a report to police headquarters.

CHURCHGOERS SEEK ROPE FOR A NEGRO

new York Times
new York

Police, With Revolvers Drawn, Rescue Prisoner From Crowd in Hell's Kitchen.

11-6-22

KISSED A WHITE WOMAN

Her Son Gives Chase to Negro Who Defends Himself With Knife and Wrench.

Churchgoers returning to their homes yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Tenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street were about to lynch a negro when a squad of polcemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Staton, with clubs unlimbered and revolversd rawn, made the negro a prisoner.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the negro, Alphonso Mayo, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., who had been loafing in the heart of Hell's Kitchen, saw 8-year-old Helen Ryan returning home from a store, where she had been set by her mother. The negro followed her into the hallway of theb uilding wehre the child lives, at 546 West Forty-sixth Street. On the lower floor he encountered Mrs. Pauline Wenzel, panitress of the building, who was on her way to the cellar. Mayo, without warning, grabbed Mrs. Wenzel by the wrist and kissed her. She screamed, and the negro ran upstairs to the top floor, where he hid in a doorway.

Mrs. Wenzel's screams were heard by her son Adolph, 18 years old, who was sleeping on the lower floor, and by other tenants of the building. A rush was made for the top floor where Mayo, armed with a knife and a heavy wrench, crouched in a corner. As young Wenzel reached the top step the negro ran forward, striking with the knife and wrench, hitting Wenzel on the wrist. Then the negro made his way downstairs and out into the street, running finally into the hallway of 606 West Forty-fifth Street.

Word that Mayo had attempted to attack a white woman and child spread like wildfire and by the time he was dragged from the roof of the tenement where he had sought refuge a crowd of 500 persons had collected at the entrance to the lower hallway. The negro was already in a semi-conscious state from blows and kicks and, many were yelling to "get a rope."

Policeman Cohn and Dunnigan tried unsuccessfully to rescue the negro, and someone telephoned to the station house. A department car with Detectives Patrick Maney and Patrick Flood hurried to the house, and when they reached there the crowd numbered 2,000. The policemen with guns drawn fought their way through the crowd until they reached Mayo, and after warning the crowd they would shoot if interfered with, hustled their prisoner to the waiting car and to the station.

POSSES HUNT FOR NEGRO ASSAILANT OF VETERAN'S WIFE

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
OCTOBER 8, 1922

Woman, 22, Is Dragged Into Ditch From Road 100 Yards From Home Near Brentwood.

Armed posses from Brentwood and vicinity last night searched the woods in that part of St. Louis County for a negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Eric Pritz, 22 years old, wife of a disabled war veteran, at 7:30 p. m., as she was walking from a car line to her home on the Manchester road, in Brentwood.

A fierce struggle by Mrs. Pritz, of slight stature, averted the consummation of attack by the negro, after he dragged her from the road into a ditch. Part of her clothing was torn from her body. She suffered only minor injuries in fighting off the negro, but later collapsed of shock.

The attack took place within 100 yards of her home, which is above a small store, a quarter of a mile east of the Kirkwood-Ferguson car line. She was unable to scream until the negro abandoned his attempt and fled.

Mrs. Pritz is employed in St. Louis. Her husband was gassed during the war and is unable to work.

Tries to Run Away.

Mrs. Pritz said she left a westbound Kirkwood-Ferguson car at the Manchester road and started to walk to her home. The negro accosted her, she said, when she was within 100 yards of home, and seized her when she started to run. He dragged her into a ditch parallel to the road. A struggle ensued, Mrs. Pritz's head being pounded against a fence post and her clothing torn. Apparently becoming frightened, the negro ran from the Manchester road south into a wooded strip known as Shady Lane Bottoms, at one edge of Brentwood.

Vague Description Given.

Posses searching for the negro have no description of him other than that he was dressed in working man's clothes and may bear marks on his face where Mrs. Pritz attempted to scratch him. The searchers combed the Shady Lane Bottoms and a nearby negro colony and then, augmented by more armed possemen from Brentwood, Maplewood and nearby towns began a systematic hunt.

Deputy Sheriffs who went to Brentwood from Clayton were unable to get in touch with the posses but remained at Brentwood to prevent disturbances.

Efforts were made last night by Brentwood officers to get bloodhounds from St. Charles and several points in Illinois to trail the negro.

Lynchings - 1922.
Side Lights.

1237 Nebraska.

1237

OMAHA NEB HERALD
MAY 25, 1922

A Savage Custom.

Following a brutal murder near Bristow, Neb., last week a suspected accomplice to the crime was arrested. And while officers of the law were bringing the captive, charged with murder, to Lincoln, armed mobs bent on lynching sought to take the law into their own hands.

The sentiment of the slain man's friends, desirous of seeing justice done, is easily understood. The murder was sensational and gruesome. And the perpetrator, or perpetrators, deserve the extreme penalty of the law.

But so long as Nebraskans believe in law and order, such a story of escape from lynching as was reported has an unsavory aspect. No proof has been established of guilt of the person arrested. But it is probable that the enthusiasm of the lynching parties for speedy justice might not have considered that fact, had they overtaken the suspect. And even had they been sure of an alleged murderer's identity, nothing less than anarchy could justify taking a prisoner from the possession of police.

Such barbarous practices as lynching should have no sympathy in an enlightened country. Yet on the same day that an exhibition of mob violence was averted in Nebraska, Texas reports the actual hanging of one man and the burning of another by infuriated mobs. And it is no unusual thing to read of lynching.

Such a condition does not bespeak the justice which our progressive nation should boast. Heinous offenses against civilized society have been dealt with so leniently by courts and prisons that a tendency for the people to see justice done might manifest itself in mob rule. But the vengeance of a mob, however just its cause may seem, is unreasonable and beastly. How can we call ourselves civilized and at the same time indulge in savage customs?

Lynchings - 1922
Side Lights

New Jersey

False Story By White Girl In So. Orange Stirs Town

New York Age 2/11/22

Charged Imaginary Crime to Negro and Placed in Jeopardy Many Innocent Men---Embarrassing End to Search When She Confesses

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE).

South Orange, N. J.—The mendacity of a twelve-year-old white girl, one Zaeda Ach, daughter of a New York architect, (the telephone directory shows David M. Ach, of 5 Center street, South Orange, with office at 1 Madison avenue, New York City), jeopardized the liberty and well-being of any slightly built Negro who might have been wearing a brown suit and tan shoes on the streets of South Orange, during a period of several days. This was because she told a most circumstantial tale of how she had been threatened with a revolver, bound, gagged and assaulted in her mother's room by a colored man, while her younger sister and an older woman were in another room in the house.

The girl's story aroused the community, for she was definite to the last degree in her story, and described in fullest detail the appearance of the assailant—who she declared to be slightly built, wearing a felt hat, brown suit, green mackinaw and tan shoes, and even told of a crack in the leather of his shoe near the right toe.

Every Negro seen on the streets of South Orange became an object of suspicion, and this feeling extended to every town within a radius of twenty miles. Feeling was at high tension and police officers were strenuous in their search for the alleged miscreant. Then came embarrassment for the officials and the girl's family.

The girl became conscious stricken and lost her nerve. She told the truth. She declared that she had invented the whole tale—her story was that she had entered her mother's room in search of a book and had been confronted by the robber, who proceeded to do the things she had charged against her imaginary creation. There has been no satisfactory explanation as to why the girl made up so serious a charge against a member of the race, but the most charitable have it that her imagination has become inflamed by attendance on the modern movie thrillers.

N Y C TIMES
APRIL 1, 1922

Jealous Negro Shoots a Justice From Auto; Posses Comb Woods; Victim Near Death

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—State police, county detectives and a citizens' posse beat the woods between Pleasantville and Egg Harbor tonight, flashing their searchlights into every deep patch of undergrowth in the hope of finding Robert Knight, an Egg Harbor negro, who may face a murder charge before morning.

Knight's victim, Justice of the Peace Richard G. Brown, a white man of Pleasantville, is believed to be dying. He reached his home near here tonight exhausted after a daring drive in which, through sheer force of will, he had kept control of the steering wheel of his car, though a bullet from Knight's pistol had drilled him through.

Justice Brown is 65 years old and the wound, the loss of blood and the ten-mile drive to reach medical aid, it is feared, will prove too much for him.

As nearly as the authorities have been able to learn, Knight shot in the belief that the Justice was a negro with whom Knight believed his wife had fled. Mrs. Knight left her husband about a week ago.

Yesterday she came to Pleasantville and asked Justice Brown to come to Egg Harbor to transact some minor legal business for her.

Mrs. Knight was accompanied by another negress. Justice White put the two in his machine, drove them to Egg Harbor and attended to the business.

The three started back in the car, Brown driving, and had progressed about three miles along White Horse Turnpike when a car came after them, traveling at furious speed.

Hearing the onrushing vehicle, Brown slowed his car while its three occupants craned behind them in curiosity at the haste of the pursuer.

At that instant a negro swung wide the tonneau door of the rear car, stepped to the running board, steadied himself with one hand and started blazing away at Brown's car with a pistol.

Four shots went wild, but the fifth pierced Brown's car and came out his chest just over the heart.

the negro ran into the swamp. Tonight the State police and farmers are surrounding the swamp.

N Y C GLOBE
MAY 1, 1922

POSSE SEEKS HER ASSAILANT

Plainfield Woman Attacked in Wood Near Her Home on Way to Do Shopping.

Police of Union County, N. J., assisted by several hundred citizens, searched the fields and woods near Plainfield to-day for a Negro about eighteen years old who attacked Mrs. John McCarthy, fifty-five years old, of Second street, that city, as she was passing through a small wood near her home. The woman was hysterical and unable to give a good description of her assailant.

Second street is in an outlying section of Plainfield. Mrs. McCarthy had started on a shopping trip when a Negro jumped from behind a clump of bushes and seized her. She screamed, but there was no one near to hear her. She struggled desperately and her clothes wer badly torn. The Negro finally became alarmed by her cries and fled.

Mrs. McCarthy hurried to police headquarters and gave the alarm. Word of the attack quickly spread and a raid was made on the Negro quarters by a posse of citizens.

Mrs. McCarthy required medical attention before returning home.

ANGRY POSSE HUNTS NEGRO

New York Times

Farmers Join Police After an Attack on a Woman

4/4/22

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONTON, N. J., April 3.—State police, county constables and a great throng of angry farmers this afternoon combed the dense swamps south of Mizpah for an unknown negro, five feet ten inches in height, who made a desperate attempt to attack Mrs. Dora Price, 34 years old, wife of a farmer living at Dorothy.

The negro sprang at the woman as she passed through the woods on her way home from visiting relatives in Mizpah. Her screams brought a woodchopper, with his axe, to the rescue, and

Crowd Chases Hotel Waiter to His Death

Chicago Defender

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 8.—After Jasper Bryant, 42, a hotel waiter, of 1704 Arctic avenue had been chased four blocks by an angry crowd crying "Lynch him!" he fell to the pavement. He died of heart trouble a few minutes after reaching the Atlantic City hospital. His collapse, physicians say, was induced by fright.

A report given the police stated that Bryant had frightened two small children, who screamed. Passersby became angered, thinking Bryant had attacked them, and started in pursuit. When he collapsed several men in the crowd protected him until policemen arrived.

1236

Lynchings—1922

Sidelights on

New York.

1230

CHURCH GOERS SEEK ROPE FOR A NEGRO

St. Louis Argus

11-24-22

Christian Mob Tries To Lynch Man Accused Of Kissing White Woman

Crusader Service.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—"Christian" Churchgoers returning to their homes last Sunday morning in the neighborhood of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fifth Street were about to engage in Christian America's most popular sport—lynching—when a squad of policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Station, with clubs unlimbered and revolvers drawn, drove off the blood-thirsty church crowd of "the best people" and made the Negro a prisoner.

The Negro, Alphonso, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., was accused of kissing a white woman in a dark hallway in the neighborhood.

Word spread like wild fire that a Negro had made an attack on a white woman and Mayo, who was in the neighborhood and may or may not have been the man responsible for the alleged attack, was chased up to the roof of a tenant house, and by the time he was dragged from the roof a crowd of a thousand persons had collected at the entrance of the lower hallway. The man was already in a semi-conscious condition from blows and kicks and, many in the crowd were yelling to "get a rope." Two policemen tried unsuccessful to rescue Mayo, and someone telephoned to the station house—perhaps some non church-goer and a department car with reserves hurried to the scene. When they got there the crowd numbered over 2,000. The policemen with guns drawn fought their way through the crowd until they reached Mayo, and after warning the crowd they would shoot if interfered with, hustled their prisoner to the waiting car and station, for the battered man was made a prisoner although no charge had been registered against him that day.

It is reported that one church in the neighborhood had that very morning passed a resolution calling upon the State Department to "take immediate action for the protection of minorities in Turkey". Probably the same crowd that helped to pass that resolution participated in the early Sabbath morn man hunt of the American suppressed minority.

Side Lights

1229

New York Vs. Oklahoma.

NEGRO SURRENDERED FOR OKLAHOMA TRIAL

Buffalo, N. Y., February —Federal authorities today surrendered Louis H. McShann, negro, to Oklahoma, where he is wanted on a charge of shooting an officer. Sheriff J. L. Robbins, of Muskogee, will leave tonight with his prisoner.

McShann was arrested and indicted here on a charge of illegal possessing narcotics. He had drugs in his possession worth $20,000 when he was captured and is believed by the narcotic squad to be one of the principals in a ring operating from both the Mexican and Canadian borders.

W. L. Hughes, also a Muskogee negro, and said to be wealthy, taken into custody sometime after McShann's capture, is alleged to have been engaged in similar operations. Drugs worth $15,000 were found in his possession, federal officers say.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
AUGUST 2 1922

Today

What IS News?
Human e, Just, Wise.
Who Owns Chicago Streets?
The Mind Sees.

—By Arthur Brisbane—

What really IS news? You ask yourself that question as you read dispatches that come from everywhere.

No doubt about the most important news. The President of the United States, dealing with the owners of the railroads, demands that they restore to striking men their full seniority rights. That is HUMANE, JUST and WISE.

It will do more to end the strike than a thousand hours of talk.

Next to coal and railroad strikes affecting the nation comes the street car strike that ties up Chicago. Owners of Chicago's streets, living in NEW YORK, are said to have gathered an army of men to replace strikers and wipe out once for all the street car labor organizations. That may work, and may not.

What ought to come out of that strike is realization that the people of Chicago are big enough to own the streets of Chicago, too big to depend for transportation facilities on plans or profit of distant stock owners.

A woman is running for Senator in West Virginia, another lady in Kansas is running for the Governorship, and, of all things, on a "wet" platform. She says Kansas has been thirsty for forty years without admitting it.

Negroes are lynched by mobs in Arkansas and Georgia. You can hardly call that news.

Forty pilgrims are killed and fifty injured in a train wreck on the way to the Holy Grotto of Lourdes. That may puzzle the devout, but should not. If the accident represented the will of Providence it means taking the victims direct to heaven; otherwise it could not be helped.

Cotton jumped up $8.50 a bale, and the cotton crop for this year will be one million bales below the crop of two years ago. That's good news for cotton growers, bad news for the ragged, half clothed hundreds of millions in Europe and Asia.

Men manage crops and prices badly, leaving naked children at the mercy of cotton speculators and price fluctuations.

An unfortunate girl, gone blind, told she could not recover, killed herself.

She should have been told that the mind alone sees, not the eyes.

Madame du Deffand, marvellously clever among the witty French women of the eighteenth century, went blind at fifty-four. Then she decided to enjoy herself. She fell in love with Horace Walpole, wrote him letters that fill two thousand pages, corresponded with Voltaire, had everybody in France worth while in her salon and died long past eighty. That's the way to treat blindness. You can always see with the mind, and see what you will.

Germany finally sits down and says "I can't pay," and it is clear that she can't, at least not with money.

If our dollar suddenly dropped in value to one-tenth of a cent, and some conquering nation told us to go immediately and buy in the world's markets several thousand million real dollars worth of gold, we would find it hard to oblige. War doesn't pay even the winner, Q. E. D.

Newspapers and their readers are discussing the question, "Did Theodore Roosevelt use profane language?" He didn't need to. He pounded the table, showed his teeth, shut them with a snap, glared at you, and that was enough! Much more violent than swearing.

This is explained in the first description of that set of teeth, written by this writer when Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York City, and admirably illustrated by the late McCarthy, cartoonist. The lion doesn't need to swear, he roars. Profanity is feebleness.

The Japanese do fairly well. Our exports are off many millions. The Japanese exports are enormously increased. They are good little business men, and deserve everybody's congratulations.

NEWARK NEWS
AUGUST 24, 1922

Promises Square Deal --That Is, Hanging-- for Man Fearing Lynchers

"Father and I'll Attend to It," Georgia Deputy Tells Slayer of His Brother.

"There'll be no lynching when we get back home, Willie Powell. You'll get a square deal and father and I will hang you," said Deputy Sheriff Sid Howell of Early County, Georgia, yesterday to Bill Powell, a colored gunman who had shot and killed Deputy Omar Howell, brother of Sid and son of sheriff of the county. Powell was caught a few days ago in New York State with the aid of Newark detectives and was locked up here while the Georgia officers were making preparations for the return journey. Powell had said he feared that if he was taken South he would be lynched.

"And the rope will be well greased too," chimed in Brooks Hall, another Early County deputy, who had accompanied Sid to take Powell back.

The conversation took place in the office of Captain Brex at police headquarters before the deputies, starting on South with Powell, who referred to the journey as "going to his own funeral."

There was no sarcasm in the remarks of Deputy Howell, Captain Brex said. He was apparently sincere in every word he uttered. He told the captain he had "knocked off" four men in his time and wounded two others. All were justifiable, he said. Powell's father was one of those he "knocked off."

Howell said that his father and he do the hanging for the county and receive $350 for each job. He expressed surprise at an article he read in a newspaper that seemed to him to lay emphasis on the point that a colored man arrested in New York when searched was found to have a loaded gun in his pocket.

"Why, that's nothing," said Howell; "everybody arrested down our way has a loaded gun on him. This boy here (meaning Powell) had used one a few times himself before he got Omar. He was sore on me for knocking off his father and that may have had something to do with the killing of my brother."

The people were so wrought up over the killing of Omar, Howell said, that they harrassed his father and him continually to know why they did not capture Powell. The most troublesome, he said, were led by him to believe that the Howells had taken the law in their own hands and had had a little private lynching with Powell the victim.

The killing of Omar occurred on April 7 last. Circulars were sent broadcast with a picture of Powell, who was accused of the murder. Detectives Fallon and Reibold got a tip that a colored man working on the Boston & Maine Railroad under the name of W. A. Washington might be Powell. They located the man at Mechanicsville, N. Y., and Captain Brex wrote to Georgia for some one to come and identify him.

BUFFALO N Y NEWS
AUGUST 9, 1922

NEGRO DOES TUMBLING TO ESCAPE PURSUERS

Quarry of Main Street Mob Makes Get Away by Series of Movie Thrills.

When a negro's feet decide to take him somewhere, such little things as a bump by an automobile and a 20-foot drop over a viaduct are minute consequences in his young life. This was revealed this morning when a negro was chased by a crowd of 50 persons after an argument in an employment agency at 132 Main street.

"He came in here and started cursing me for an advertisement on the window of my bureau asking for laborers at 35 and 40 cents an hour," said Santo Poleto, the proprietor.

Mr. Poleto protested with him, upon which the black man is said to have called him vile names and threatened to hit him.

"I picked up an iron pipe and started for him. He ran out of the door and up the street," said Mr. Poleto. "My son, Joseph, and about 50 bystanders joined in the chase. At the corner of Main and Exchange streets three patrolmen joined us."

At Washington and Exchange streets, the negro got in the way of a passing automobile in his hurry to cross the street. Witnesses said he was hurled at least ten feet in the air. He jumped right up and started to run, they said. He hurdled himself over the viaduct of the Lehigh Valley railroad at Washington street and dropped 20 feet to the ground. This also failed to stop his flight and he soon lost his pursuers.

1229

Lynchings - 1922.
Side Lights.

1234

North Carolina.

1234

SHERIFF SAYS MANHUNT WAS NOT ORDERED

Youth Escaped Death By Miracle When Run Down And Shot By Five Officers Of The Law In Carolina.

HE WAS CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY

Special to The Journal and Guide

Elizabeth City, N. C.—Preliminary hearing in the celebrated case of the state against Police Captain George Twiddy, Horatio Seymour, deputy sheriff of Camden county; Ralph Cuthrell of Camden, Lindwood Cartwright, of Camden and L. T. Sawyer of Elizabeth City, for the shooting of David Overton, Jr., a sixteen year old colored boy, on the morning of April 2, was held Tuesday in Recorder's court, and the men were held in bonds of $250 each for the grand jury at the September term of Superior court.

BRUTAL CRIME

The shooting of the boy who was charged with nothing more serious than vagrancy and pety thefts, was one of the most brutal acts in the police annals of this city and county. Besides officer Twiddy and his companions had no warrant for the youth, and took it upon themselves to arrest him without authority.

THE BOY'S STORY

Young Overton told his story on the witness stand, explaining how on Sunday morning of April 2, near the old shack on Body Road, he was wounded by a shot fired from a group of men who came to that vicinity in a motor car. Until the following Thursday he wandered in the woods, until he came to his father's farm and was put to bed by his mother, the court was told. That afternoon, he testified, the elder Overton went to town and told Sheriff Reid of the affair. Sheriff Reid took the boy into custody and locked him in the county jail, where Dr. C. B. Williams County Health Officer, examined him and sent him to the Community Hospital. Dr. John Saliba perormed an operation on young Overton at 5:30 o'clock that Thursday afternoon, removing the 32 caliber bullet. At that time Dr. Saliba held out little hope for his recovery, but the boy rallied, the doctor testified.

Following Dr. Saliba on the stand came Bill Jones, who said that Cuthrell, one of the defendants, told him that he was a member of the party. Police Officer Anderson then testified that Police Captain Twiddy told him that he was present on the occasion, but that he did not shoot the boy.

UNAUTHORIZED, SAYS SHERIFF

Sheriff Reid testified that no one had authority to go after Overton and that no report had been made to him of the shooting.

The State rested its case with Sheriff Reid, although several witnesses remained. No evidence of a rebuttal nature was introduced by the defense.

Prosecutor Sawyer, in summing up, declared that he thought the case was one of the most important in Pasquotank county in twenty years, and that the offense was such that the affair should be investigated by the grand jury. He was bitter in his denunciation of Police Captain Twiddy, whom he characterized as a man leading a band of gunmen in a man hunt without having a warrant for the youth's arrest.

Attorney Aydlett, for the defense, asked Judge Spence to dismiss those who had no part in the affair, according to the testimony, but Judge Spence decided to hold al lthe defendants

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
JUNE 3. 1922

"Decent And Fair"

Probably a Governor of North Carolina has never granted a commutation which met with more universal approval than Governor Morrison's in the case of Wright Rouse, aged decrpit and mentally deficient Negro sentenced to the chair for murder. Rouse was the tool of a white man and woman who are serving life terms for using Rouse as their agent in crime. Public opinion has refused to condemn the Negro to death for a deed in which his white accomplices furnished the mind and the evil motive. The Greensboro Daily News appraises the affair in words that will meet with virtually unanimous acceptance:

> Governor Morrison never did a thing more in accord with the dictates of decency and fair play than when he commuted the sentence of old Wright Rouse from death to life imprisonment. This Negro is doubtless a bad egg; but when he committed the murder for which he was sentenced to the electric chair, he was acting merely as a tool in the hands of a white man and woman infinitely blacker of heart than the Negro. But the man and woman got off with life imprisonment. Therefore, no matter what the written law may say, it would have been scandalous to send the Negro to death for the crime that they instigated.
>
> The Governor has saved the state from the shame; for which he is entitled to the thanks of every North Carolinian who belives in giving every man a square deal, whether he is white or black.

WHITE MEN BLACKEN FACES AND KILL RURAL COLORED MAIL CARRIER

St. Louis Argus

Report Is Then Given Out At Swannsboro, N. C., That Crime Had Been Perpetrated By Negroes.

8-18-'22

Preston News Service

NEWBORN, N. C. Aug. 16—The colored people of Swannsboro, a small village near here, are up in arms over the report that a crowd of colored men is alleged to have killed Cy Jones a rural mail carrier. The report has attracted considerable attention and excitement runs high throughout the entire length and breadth of Onslay county.

It is said that the colored people in Swannsboro claim that some white men had blackened their faces and fatally attacked the mail carrier and to escape the consequences of the crime started a report that Negroes committed the crime. Feeling is said to be intense in the village and a clash between the races is expected at any time. County officials are taking every precaution to suppress the slightest evidence of violence.

North Carolina Whites Try To Take Negro Farmer's Land

New York Age 7-8-22

John Flowers, Prosperous Farmer, Persecuted in North Carolina Because He Would Not Sell Land at a Sacrifice

ag. K

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE).

Raleigh, N. C.—A legal battle has been raging in Raleigh, Durham and Oxford between a white deputy sheriff of Wallace, Dublin County, and a Negro attorney of Durham over the return of one John Flowers, prosperous colored farmer, formerly of Wallace, who was sought by the authorities of that place. The case has caused considerable comment on account of several features which have developed.

Flowers was arrested on Thursday, June 22, in Durham, where he and a brother had come to open a modern shoe shop in the colored Masonic Temple, by telegraphic request from the Duplin County officer. Attorney R. McCants Andrews was employed and Flowers was interviewed at the police station. The man was highly nervous on account of recent experiences he had undergone and was in mortal fear of mob violence should he be returned to Dublin County, since he had been shot at and run away from there about eighteen months ago.

White Man Wanted Land.

According to Flowers' story he had been importuned by a white man to sell 65 acres of valuable farm land which he owns in the town of Wallace, but he refused to sell except at a profitable figure, which was not offered. The white man then rented the land but refused year after year to pay the rent and finally Flowers sued him and received a verdict of $750 per year as rent. Flowers was then indicted on a charge of embezzlement growing out of the sale of an automobile by him to a Negro tenant of the white man, but was acquitted before a justice of the peace.

Feeling ran so high in the community that the prominent white attorney who defended Flowers and a wealthy white man who was his bondsman, were both attacked after the trial and a near riot ensued, during which the automobile of the bondsman was partly demolished and Flowers was shot at and caused to flee for his life while, it is said, the local officers did nothing to prevent the brothal.

Governor Promises Protection.

After hearing this story, following Flowers' arrest in Durham, Attorney Andrews got in touch with the Governor's office and Governor Morrison wired Chief of Police W. F. Doby of Durham to hold th prisoner until he could investigate the matter, and he further assured Attorney Andrews that the man would be amply protected. The attorney then secured a writ of habus corpus from Judge W. A. Devin of Oxford, who was found in Raleigh, alleging that Flowers was held without legal process, no warrant having been forwarded and no bail having been fixed. The writ was made returnable before Judge Devin on July 3, permitting sufficient time for the Governor's investigation.

On Saturday, June 24, Governor Morrison declared that he was sufficiently satisfied that Flowers' fear of mob violence was without reasonable foundation and meanwhile the deputy sheriff had arrived with a capias issued by the clerk of court of Dublin, charging Flowers with embezzlement growing out of the same automobile transaction. The Judge then, on request of the Governor, ordered the prisoner brought before him at Oxford on Saturday night for the hearing under the writ, instead of on July 3, the original date. Flowers was remanded to the authorities of Dublin but the Judge reduced his bail from $1,650, as set by them, to $500.

Suit to Eject White Man.

The case is set for Juluy 10 at Keensville, the county seat. It is not expected that Flowers will now suffer any bodily harm since the matter has been brought to the attention of Governor Morrison, who promises that he will receive a fair trial. However, Flowers' enemy is still in possession of the land and a suit of ejectment is pending which Flowers has been compelled to bring. It is thought that the embezzlement charge has been resurrected as a further harassment to induce Flowers to give a deed to his land.

Flowers is said to be a well to do

farmer, owning 110 acres of land in Pender County, in addition to the land at Wallace. He has resided in Greenville, N. C., with a brother ever since his flight from Wallace until they decided to move to Durham and open a shoe shop. Their car load of goods had just arrived in the railroad yards and they were preparing to install the same when the elder Flowers was arrested.

Prepared for Battle To Stop Lynching

Pittsburgh American 8-15-22

NEW BERN, N. C., Aug. 18—A man arriving from Onslow County today declared that a mob of fifty men seized Jim Blackedge, head of a Negro lodge at Swansboro, Sunday night, carried him into a wood and riddled his body with bullets. Onslow County authorities say their information is that the Negro was run out of the county, but was not shot. Swansboro is guarded by armed men because reports are current that Negroes plan an attack upon the town.

Four Negroes arrested in connection with the attack upon Cy Jones, white mail carrier, quietly removed from Jacksonville last night to an unannounced destination when reports reached the authorities that a mob was forming for the purpose of lynching them.

Sunday night a report was circulated among the Negroes of the Swansboro section that a mob of white men had secured possession of the four prisoners and intended lynching them at the spot where the assault had occurred. Four wagon loads of Negroes heavily armed are said to have gone to the scene ready to give battle to the whites in event a lynching was attempted.

N. C. NEGRO FARMER PERSECUTED

Refusal To Sell Valuable Lands To White Enemy Causes Trouble Pursued Like A Fugitive On False Charges After Being Run Away. Gov. Morrison Promises Protection When Appealed To

Baltimore Herald 6/27/22

(Special to Herald-Commonwealth)

Raleigh, N. C., June 26.—A legal battle has been raging in Raleigh, Durham and Oxford between a white deputy sheriff of Wallace, Duplin county and a Negro attorney of Durham over the return of one John Flowers, prosperous colored farmer formerly of Wallace, who was sought by the authorities of that place. The case has caused considerable comment on account of several features which have developed.

Flowers was arested on Thursday, June 22nd, in Durham, where he and a brother had come to open a modern shoe shop in the colored Masonic Temple, by telegraphic request from the Duplin county officer. Attorney R. McCants Andrews was employed and Flowers was interviewed at the police station. The man was highly nervous on account of recent experiences he had undergone and was in mortal fear of mob violence should he be returned to Duplin county, since he had been shot at an run away from there about 18 months ago.

According to Flowers' story he had been importuned by a white man to sell 65 acres of valuable farm land which he owns in the town of Wallace, but refused to sell except at a profitable figure, which was not offered. The white man then rented the land but refused year after year to pay the rent and finally Flowers sued him and received a verdict of $750.00 per year as rent. Flowers was then indicted on a charge of embezzlement growing out of the sale of an automobile by him to a Negro tenant of the white man, but was acquitted before a justice of peace.

Feeling ran so high in the community that the prominent white attorney who defended Flowers and a wealthy white man who was his bondsman, were both atacked after the trial and a near riot ensued, during which the automobile of the bondsman was partly demolished and Flowers was shot at and caused to flee for his life while, it is said, the local officers did nothing to prevent the brothal.

After hearing this story, following Flowers' arrest in Durham Attorney Andrews got in touch with the Governor's office and Governor Morrison wired Chief of Police W. F. Doby, of Durham, to hold the prisoner until he could investigate the matter, and he further assured Attorney Andrews that the man would be amply protected. The attorney then secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge W. A. Devin of Oxford, who was found in Raleigh, alleging that Flowers was held without legal process, no warrant having been forwarded and no bail having been fixed. The writ was made returnable before Judge Devin on July 3rd, permitting sufficient time for the governor's investigation.

On Saturday, June 24th, Governor Morrison declared that he was sufficiently satisfied that Flowers' fear of mob violence was without reasonable foundation and meanwhile the deputy sheriff had arived with a capias issued by the clerk of the court of Duplin, charging Flowers with embezzlement growing out of the same automobile transaction. The judge then on request of the governor ordered the prisoner brought before him at Oxford on Saturday night for the hearing under the writ, instead of on July 3rd, the original date. Flowers was remanded to the authorities of Duplin but the judge reduced his bail from $1,050, as set by them, to $500.00.

The case is set for July 10th at Keensanville, the county seat. It is not exected that Flowers will now suffer any bodily harm since the matter has been brought to the attention of Governor Morison who promises hat he wil receive a fair trial. However, Flowers' enemy is still in possession of the land and a suit of ejectment is pending which Flowers has been compelled to bring. It is thought that the embezzlement charge has been resurrected as a further harrasment to induce Flowers to give a deed to his land.

Flowers is said to be a well to do farmer, owning 110 acres of land in Pender county in addition to the land at Wallace. He has resided in Greenville, N. C., with a brother ever since his flight from Walace until he decided to move to Durham and open a shoe shop. Their car-load of goods had just arrived in the railroad yards and they were preparing to install the same when the elder Flowers was arrested.

FLORIDA NEGROES GET DEATH SENTENCE

Montgomery Advertiser 6/16/22

CARTHAGE, N. C., Aug. 15.—After being out seven minutes the jury in the trial of three negroes on charges growing out of the attack upon Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ketchens, of Miami, Fla., automobile tourists, near Southern Pines, ten days ago, returned a verdict of guilty as to two of the negroes who were immediately sentenced to die in the electric chair on September 15. John Lee, the other negro, was found guilty of secret assault, but was not sentenced. The negroes sentenced to be executed are Angus Murphy and Jasper Thomas. The former wept and pleaded for mercy as the death sentence was pronounced but Thomas maintained an attitude of outward indifference.

The trial began yesterday with national guardsmen on duty.

Lynchings- 1922.
Side Lights

1238

THE LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The fact that in nearly every Southern state there is one kind of law, or one kind of enforcement of the law, for white people and another for black people is well known to white people in that section and to colored people all over the country. It is a fact which is often denied by Southern newspapers and occassionally even by Southern Negrophobists. New York Age

The most loud mouthed Southern demagogue, while proclaiming that the South will never accord the Negro political equality or social equality, makes the boast that the Negro is and always will be given common justice. Of course, this boast is nine-tenths buncombe. There is hardly a court in the South in which a Negro is given common justice if his interests conflict with those of a white man.

7-29-22

But even that is not the full measure of the iniquity. It is not only true that there is subversion of the law where the interests of a Negro run counter to the interests of a white person, but there are actually two distinct methods of enforcing the law as against black compared to white.

And so it is that in the case of the Negro the law is enforced with its utmost rigor and the punishment meted out is generally the heaviest penalty which it is possible to impose, while in the case of a white person the rigor of the law is tempered down and generally a light punishment or no punishment at all is imposed. It is for this reason that although there are many murders of white people by white people in the Southern States the meting out of the death penalty upon a white man or woman is about as rare as an earthquake.

This double standard of law has seldom been better illustrated than in the folowing two clippings. The first gives an incident concerning John Guillit, a colored man, who was placed in jail at Winston-Salem, N. C., ostensibly on the charge of having an automatic gun in his suit case. A reading of the clipping, however, will incline those who know Southern conditions to think that his real crime was not removing his hat in a white hotel when ordered to do so by the clerk. A reading of this clipping will also incline those who know Southern conditions to have a doubt as to just who put the automatic gun in Guillit's suit case. Here is the incident:

> A Negro who gave his name as John Guillit and his address as Cincinnati, Ohio, was placed in jail at Winston-Salem Friday night when the police found an automatic gun in his suit case after they had driven him from a local hotel where it is stated that he defied the management when ordered from the building.
>
> According to the policeman who made the arrest, the Negro wandered into the lobby with his hat on and when the manager ordered him to remove his hat and leave the hotel by the back way, he showed an attitude of defiance by ignoring the command and stated that if he left the building, he would go out the way in which he came.
>
> The policeman had seen the Negro enter the hotel with a suit case and followed him as soon as possible. When the refusal was made to leave the hotel on the part of the Negro, he was taken in charge by the policeman and conducted to police headquarters where a search of his suit case revealed an automatic gun, a quantity of shells and a razor.
>
> When questioned by the police, the Negro stated that he had lived in Cincinnati for a number of years and that he left there last week for Charlotte, N. C., and was routed by railway through Winston-Salem. He had in his possession a railway ticket dated in an Ohio city and routed by way of Winston-Salem to Charlotte. According to the story he told the police he stopped off there in search of a relative.

North Carolina. 1238

The other incident is about a white man named James Carpenter who was arrested in Greensboro, N. C., not very far from Winston Salem. The crime charged against Carpenter is the most heinous crime known to the law. But read the clipping and see how the white man was dealt with, remembering that the white man and the black man were both being dealt with under the laws of North Carolina:

> James Carpenter, who was arrested at Greensboro, N. C., early Thursday morning for an attempted criminal assault on Ruby Ewing, aged 13, daughter of Mrs. Kate Ewing, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., on a Pullman car, is not held in jail in Chatham for the grand jury but is waiting only for the arrival of $100 which stands between him and liberty.
>
> R. C. Collie, Chatham magistrate who presided at the preliminary hearing there yesterday evening admitted this afternoon that the warrant had been changed to "simple assault" and that he had assessed the accused man a fine of $100. This, he says, he did because Ruby Ewing and her little brother aged 8 who were alone in a Pullman berth on their way to Los Angeles, Calif., to make their future home, had no means of giving bond and the magistrate thought that the best thing he could do was to make disposition of the case on a lesser charge. Otherwise, he said, it would have been necessary to hold the children, breaking their long journey, until the circuit court meets which is next Monday and he was unwilling to do this. Carpenter has wired to Augusta, Ga., his home, for the money and he is expecting it.
>
> The evidence heard at Chatham was as revolting as the story the children told to Conductor Spencer of the Southern railway who found the little girl standing in the Pullman aisle weeping. She said that just before the Southern southbound express had reached Chatham Carpenter had entered her berth and had attempted a criminal assault.

Incidents similar to those above are happening daily throughout the whole South, but these two happenings in the same state and almost in the same locality form a striking parallel. A colored man declines to take his hat off in the public lobby of a hotel and he is arrested on what is probably a trumped up charge and will undoubtedly be given a heavy penalty. In the case of a white man accused of attempted criminal assault upon a little girl traveling with her baby brother in a Pullman car, the charge is reduced from criminal assault to "simple assault" and the magistrate fines the defendant a hundred dollars. The magistrate justifies his action on the ground that to do otherwise would necessitate "holding the children over and breaking their long journey until the next term of the circuit court met" which was four days off.

If things like this happen in North Carolina, which is a semi-

DOOMED MEN DENY CRIME FOR WHICH THEY ARE TO DIE

11-10-22

Write Letter to Public---Claim that They Are Innocent and that Truth Will be Known.

Pittsburg Ga.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C. Nov. 10.—"You all will find out in the days to come when we will not be here but will be laying beneath the cold, cold clay, that Sydney and Eugene Gupton are innocent men," declares a signed statement issued from the Edgecombe county jail at Tarboro by the Gupton brothers who were convicted of murder in the first degree in Edgecombe county Superior court last week and sentenced by Judge Daniels to die in the electric chair.

"This is for the public to read," begins the letter written by the two condemned men, both of whom are comparatively young. "The most of you have heard about it, and some of you heard the trial of me and my brother, and those who were not at the trial, you read it in the papers.

"The jury found us guilty of murder in the first debgree, which means death for both of us. The judge passed sentence for Sydney and me to take the chair on the sad day of December 23 between the hours of ten in the morning and two in the afternoon when we will pass out of this world into another.

"There is nothing I can say to save us, for it was left entirely up to the 12 men to say. But I will say this, that we have never been treated any better in all our lives than we have since we were locked up behind the bars on July 20th until the present time.

"But you all will find out in the days to come, when we will not be here, but will be laying beneath the cold, cold clay,, that Sydney and Eugene Gupton are innocent men.

"So please all of you read this, pray for us both and my dear old mother and father.

"May God answer our prayers and may we all meet in heaven some sweet day.

"This is all I have to say. May God be with us till we meet again. Amen."

civilized state, think of the things that happen in Georgia and Mississippi and the other barbarious states.

It is a poor sort of comfort to the Negro to say that in this perverting of law the white man of the South is doing himself as much injury as he is doing the colored man. Nevertheless, that is true. No civilization can withstand such an undermining of its foundations. The white man of the South must stop that undermining or his civilization will crumble down about his head.

Lynchings — 1922 Oklahoma

Side Lights

1231

BELL BOY WHIPPED

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 13.—A negro bell boy [illegible] was seized early today by 15 armed [illegible] men carried [illegible] two miles north of Dawson, stripped to the waist and horse whipped.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn. 7-14-22

PURSUE NEGRO PAIR IN DEATH OF DEPUTY

Commercial Appeal

Bloodhounds Used in Chase for Man and Woman.

Memphis, Tenn. 7-4-22

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 3.—Five hundred possemen with bloodhounds tonight were pursuing a negro man and a negro woman, thought to be John Welch and his wife, who last Tuesday night killed Deputy Sheriff Homer Teaff after he had arrested them on a minor charge. The negroes were seen near here at noon, according to the sheriff's office.

Following receipt of appeals by the sheriff and police for 100 additional men and more bloodhounds, several motor cars here began rounding up all available volunteers, and almost immediately a cordon had been thrown about all roads in this vicinity. It is believed that more than 2,000 persons have participated in the search for the negroes, which has continued without abatement since the murder.

[illegible]ARCH FOR NEGRO WHO WHITE WOMAN LAYS CRIME UPON

Mrs. Oscar Philibert, Who Lives Near Oktaha, Was Attacked While Asleep

HUSBAND WAS WORKING WITH THRESHING CREW

Warning That Death Would Be Their Fate If She Cried Out, Negro Forced Woman to Leave Cabin

Threatening to murder her and her four little children if she made a sound, a negro broke into the one room home of Mrs. Oscar Philibert, three miles east of Oktaha, as she lay sleeping early yesterday morning, choked her until she was nearly unconscious and dragged her into the yard and brutally assaulted her.

From the clump of bushes in the shadow of the little house, she made her way back to her children in the house and awaited the approach of dawn to send word to her husband, who had spent the night at a nearby farm where he is employed.

It was nearly noon yesterday before the news reached the sheriff's office here and Deputy Sheriff W. O. Manley, accompanied by Oktaha deputies, started an investigation.

A negro living only a short distance from the scene of the attack was arrested, but Mrs. Philibert could not identify him as her assailant.

Didn't Know Negro

The officers subjected her to a close questioning in an effort to obtain some clue to the negro's identity, but she was able to give them little information of value. She said he was heavily built, wore no shirt or hat and she believes he was barefooted.

Philibert has been staying for some time at a neighboring farm doing threshing.

The only lock on the door to the Philibert house was a piece of wire. It was the noise at the door which first awakened Mrs. Philibert.

The negro reached through a crack, broke the wire and stumbled into the house. She began screaming. The unwelcome guest threw himself at her and clutched her by the throat.

Her screams awakened the children, who began crying. The negro silenced them with a piece of wood, threatening death to all.

Carried Her Into Yard

The negro picked Mrs. Philibert up and carried her into the yard, she told the deputies.

She fought him for several minutes and then lost consciousness, she said. Her oldest girl—Mary, 9 years old—watched the negro as he carried her mother away.

Mrs. Philibert lost consciousness, but regained it in time to see the assailant leaving and to hear him announce that he'd be back to see her again some time.

"My name's Anderson," he shouted, according to the woman's story to the deputies.

Mrs. Philibert, who is 32 years old, was resentful in discussing the affair even to the officers. And she told them she was unable to give them any description of her assailant other than that he wore no hat or shirt.

The officers trailed a man by shoe tracks for a short distance from the Philibert house, but lost the trail.

The Philiberts live in a little house on the bank of a creek, and it is in a negro settlement. Her husband works at most any kind of work available, though at present he is working with a threshing machine gang.

In the home the officers found scarcely any furniture and no beds. The children wore clothes that scarcely concealed their nakedness.

Philibert declared he would make every effort to find the brutal attacker of his wife.

Manley returned to Muskogee last night, leaving the search in charge of Oktaha officers.

Lynchings — 1922
Side Lights

Pennsylvania

1232

Fayette County Residents Urged By White Uniontown Weekly to Launch Move Against Negroes and Italians

Pitts burgh American

Uniontown, Pa., Watchman Attempts to Saddle Responsibility for Crime Wave on Shoulders of Colored Men and One Certain Class of Foreigners

1/27/22

(Special to The American)

UNIONTOWN, PA., Jan. 27.—Recently a murder was committed in Uniontown, Pa. The victim was a white taxi driver, A. D. Newcomer by name. The alleged slayers were two Negroes. "The Watchman" a white weekly publication in Uniontown, carried the story of the crime under the screaming head line "Paul Newcomer Slain By Two Negro Fiends." Following the alleged facts in connection with the killing, "The Watchman" continues a lengthy comment advising white people what could and ought to be done to put an end to the crime wave that has gripped Fayette County. In part "The Watchman" discoursed as follows:—

". . . . . Now what kind of people are they who are doing the most of the murdering and committing most of the robberies? . . . . . Foreigners and Negroes are the fellows who are committing almost all the murders there are committed. Foreigners and Negroes are the sons of terror in this county who are making life unsafe and putting a discount on life.

"But what KIND of foreigners? Are ALL foreigners dangerous? Let us be just as plainly spoken here as any where. The people coming from England, Germany, France, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, and such countries as that, seem to be just as law abiding as we Americans who have been here our whole lives. The Italian, and his kindred in blood, and the Negro are the fellows who are turning our country into a murder mill.

"We do not know just what authority our courts have in this matter, but it does seem to us that here is, under such ordinary circumstances as we are now passing through, sufficient authority vested in some one as to enable our people to protect themselves. Letting every one carry fire arms will not do it; letting every one act as his own piece officer, will not do it; letting every one shoot down the first suspicious character, will not do it. These things would cause just that many more murders to be committed. Already there are too many fire arms carried in this county by both the good and the bad.

"But there is a way this county can be made safe.

"First, let our county authorities look up the names of every person who has been found guilty of any charge of a serious nature during the past two years, and bring every one of them to the court house. Let these men thus charged prove their innocence and good citizenship by producing testimony to this effect from reliable white American citizens. Those who can not prove their recent good conduct let the county either guard them or find some location for them where they will not be so liable to commit crime.

"After this is done then let the county officials examine every colored man in the county who has the slightest kind of tendency to lawlessness. As to the Italian and other foreigners, every one of these whose general reputation as a law abiding citizen is not good, should be dragged into court for examination and in some way put where they can neither kill nor steal. That may be in a great barracks erected for that purpose, or it may be by sending them back to Europe and paying their way, if it can be done by law.

As To Fire Arms

"It is said by those selling fire arms that more of these deadly weapons have been sold this year than has ever been known in the history of the county. To whom are they sold? Mostly to Negroes and foreigners. Stop all sale of such arms to these two classes, unless the Negro and foreigner have good reasons for the purchase, and let them come into court and prove they have good reasons.

"We will even go further than this. Let every Negro and foreigner be made to bring whatever fire arms and deadly weapons they now possess and deposit them with the county authorities until conditions are such that people's lives are considered safe.

"We know this will make a terrible howl from a certain class of our colored folks, but it should not. Every law-abiding Negro in Fayette county should be among the very first to say amen to such a suggestion, for they can not deny the fact that their own race is guilty of what we say they are. Every Negro minister, every Negro professional or business man, every Negro who loves his race, should start to work right now to make their people law-abiding.

"Not one good Negro should criticise what we are saying. What we are suggesting here is good for the good Negro, for the day will come when even a good Negro will not be allowed in Fayette county if they do not stop their people from committing so many murders.

"As to the foreigners, we have not a single apology for what we are saying. Every good foreigner, if he is wise, will say amen to all these suggestions, for every good foreigner should be intensely interested in stopping their kind from committing murder and robbing and holding up the people. The day will come when no foreigner who hasn't the very best record will be allowed in Fayette county and that day will be soon if something isn't done to stop these murders."

PITTSBURG PA POST
JULY 17, 1922

Negro Is Accused Of Annoying Girl

Arrested Saturday night after, police say, he had forced his attentions on Miss Helen Clark, 15 years old, of Finance street, George Sanders, a Negro, of Richland lane, was held for further investigation yesterday after a hearing before Magistrate R. E. Smith in the Frankstown avenue police court. Sanders, police say, had flashed a badge and told the girl that he was a police officer.

Miss Clark and Vincent Graney of Fleury way were walking near the Sterrett woods, at South Lexington avenue and Reynolds street, when, police say, Sanders approached them and, displaying a badge and a flashlight, declared he was an officer. The Negro, police say, ordered Graney, who had been looking for a purse which the girl had lost a short time before, to leave her. When Miss Clark started walking down South Lexington avenue, the Negro followed, according to the police, and seized her.

Lynching—1922

Side Lights.

South Carolina

SPEAKER STIRS WHITES; LEAVES BY BACK DOOR

Chicago Defender

11/4/22

Princeton, S. C., Jan. 14.—Princeton is a small town in Laurens county, the home of Gov. Robert A. Cooper and U. S. Senator N. B. Dial. This distinction has caused citizens to feel proud of the little city.

A month ago a man of our Race was accused of a crime here, but never was caught. Some people spone of it and were shipped out by the whites.

It was in this community that Seymour Carroll, director of the American Red Cross recreation activities of the U. S. Public Health Service hospital, Greenville, delivered the address on the celebration of the 58th anniversary of the Emancipation. In his address Mr. Carroll denounced the whites, who were present, termed them cowards and brutes for permitting lynching and taking part in it. The auditorium was crowded with both races.

Carroll after speaking noted the discontent among the whites, and "emancipated" himself from the auditorium by way of the back door. He was hurried to Laurens in an auto by Dr. T. Elliott Hall, where he boarded a train for Greenville.

DESPERADO IS KILLED.

Negro Had Shot Two South Carolina Policemen

Commercial Appeal

4/11/22

SUMTER, S. C., April 8.—Will Durant, negro desperado who escaped from the Florence County chain gang, where he was serving a sentence for wrecking a Seaboard Air Line train last year, was shot to death by a posse of city policemen today while resisting arrest.

Two weeks ago Durant shot two policemen who attempted to arrest him on the street at night. When surrounded in a negro house early today he came to the door armed with an automatic revolver. The policemen opened fire, riddling him with rifle bullets.

THOMPSON GETS NEW TRIAL

Great Falls Tribune

5/23/22

Greenville, S. C., May 23—William Thompson, alleged to have killed Officer Burroughs on May 1921, and who was caught after a flight, placed on trial and convicted and sentenced to the electric chair all withing seventy-two hours of the crime, was granted a new trial last Tuesday by Judge Mauldin. In granting motion for new trial the judge expressed the view that Thompson had not had a fair and impartial trial at the previous trial which was also held before him.

SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR AIDS TO MOVE WOMAN

Official Business Stops While State Heads Get A Colored Girl to Leave Darlington County

LYNCHING THREATENED

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

6/30/22

Men Said Girl Bragged of Husband of Woman Who Killed Him

Columbia, S. C., June 28—All the official business of the great State of South Carolina stopped this week, while Governor Harvey received a delegation of reputable white men from Darlington County in a lengthy consultation, and then set himself to work to move a colored woman out of the county.

6-30-22

The delegation openly threatened that they would take the law in their own hands and lynch the girl unless she moved.

The girl, who is pretty and brownskinned, is the same one who was alleged to have caused the killing of Clarence King, white, near Pontiac some two weeks ago by his wife. After the killing of King the girl went to live with her father in the little Darlington community and, according to reports it was noised around she had caused a white man to be killed about her. This infuriated the citizens and they demanded that she leave, but she declined.

The father of the girl is said to have declared that he would stand by his "rights" and barricaded his home, also laying in a supply of ammunition. This brought an ugly situation and the committee's visit to the governor.

When the committee first arrived the Governor was in no position to offer a remedy, as the girl had done no overt act, but he told the men to give him 48 hours to think the matter over and this they did.

The Governor called in a private detective, his "right hand man," and dispatched him to the scene. The detective found matters as represented and also found the girl and her father determined to remain in the county. However, he told them that the best thing to do to the pententiary for safekeeping or to give her protection until she was across the state line.

After the detective had gone over the situation, the girl and her father began to see the trouble they were likely to get into and the girl decided to accept the offer of protection to the state line. She left and is supposed to be in Virginia visiting relatives. No statement could be had on the situation at the time, officials believing publicity would make the case more aggravated.

SPARTANSBURG S C HERALD

SEPTEMBER 3, 1922

FIND NEGRO GIRL IN GREENVILLE

Was Spirited Away After Alleged Beating by Three White Men.

(Special to The Herald.)

Greenwood, Sept. 2.—Irene Fisher, a negro girl, alleged to have been almost beaten to death by three white men here several weeks ago and then spirited away to prevent her testifying against the men, was discovered in Greenville a few days ago and is now in the city jail here for safe-keeping, pending the trial of the men. The girl was beaten, it is alleged, when one of the men accused her of stealing a ten-dollar goldpiece, which is later said to have been found in his pockets. The three men accused are E. C. Johnson, an automobile salesman; John Deal, a former member of the Greenwood fire department, and Claiboren McDowell, an automobile merchanic.

Trial of the men has been postponed until the prosecuting witness could be found. She is alleged to have been spirited away from Greenwood under sensational circumstances. At the last meeting of city council, the police department and the legal department of the city were instructed to use energetic measures to find the girl and bring the men to trial. After tracing her to McCormick and through several other towns, she was finally found in Greenville.

The case is expected to come to trial on Wednesday.

JAN 17 1923

MOB TAKES NEGRO BUT RETURNS HIM

—o—

Intended to Lynch Him But Decide to Let Law Take Its Course.

Columbia, Jan. 10.—How a crowd of South Carolina men, apparently bent on lynching a negro "just talked and talked" until they finally decided to permit the law to take its course and returned the negro to officers of the law, became known here today when Thomas Johnson, a young negro, was lodged in the state penitentiary for safekeeping.

He was brought here from Orangeburg, having been transferred to that place early today.

Johnson is charged with the slaying of Mrs. Laura Lancaster, a white woman, of Govans, with a club. It is alleged that he said that he struck Mrs. Lancaster "to get even." She died this afternoon, according to a telephone message to Governor Harvey.

Removal of Johnson to Columbia was ordered by Governor Harvey after one of his special constables had made an investigation.

Johnson, according to a report given out by the governor's office, was arrested and placed in jail at Olar shortly after the attack. At 11:30 o'clock last night Sheriff Ray of Bamberg, telephoned Governor Harvey that Johnson had been taken from Olar town jail by a party of men and that he could find no trace of Johnson and feared he had been lynched. The governor telephoned a state constable at Orangeburg and sent him to Olar and at 2:30 this morning the constable confirmed the sheriff's report adding that he was afraid the man had been lynched.

An hour later the constable telephoned Governor Harvey, according to the statement, that Johnson and the party of men had been located and the negro surrendered to the officers. The governor then ordered the sheriff to take the negro to Orangeburg until the state offic could finish their work in that ci but Sheriff Duke, of Orangeburg county, told the governor there were many strangers in town and he was unable to give the jail proper protection, because court was in session and the negro was brought here at noon.

The negro was taken to the governor's office on arrival here. He told the governor that two automobile loads of men took him from the jail and proceeded to the woods some distance from Olar. There they stopped and built a fire, leaving the prisoner in one of the cars with one man to guard him. The others, according to Johnson, stood around the fire and "just talked and talked" and finally proceeded to Bamberg, the county seat, where the negro was turned over to the sheriff.

Governor Harvey said tonight that he had communicated with Solicitor Gunter, in whose circuit the attack occurred, and expressed a desire that the accused negro should be given as speedy a trial as possible. The solicitor assured him, the governor said, that his attention would be given the case at once.

It is not believed that a special term of court will be ordered to try Johnson, as the regular term of criminal court for Bamberg county will be held shortly.

1271

Lynching - 1922
Side Lights

1228 Tennessee

1228

MAYS ELECTROCUTED

East Tennessee News ~~Knoxville~~ Tenn. Knoxville

Dies Protesting Inhocence Of Crime Charged

3/16/22

Denounces Gov. Taylor's Refusal To Act.--

Strenuous Efforts To Stay Execution Fail

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE EAST TENNESSEE NEWS.

Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 15.--Maurice F. Mays, of Knox County, went to his death in the electric chair at the state paison at 6:28 this morning.

Mays gave up all hopes of being granted a stay of execution after close friends came to him near midnight and told him of every plan to have the governor extend clemency had failed. General James A. Fowler, chief counsel for Mays was in Nashville, having arrived early Tuesday evening and not even the closest friend of the condemned man was more active than was the lawyer who had fought valiantly in his behalf from the very beginning. Gen. Fowler made the statement to many: "My interest in behalf of Maurice Mays is due to my absolute belief in the innocence of the young Negro."

Never for one time during the last twenty-four hours has Willia mMays, the aged father of Maurice left the front of the cell where his son was confined. Late in the afternoon the young colored man was led to the death house where his head was shaved clean, preparatory to administering the death shock. He was strong in his denunciation of Governor Taylor for refusing to act in his behalf, charging that the governor's fear of losing votes in his race for re-election prevented his taking any action. "I would not be going to my death today if the man who sits in the governor's chair had any backbone," Mays would remark repeatedly.

The usual custom of preparing an elaborate dinner for a condemned man to be eaten on his last day on earth was carried out for Mays and although the spread which was placed before him was composed of everything good to eat, he only minced over the ice cream and cake.

MAYS joined the Methodis church last night and the baptismal service was conducted by a local pastor. During the service and for the first time, he broke down and wept and he and his aged father clasped their arms about each others neck. Two women inmates of the prison were allowed to join in the prayer services which were conducted in behalf of the condemned man.

'I am as innocent as the sun that shines" said Mayes and addressing the warden he stated: "I am not guilty. You are not a murderer and I am not a murderer." Upon the advice of his spiritual advisers, Mays tore up a note that he had written earlier in the night, said to have been - denunciation of Governor Taylor. His last written me sage was in the form of a toast as follows:

TO MY FRIENDS EVERYWHERE:

"Friend of mine I blindly reach,
"Till again I touch your hand,
"What we cannot put in speech,
"Come to me, you understand,
"FFriend of mine I fill the cup,
"To the past of you and me,
"Pledge it till we drink it up.

Knoxville East Tenn. News 3/16/22

MAURICE F. MAYS

PROHIBITION AGENT BEATEN FOR INSULT TO COLORED GIRL

Memphis, Tenn., June 9.—Rushing to the resene of a pretty young colored girl, who had been asaulted by a white prohibition officer, a group of colored men nearly precipitated a race riot here last Friday, when they soundly thrashed the man, and then defied others to do anything.

During the fighting the young girl escaped, but was later apprehended and gave her name as Birdie Young.

The attack was precipated when Comer, who is a prohibition officer, roughly shoved the young girl. The girl fell and a number of colored men rushed to the scene. Comer was being severely beaten when the siren from the police riot car warned them. All made good their escape. Comer's face was badly bruised and his clothing almost torn from his body.

"To the days that used to be.
"Good-bye,"
(Signed) Maurice F. Mays,
"Death House, State Prison, Nashville, Tenn., March 15, 1922."

----In a letter to a local friend which was written several days ago, Mays stated that he wanted to be buried in Nashville, but he evidently changed before his death as his father has wired that the body will be shipped from Nashville tonight arriving at the Southern station on Thursday morning.

It was on the Saturday morning of September, 1918, shortly after midnight, that the gruesome tragedy was enacted, which a few hours later involved Maurice F. Mayes, young colored man, and caused his arrest at his home on Humes St.

Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, white, and her cousin, Miss Ora Parsons, now Mrs. Ora Smythe, were asleep in their home, a small three room house in the northeastern part of the city, when some intruder gained entrance to the home and with a flashlight in one hand and a pistol in the other he demanded that the two women remain still and submit to his commands or he would shoot htem. Mrs. Lindsay refused to obey, and the story is too well known of the action of the marauder in firing a bullet into her body that resulted in her instant death.

Patrolman Emmet Dyer, a member of the local police force lived near the Lindsay home and upon hearing the screams of Miss Parsons, ran to the rescue and immediately turned in an alarm to police headquarters.

Captain Wilson was in charge of the squad of officers who were on duty at that hour and one of these officers was Patrolman Andy White, who according to Mays and other witnesses, was an enemy of Maurice Mays. It is stated that Patrolman White, upon hearing of the killing, immediately stated, "I'll bet it's that 'nigger' Maurice Mays," and further, suggested to Capt. Wilson that Mays be found and taken into custody. The officers drove to the room of Mays on Humes Street and found him in bed. After making a search of his home they found a pistol of the same calibre as the one with which Mrs. Lindsay was killed, but failed to find a flashlight.

Mays was taken into custody and with the officers drove to the scene of the killing. Miss Parsons was called and according to Mays' testimony, was asked to identify him under a very poor light and while she was in a very excited condition. She readily stated that Mays was the man who entered the Lindsay home and charged him with having fired the shot that killed her cousin. Miss Parsons never did change her statement as to the positive identification of Mays and it was her statement that resulted in Mays' conviction.

Mays was held in the city jail for several hours, all the time protesting his innocence of the crime with which he was charged, and when local officers noted the bad feeling that was brewing against Mays, Sheriff Cate was ordered to take the prisoner to Chattanooga for safe keeping. It was during the absence of Sheriff Cate, while he was in Chattanooga to which place he had accompanied Mays, that a mob formed, expressing a determination to lynch Mays. Upon being convinced that Mays was not in the county jail, the mob stormed the jail with a different purpose, and released thirty or more prisoners held there, destroyed property belonging to the county and the sheriff and after taking more than 300 gallons of confiscated liquor, proceeded to break into the hardware stores along Gay street, taking guns, knives, pistols, silverware and other valuables to the extent of thousands of dollars.

State troops who were in camp very near the city were ordered to the city by the then governor, A. H. Roberts and on the following night the troops under the command of Gen. Sweeney, then adjutant general of the state, took charge of affairs and the city was practically under martial law.

A crowd of mischief makers ran to Gen. Sweeney, who with his men surrounded the jail, and gave a false alarm telling that "Negroes, armed to the teeth, were marching down Vine Street, headed for the jail, whereupon the adjutant general, who only a short time before had made the statement that "I would not shoot a white man for all the 'niggers,'" in his appeal to the mob to disperse, ordered a machine gun squad to the corner of Vine and Central streets, which leads to the section inhabited by the colored people. There Jeff Etter, a colored man, armed with a pistol, defied the soldiers and in the exccange of shots, Etter and one o ftbe members of the militia were killed.

The soldiers were in charge of the city for several hours after and their depredations directed towards colored citizens caused a storm of protests to go to the governor from both white and colored citizens, which resulted in the issuance of an order for the withdrawal of the state troops, but not before several colored men had been shot and otherwise maltreated, men and women robbed of their belongings and colored women subjected to all kinds of insults by the soldiers, under the pretext of searching for fire arms.

TRIALS OF MAYS

The trial of Maurice Mays was conducted in the Knox county criminal court before Judge T. A. R. Nelson, several months after the killing of Mrs. Lindsay and the jury in the case returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and Judge Nelson sentenced Mays to death by electrocution. Mays' attorneys filed a motion for a new trial and this was denied by the judge after which the convicted man was taken to the state prison at Nashville to await the outcome of an appeal to the state supreme court. The higher court reversed the lower court's decision on the grounds that a technical error had been made by the lower court in that the jury failed to prescribe the punishment.

The case was again called in the Knox county criminal court and the second time Judge Xen Hicks, of an adjoining county was appointed by the governor to preside, Judge Nelson having been held incompetent due to his decision having been reversed by the higher court. Practically the same evidence was offered by both sides at the second trial and again the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed Mays' punishment as death by electrocution. Judge Hicks overruled the motion for a new trial and again the case was appealed to the supreme court, which body, after reviewing the case, affirmed the decision of the lower court and set the date for Mays' electrocution as Thursday December 15th, 1921.

No case in the history of Tennessee has attracted more widespread attention and during the entire time, hundreds of men and women from every section of the country sent petitions to the governor in behalf of the condemned man. Knoxville citizens of both races appealed for executive clemency in behalf of Mays and the same caused Gov. Taylor on the 14th day of last December to announce that he would grant Mays a 90 days respite which ended today and resulted in the young man going to his death, thus closing the most puzzling case that has ever been handled in Knox county courts.

Even until this time, hundred of men of both races express a firm belief in the innocence of Mays, but none charge that he was not given an opportunity to establish his innocence. The general comment is that "Maurice Mays was a victim of circumstances."

Dyersburg Negroes Free Of Murder Charge

3/9/22

East Tennessee News Knoxville Tenn.

Dyersburg, Tenn., March 4.—The murderer or murderers of Robert Burkett, well known white farmer of this county last December, go unpunished and at large. The four young Negro men, Edward and Ernest Scott, Will Wiggins and Ruck McCutcheon, who narrowly escaped lynching shortly after the killing, when they were arrested charged with the murder, were allowed to go scot free following a trial by jury which lated eight days here. Public sentiment, and even Mrs. Burkett, wife of the murdered man, favored freeing the accused Negroes.

Two of the accused men admitted on the witness stand that they told the mob that they had killed the farmer, but stated they made the confession under threats of death from the mob members. But for the timely arrival of troops to the Dyersburg jail by Governor Taylor, shortly after the killing, the entire number of Negro prisoners would have been lynched.

DID GOVERNOR TAYLOR FAIL IN HIS DUTY IN THE MAYS CASE?

Independent

Atlanta Independent

Nashville, Tenn., March 20. Special to the Atlanta Independent.—Was the death penalty exacted in the case of Maurice Mays y factional politics and race prejudice? Did he pay with his life for the crime of another? These re pertinent questions in Republican circles in Tennessee and will o doubt have an important bearng on the outcome of the Republican primaries and the November election.

Mays was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Bertie Lindsey in Knoxville, on August 30, 1919. Still protesting his innocence, he went boldly to the electric chair at 6 o'clock on the morning of March 15 last, at the state penitentiary here.

Mays declared that his death ame as the result of politics; that e had been convicted by a faction hostile to him, and that the governor of the state would not grant him clemency for fear of the political result. As he was about to go to his death, he stated that "I am to die to satisfy Republican politicians." Referring to the governor, he said, "Some Republicans old him he would lose 20,000 votes f he helped me. I'd have hope if here was a man in the governor's hair."

This was not only the belief of Mays himself, but no less personages than Assistant United States Attorney General James A. Fowler, whose home is in Knoxville, and R. T. Church, of Memphis, and a majority of the citizens of Knox county in which the crime was committed, held the same opinion. Mr. Fowler and Mr. Church as well as the supreme court judges appealed to Governor Taylor to commute the sentence to that of life imprisonment. Mr. Fowler even brought newly discovered evidence to the attention of the governor, while Mr. Church exhausted every honorable means at his command to save the life of the condemned man.

Mr. Fowler, who came here from Washington in the interest of Mays, refused to comment on the case except to assert that "they are electricuting an innocent man."

Governor Taylor is a candidate to succeed himself in the November elections and it is alleged that he feared the effect of a commutation of sentence upon his political fortunes and thus allowed Mays to pay with his life for a crime of which there was no reasonable doubt as to his

Lynchings—1922
Side Lights.

1225

Texas

NINE INDICTED IN CONNECTION WITH WEBSTER WHIPPING

Men Charged With False Imprisonment; Cases Set for January 17

Houston Post
1/17/22

Nine indictments charging false imprisonment have been returned by the grand jury in connection with the whipping last April of Gus Beck of Webster.

The men named in the indictments are, T. A. Kilgore, J. E. Hayes, Hayden Ross, Perry McFadden, E. Crow, Ira Singletary, Milby Butler, J. O. Barnhill and Jack Lewis.

In addition to the charge of false imprisonment, Kilgore also is charged with assault with a prohibited weapon. He has made bond of $500.

Bond of $200 each has been fixed for the men charged with false imprisonment. Their cases have been set for January 17 in county court at law No. 2.

The whipping of Beck occurred last April 8. The men are charged in the indictment with taking Beck from his home in Webster to a place in Brazoria county, after tying him to a telephone post they whipped him with a wire.

Chicago Attorney For Alleged I.W.W. Whipped by Mob

Atlanta N. Constitution
1/15/22

Dallas, Texas, January 14.—Details of the abduction and assault by a band of unmasked men were given tonight at a local hospital by Harold F. Mulks, an attorney of Chicago, counsel for two alleged I. W. W. convicted at Shreveport, La., near which city the assault took place Friday night. As evidence of the attack, Mulks pointed to injuries on his back and head.

According to his statement, Mulks was seized by two men as he stood in the lobby of a hotel of Shreveport, was forced into a waiting automobile and carried twenty miles from the city, where the punishment was given by several unmasked men, one of whom was known to him, he said. He estimated that he was struck forty times with a heavy leather strap, in addition, he said, to being otherwise mistreated. He was then placed on a train at a small railway station with the warning that he stay away from Shreveport. The train carried him to Greenville, Texas, whence he came to Dallas, arriving here today.

He declared he had been hired by Chicago individuals whose names he did not care to give, to act as counsel for three men at Shreveport, charged with vagrancy. He stated that on several occasions while in Shreveport he had received verbal warnings from men on the streets advising him to leave and sever his relations as counsel for the accused men.

Mulks said he was married and the father of one child. He gave his age as 35.

He announced his intention of returning to Chicago for a time as soon as he recuperated from his injuries. These are said by medical attendants not to be of a serious nature.

TEXAS JURYMEN DECIDE WHITE MURDERESS CRAZY

St. Louis Argus Mo.

Woman Who Killed Colored Man At Dallas Will Go To The Asylum.

2/3/22

Special to the Argus.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 2.—Jeane La Moore, white woman suspected at one time of being an associated bootlegger with Rasberry Cooksey, colored, whom she shot and killed here in the Federal building on the night of Dec. 13, last, was adjudged insane in the lunacy court here after two hours deliberation on her case by a jury.

Regarding the shooting of Cooksey in the restroom of the Federal building, she said: "I was sick and he offered me whiskey. I imagine he offered it as a stimulant but when he came back again I shot him."

The trial opened before Judge Arch C. Allen, with the establishment of the woman's identity by means of a deposition from her father which gave her name as Mrs. Ella Van Vleck, wife of Dwight Van Vleck of Illinois. In response to questions regarding her father's statement the woman said:

"I am not Jeane La Moore. Jeane La Moore was a war nurse in France who was killed later in an Omaha railroad wreck. I assumed her identity and have passed myself off as the former war nurse. I have never been in France."

From all available evidence it appears that there was no recourse for the jury in the case to do other than either affix the suspected intimate relationship between the white woman and her colored man, victim, or to ascribe her crime to insanity as a cause.

LIFELESS BODIES OF MAN AND WIFE FOUND BY FARMER

Four-Year-Old Daughter Only Witness to Tragic Death of Parents

Montgomery Advertiser

WACO, TEXAS, Feb. 12.—The lifeless bodies of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barker, the former with a pistol hole in the head and the latter with the head cleft open with an axe, were found at their farm house at Concord, seven miles northeast of here, today. Homer Turk, 13-year-old boy, was found with his skull crushed, but still alive.

Seven negroes have been arrested, and a number of Mexicans are under surveillance. Those suspected are all employed on farms near the scene of the tragedy.

The only witness to the tragedy who is in a condition to talk is Willie Lou Barker, four-year-old daughter of the murdered couple.

"They shot daddy in the lot," she told officers. "Then two men came to the house and asked mama for money. She handed them something, then they shot her. The men looked like Mexicans, but talked like negroes."

The child said the attacks occurred about 10 o'clock last night.

The Turk boy had gone to the Barker home from his own home, about 300 yards distant, last night to play dominoes. When J. L. Turk, his father, missed his son early today, he immediately went to the Barker home to investigate. He found Barker's body in the yard near his store; the body of Mrs. Barker was found in the kitchen, a dollar bill clasped tightly in her hand; the boy was discovered lying in a pool of blood on the bedroom floor, while the little girl, unharmed, was found on the bed. A double-bladed axe belonging to Barker, and stained with blood, was found in the back yard with the handle broken off about a foot from the head.

9 NEGROES HELD IN CONNECTION WITH CONCORD MURDER

Houston Tex. Post

Barker Couple's Death a Mystery; Turk Boy in Critical Condition

2/14/22

Houston Post Special.

WACO, Texas, Feb. 13.—A dragnet by county and city officers around Concord, a village near here, where W. H. Barker, merchant, and his wife were murdered Saturday night, and Homer Turk, 13 year old son of a neighbor, dangerously wounded, early Monday had resulted in the arrest of nine negroes who are held in jail here as suspects. Two of the suspects suit the description of the assassins as given by the four year old daughter of the murdered couple, according to officers.

The tragedy is shrouded in mystery and officers said they are uncertain as to whether the motive was robbery or revenge. Barker had been shot through the head and his wife's head was crushed with an axe. Homer Turk's skull was crushed and his condition is reported critical. Willie Lou Barker, the little daughter, who was a witness to the tragedy, said the murderers "looked like Mexicans but talked like negroes."

The fact that two of the negroes under arrest left home Saturday night and did not return but were later found by officers, is considered significant, detectives said Monday. The other seven suspects are merely held for investigation, it was said.

The little Barker girl remained in the bed and alone in the house from the time of the murder which was about ten o'clock Saturday night until after daylight Sunday. The wounded boy lay on the floor beside her bed unconscious and she, hearing him come in after the murder of the mother thought he was one of the murderers and was afraid to move. She was in bed when J. L. Turk, father of the boy, entered the house Sunday morning and discovered the crime.

Officers Monday afternoon said they still were without any definite clue as to the murderers' identity. One clue exploded when the stain on the shoes of one of the negro suspects was analyzed and pronounced a harmless coloring and not blood. There has been no talk of mob violence, but officers said should a complaint be filed the prisoner would be spirited from Waco before it is publicly announced.

NINE NEGROES HELD AS MURDER SUSPECTS

Wanted to Lynch

Waco, Texas, February 13.—A dragnet by county and city officers around Concord, [illegible] were here, where W. H. Barker, merchant, and his wife were murdered Saturday night, and Homer Turk, 13 years old, son of a neighbor, dangerously wounded, today had resulted in the arrest of nine negroes, held here as suspects. Two of them correspond to the description of the assassins given by the 4-year-old daughter of the murdered couple, according to officers.

The tragedy is shrouded in mystery and officers said they are uncertain whether the motive was robbery or revenge. Barker had been shot through the head and his wife's head had been cleft open with an ax. Homer Turk's skull was crushed and his condition is reported as critical. Willie Lou Barker, the little eye-witness to the tragedy, said the murderers "looked like Mexicans, but talked like negroes."

DOUBT TEXAS MAN'S CONFESSION OF HEINOUS CRIME

Chicago Whip 3/25/22

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 25—Texas, always so eager to pin the badge of crime on a black man, is for once nonplussed, and refuses to take a man's word that he assaulted and horribly murdered a young white girl.

The whole state wonders why he insists that he is the criminal when it has been almost conclusively proved that he was in another town at the time of the crime.

The man is Luther Jamison, of Corpus Christi, who was brought here for safe keeping.

A dispatch states that Corpus Christi officers left for Rockport to investigate statements of Arans county officials and employes that Jamison wos working in that county when Blanche Perrigue was killed near Corpus February 21.

The investigation by Rockport officials, they say, shows that Jamison, who avidly and convincingly confessed, when brought to the scene of the tragedy, most accurate details of what transpired February 21, was all that day safe at work at Rockport. This statement was on the authority of Aransas County Judge Joe A. Harper, Jamison being on the payroll of the county.

A peculiar thing about the Rockport investigation was the fact that it was begun to show that the Corpus crime was a parallel with a similar tragedy three years ago at Rockport. But greatly to the surprise of officers, all evidence pointed to the fact that Jamison, or his double, had been at work in Rockport, the place in which he was living shortly after the crime.

Told Crime Details.

Only this much is possible, officers say: There is some unaccountable alibi for Jamison, some mistake somewhere, or the man is innocent—in which case, they say, he has developed one of the most peculiar twists of insanity ever brought to record.

What motive, they ask, could had induced him, when he was captured and led to the scene of the crime, to vow and swear that he was guilty, even after officials told him that such was impossible.

There, but a short distance from town, Jamison stood and told, detail by detail, the horrible incidents that he saw or imagined; how he had warned the 16-year-old girl upon her approach to flee; how she had thrown a stone at him, and how, he, impassioned and enraged, had pursued her, and, upon catching her, held and violated her, finally cutting her throat to the spine—then dragging the body away and covering it with weeds. The last act, he said, was to go to the seashore and there wash out his bloody clothes.

In all, it was a story so gruesomely realistic that, officers felt, there could not be the slightest shadow of doubt, and furthermore, they had suspected him in the first place, so his confession was not merely voluntary; it was, in a measure, they reason, forced.

Everything was so complete—the description matched that given by Mexicans who had seen a mulatto departing from the crime scene—that, fearing mob violence, officials brought him to San Antonio.

RUMORED ATTACK ON KIRVIN, TEXAS PROVES UNFOUNDED

Montgomery Advertiser

(Associated Press.)

KIRVIN, TEXAS, May 7.—Despite rumors from various towns in this vicinity that armed negroes were marching here to avenge the burning Saturday of three negroes accused of the assault and murder of a 17-year-old white girl, the town was quiet tonight with no indications of trouble.

1225

according to O. C. King, city marshal, who said he had investigated reports of negro gatherings but that they proved false.

A religious gathering of three score or more negroes near here this afternoon dispersed when advised that their meeting might possibly be misconstrued.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, May 7.—In a long distance conversation with the Assbciated Press correspondent at 9:15 o'clock tonight, the manager of the telephone exchange at Kirvin, Texas, said that a mob of 300 negroes, reported marching to Kirvin to "wipe out the town" to avenge the burning of three negroes last week, had dispersed and that state troops from Worthem had gone back to headquarters. The negroes had gathered during the afternoon, but dispersed quickly, he said.

TEXANS ARM AGAINST REVENGE BY NEGROES

Citizens of Kirvin Fear Reprisals for the Burning of Three Alleged Murderers.

New York Times

WACO, Texas, May 7.—A telephone call tonight from the City Marshal a Wortham, stated that citizens of Kirvin, reinforced by 150 armed men from Wortham, were lying in wait, expecting an attack from 300 negroes reported on the way from Corsicana with the expressed intention of "w ing out Kirvin," in reprisal for the burning of three negroes there yesterday.

The burned negroes were accused of the assault and murder of a seventeen-year-old white girl.

Another assembly of about 300 negroes from the county surrounding Kirvan dispersed this afternoon without giving any reason for having met. The negroes were unarmed.

The City Marshal at Wortham said the whole county around Kirvan was stirred by the report from Corsicana.

The three negroes weer burned following a man hint in which 500 men took part.

REVOLT ON LYNCHINGS STIRS SOUTH

Races Clash When Attempt Is Made to Burn Young Texas Farm Boy

Chicago Defender

Simsboro, Tex., June 9.—When gun met gun at this place last Friday an armistice was declared by the two races. It was a case of bullets and knives versus prayers, but weapon against weapon. Authorities feared the situation would terminate in wholesale massacre, and busied themselves seeing leaders of both races. The town is quiet today.

Fifty or more heavily armed white men paraded the streets of Kirvin, a short distance from here, but dared not venture into Simsboro, where members of the Race were barricaded in barns awaiting the attack. According to Sheriff Horace Mayo, the men at Simsboro had 30-30 rifles and were honeycombed in the swamps to fire on the whites from all angles.

Carter Sessions (white), wealthy property owner, took the nerve to venture into the "no man's land" district, announcing himself a federal agent. According to Sessions, men came from all parts of the woods armed with rifles and pockets loaded with bullets. He declared the lynching of five men of our Race here recently had occasioned the heavy arming. Sessions brought word back to Kirvin that nothing would happen if the whites put away their guns.

The trouble occurred when two officers, acting apparently without authority, drove into Simsboro and attempted to arrest Leroy Gibson in connection with the death of Miss Ousley, a 17-year-old school girl. Five men have been burned and lynched as penalty for her death. All were innocent.

When the officers appeared at Gibson's house they covered the family with revolvers and ordered him to enter an awaiting auto. Relatives feared another lynching and Gibson's brother, Allie, fired on the officers. Leroy attempted to escape, but was killed. A member of the auto party was also slain. His body, however, is said to have been carried to the city and secretly hidden to avoid inciting others to riot.

Manuel T. Gonzualles (white), a federal prohibition agent, is given credit for avoiding a bloody conflict. When Gonzualles attempted to invade Simsboro he saw a sentry hiding in a tall tree.

"What's your business?" a voice yelled at him. Gonzualles waved for the man to come down for a talk.

"I ain't got time to talk," came the answer from the lookout; "you white folks is trying to raise hell."

Gonzualles finally persuaded the sentry to come down. He carried a high-powered rifle and aimed it at Gonzualles' head during the conversation, to "play safe," as he stated.

Sheriff Horace Mayo, in reviewing the case, scored the officers for attempting to arrest Gibson when there was no charge pending against him. It was revealed that the officers promised to do a "favor" for John King, deputy sheriff, and Otis King, town marshal, uncles of the dead white girl, by placing Kibson in their hands.

TWO WHITE MEN HELD IN TEXAS JAIL IN CONNECTION WITH MURDER FOR WHICH MOB BURNED THREE NEGROES

7.4. Negro Wrds

5/13/23

Texas Mob of Men and Women Mutilate and Burn Negroes in Front of Church

Fairfield, Tex., May 8.—On the same day that mob of men, women and children had burned three Negroes at the stake in Kirvin for the murder of a seventeen-year-old white girl whose mutilated body was found near there last Thursday tracks leading from the scene of the murder to the home of two white men—brothers—and fitting the shoes they wore, were found by Sheriff Mayo of this county.

The two white men are being held in jail here in connection with the murder for which the three Negroes were burned. One of the men was captured last Friday and the second surrendered at the jail after the mob left here with the apparently three innocent Negroes.

"Snap" Curry, the first Negro burned, was taken from the custody of Freestone County officers as he was being conveyed from Wortham to some point west.

Men and Women Form Mob

The mob divested the Sheriff of his keys to the Freestone County Jail, where Mose Jones and J. H. Varney were being held, and took the two men in charge. All three men were then rushed to Kirvin, the home of the dead girl, where they were burned at an iron stake.

The three men were employed on the farm of J. T. King, a farmer of this community and grandfather of the dead girl, with whom she lived. Mr. King was present at the burning and the mob leaders are said to have obtained his approval before lighting the torches.

The bodies of the three men were mutilated before being tied to the stake. The plot where the burning took place is in front of two churches. The first man burned sang "Lord, I'm Coming," as the flames enveloped him. He kept up his chant as long as he was able.

The murdered girl was riding her horse home from school, several miles from Kirvin, late Thursday when she was attacked. Her body was later found near the road with twenty-three knife wounds in the head, neck and chest. News of the murder spread quickly, and late Thursday a band of several hundred men from Firestone and Limestone Counties and a large Sheriff's posse were scouring the neighborhood. They came upon the three Negroes working on the farm and took them in custody. The cry immediately went up to lynch them. In the meantime the following dispatch from the United Press throws light on the situation:

FAIRFIELD, Tex., May 6 (United Press).—Two white men are being held in jail here in connection with the killing of Eula Auslay at Kirvin, for which three Negroes were burned there this morning, according to Sheriff Mayo. Tracks leading from the scene of the murder to the home of the two men—brothers—and fitting the shoes they wore, were found, Mayo said.

One of the men was captured yesterday and the second surrendered at the jail after the mob left here last night with the Negroes.

Miss Boucher is under the care of physicians, who say her condition is serious.

Skipworth, who was 19 years old, was shot and killed and his companion attacked last night near Lover's Leap, on the Bosque River, near Waco, while they were riding in an auttomobile. According to reports to the police, the negro, after robbing Skipworth, shot him and threw his body over a thirty-foot cliff. Later hethrew the girl over the cliff. The girl reached her home about 3:30 o'clock this morning. The negro escaped in Skipworth's automobile.

The crime corresponds in detail to the killing of Sid Bolton; a prominent young man i nthis community, and theassaulting of a girl companion several months ago. A negro charged with the crime was shot and killed by the girl's father immediately following his arrest, and a mob burned his body.

HUNT NEGRO SLAYER.

New York Times

Texas Posses Trail Negro Who Also Assaulted Woman.

11-22-23

WACO, Texas, Nov. 21.—Posses of citizens and officers were scouring the countryside today for a negro who last night shot and killed Grady Skipworth, son of a local contractor, and roughly treated Miss Nami Boncher.

The automobile in which they were riding and in which their assailant escaped was found two miles nohtrwest of Waco.

T W

Lynchings — 1922.
Side Lights.

Texas.

1226

NEGROES KILL ONE WHITE MAN ON KING FARM

Grandfather of Young Woman Whose Death Caused Burning of Negro Is One of Two Seriously Wounded in Attack by Blacks Friday

HUNDREDS RESPOND TO CALL FOR HELP

Montgomery

Armed Posses Form Surrounding Rome Rushing to Scene of Crime; Wires Cut Between Dallas and Kirvin, Is Report

6/5/22

(Associated Press)

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, June 3.—A mob if white persons, estimated at between 750 and 1,000, left Kirvin late last night for Simsboro, four miles south of the latter town, determined to burn the residences of the negroes and shoot the occupants as they come out of their homes, a long distance message to the Fort Worth Record from Kirvin stated at 1 o'clock this morning. At 1:05 o'clock the mob had not reached its destination, but was expected to arrive at Simsboro momentarily.

(Associated Press)

DALLAS, TEX., June 2—Conflicting reports as to a siege, which officers and white citizens are said to have established about a house full of negroes near Kirvin, following the killing of Leroy Gibson, 19 year old negro, after the officers had arrested him in connection with the assault and killing of Miss Eula Awsley, school girl, near Kirvin, May 4, were received here tonight.

According to a report from Kirvin, between seventy-five and one hundred negroes armed and barricaded in a house on the Powell farm, three and a half miles south of Kirvin are resisting efforts of a crowd of white men to dislodge them.

A Fort Worth dispatch said that reports of the trouble were exaggerated and that the negroes said to be hiding on the farm could not be located.

Calls for men, arms and ammunition, said the report from Kirvin, brought hundreds from Corsicana, Mexia, Streetman, Wortham, Teague and nearby towns, who were said to be gatnering in Kirvin ready to go to aid the officers. The despatch from Fort Worth however, said that the crowd was not organized.

Killing of a negro by a white man and the killing of the white man in turn were reported from Streetman. This report said the white man, after killing the negro, left the body in a field. Telephone operators at Streetman said tonight, however, no bodies had been found.

Nearly all stocks of guns and ammunition in hardware stores at Kirvin have been exhausted, it was reported. More than a thousand men were reported gathered at Simsboro and near the Powell farm.

(Associated Press)

FORT WORTH, TEX., June 2.—Jack Marshall, chief dispatcher at the local Texas and Pacific Railway station, said at 9:45 o'clock tonight that a message sent over the Texas and Pacific wires stated that a mob of 400 white men from towns surrounding Kirvin, where race disturbances were reported earlier in the night, were hurrying to a farm house on the Powell tract, south of Kirvin, armed with machine guns. Marshall said that the message was sent to Grand Prairie and the operator there relayed the despatch to stations along the Western Texas and Pacific line.

(Associated Press)

DALLAS, TEX., June 2.—Kirvin was quiet at 9:30 o'clock, according to a telephone message from that place. De-

(Continued on Page Two.)

NEGROES KILL ONE WHITE MAN ON KING FARM

(Continued from Page One.)

tails of the trouble were not known there, as the officers had not yet returned. It was reported, however, that two negroes are dead.

(Associated Press)

MEXICA, TEXAS, June 2.—One white man was reported killed and two others seriously wounded by negroes at the John King farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Kirvin, this afternoon. The white men are reported to be relatives of Miss Eula Awsley, whose slaying recently was followed by the burning of three negroes and the hanging of another at Kirvin.

Mr King, grandfather of Miss Awsley, was reported among the wounded

The number of negroes said to be involved has not been determined although it was said to be a "good many."

Four automobile loads of county officials have left here for the scene to assist officers of Freestone county.

An unconfirmed rumor gave as the cause of the attack the reported shooting of a negro. Officers said "bad feeling" had existed in Kirvin between whites and negroes since the burning of the three negroes.

(Associated Press)

CORSICANA, TEXAS, June 2.—According to reports received here ,a gathering of negroes estimated at between 75 and 100 is lined up about three miles southeast of Kirvin. They were reported heavily armed .

All citizens of Streetman, eight miles north of Kirvin, except a few left on guard, the reports said, have responded to calls for help. A Corsicana hardware store received an order from Kirvin late today for all arms and amunition in stock to be delivered at once.

Many persons from Corsicana are reported to be en route to the scene of the trouble.

(Associated Press)

WACO, TEXAS, June 2.—One white man has been killed and three others wounded in trouble between negroes and whites, two and one-half miles south of Kirvin, according to a telephone message late today to the News-Tribune from the Mexica Evening News. Four negroes were lynched there recently and a fifth disappeared following the murder of a 17 year old white girl.

Mexica officers, the report said, are being rushed to aid the sheriff of Freestone county.

Another report was that five negroes had been killed.

(Associated Press)

DALLAS, TEXAS, June 2—All telephone lines between Dallas and Kirvin except on one through Wortham have been cut, the local telephone office reported. Communication with Freestone county is indefinitely delayed because of the heavy traffic over the remaining line, it was stated.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, June 2.—Corsicana and Wortham report that advices of the race difficulty at Kirvin had been received and that several thousand heavily armed men were rushing to the scene.

(Associated Press)

TEAGUE, TEXAS, June 2.—A crowd of men estimated at 500 left Teague at 7:25 o'clock tonight for a place near Kirvin, where it was reported 75 to 100 negroes were preparing to march against the white residents of that section.

Deputy Sheriff John T. King and City Marshal Otis C. King, of Kirvin, with a posse of men, arrested Leroy Gibson, a negro, this afternoon at the home of Mose Gibson, about five miles north of Teague.

Three negroes in the house opened fire with rifles as they were leaving with the prisoner, the officers reported. During the battle Leroy Gibson was killed.

The officers said they were several hundred yards from the house at the time of the firing and were unable to defend themselves, being armed only with pistols. They crawled out of danger and came to Teague, where they communicated with Sheriff Mayo at Fairfield, to organize a posse.

Shortly after the shooting of the youth, between 40 and 60 negroes are reported to have taken possession of a deserted house on the Powell farm, four and one-half miles south of Kirvin. They are said to be armed with rifles and to have threatened to resist any attempt of a crowd of whites to enter the house. Sixty whites joined deputy sheriffs at Kirvin and left for the farm. Other Kirvin citizens were reported to be on their way to assist in locating the negroes. Groups from Streetman, Wortham and Corsicana also are said to have left for the farm.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JUNE 3, 1922

TWO NEGROES ARE SLAIN AFTER FIRING ON DEPUTIES

Kirvin, Texas, June 3—Race riots of a serious nature reported last night as being feared near here had failed to materialize early today. Armed men guarded the streets of Kirvin and a house occupied by negroes near Simsboro, about 5 miles from here, but according to the police officers, little further trouble was expected.

The reports of a riot followed attempts of the City Marshal of Kirvin, Otis King, and a deputy sheriff, to arrest Leroy Gibson, a negro. Gibson is said to have tried to escape and was shot and captured. As the officers started to their motorcar shots were fired at them and they returned the fire. Allie Gibson, a brother of the prisoner, was killed. The prisoner is said to have grabbed one of the officers and then was killed. Neither of the officers was injured.

of a crowd of men, estimated at 300 through the negro and Mexcan districts of Breckenridge last night, and alleged threats from individuals that Mexicans and negroes must leave Breckenridge, or have their homes burned. Other threats of violence are alleged to have been sent the negroes and Mexicans.

Many positions and jobs held by negroes and Mexicans were vacant today. Included among these was a negro school teacher's position.

The crowd that marched through the two districts last night and the subsequent threats caused Mexicans to telephone the Mexican consul at Dallas. Mayor C. H. Fulwiler later received a message from the consul saying, he was advised the Mexicans of Breckenridge were afforded no protection against the events of last night and requested that protection be given them.

Mayor Fulwiler declared the city authorities will do all possible to protect residents of Breckenridge, regardless of race or color. The chamber of commerce at a meeting at noon pledged co-operation with the city officials in affording this protection.

Officers of the "white owls," a secret membership organization here, issued a statement later in the day disclaiming any alleged connection with the threats or intimidations. This organization is for the alleged purpose of bettering living conditions of white laborers.

Extra police were on duty tonight and the situation was quiet. No further trouble is expected.

1226

NEGROES, MEXICANS FLEE FROM HOMES IN BRECKENRIDGE

Houston Post
Houston Press

Sudden Exodus Follows Alleged Threat By Crowd of Men

11—16—22

Associated Press Report.

BRECKENRIDGE, Texas, Nov. 15. Scores of negroes and Mexicans have left town within the past 24 hours, negroes being in the majority.

The sudden exodus followed a march

KIRVIN SUBSIDES AND WHITES QUIT RANKS OF GUARD

Fear of Riots Sends Negroes Into Hiding In Trees

Associated Press Report.

KIRVIN, Texas, June 3.—Practically normal conditions had returned in and near Kirvin early Saturday night. The exciting rumors of possible race riots and clashes of whites and negroes were discussed more or less, but the reports had been dispelled and discounted. Many men who were armed this morning had laid aside their weapons tonight, and most of the crowds that rushed here from adjoining counties and nearby cities had gone home.

So far as could be observed what danger of trouble continued was rapidly disappearing. Many of the negroes were reported to have left their homes in order to keep out of possible trouble zones.

Sheriff Mayo denied today that the negroes were taken into custody because of alleged connection with the murder of a 17-year-old girl which resulted in the lynching of four negroes. The sheriff declared there was no charge against the Gibson's, and deputies sought them to investigate an alleged attempt by white men to whip Leroy. The intentions of the officers evidently was misunderstood, he declared, and shots were fired at the deputies, who returned the fire.

"The negroes in the community are behaving themselves and I don't anticipate any trouble from them," Sheriff Mayo declared. "Their attitude seems to be one of fear toward the whites rather than one of defiance." Sheriff Mayo emphatically denied that there was any danger of a race riot in the community.

"Many negroes spent Friday night in trees and bushes, completely abandoning their homes through fear of the white people." M. T. Gonzaulles, government agent, who came here to investigate the trouble, said Saturday, following a trip through the negro settlements.

+++

Freestone County Is Quiet Following Killing

Houston Post Special.

TEAGUE, Texas, June 3.—Sheriff H. M. Mayo of Freestone county Saturday accepted the resignation of John T. King as deputy sheriff at Kirven, following the killing of the two negroes near Simsboro Friday. Everything is quiet.

Sheriff Mayo is at the scene of the trouble, and neighbors of the dead negroes are preparing the bodies for burial under the protection of the sheriff and a number of prominent white citizens of the county.

The Freestone county grand jury convenes Monday and for this no examining trial likely will but the matter will be placed before the grand jury at once.

Late Friday Leroy Gipson, 19 years old, and his cousin Allie Gipson, 25, were killed at the home of their grandfather by a body of white men. According to statements from John T. King and Otis C. King of Kirven, uncles of Miss Ausley, and both of whom are peace officers, they approached the Gipson home and demanded and obtained Leroy Gipson. After leaving the house about 200 yards, Leroy Gipson clinched one of the posse, according to this statement, when shooting began and Gipson was killed. The statement added that Floyd Gipson, another cousin, opened fire from the house with a high powered rifle, and the white men crawled through the field on their stomachs in order to escape. Being armed only with revolvers, the distance was too great to have any effect.

The body of Leroy Gipson was found about 200 yards, northwest of the house in a field, the soft ground around showing evidences of a struggle, and also that several men must have been present. The body of Allie Gipson, unarmed, was found about 15 yards south of the house, only one wound being found on his body.

According to statements of negroes present, Leroy Gipson was seized by two white men late Thursday, placed in a car, severely bruised over the head with guns, and carried away. After going some distance, the negro put up such a fight as to get possession of one of the white men's guns, and finally escaped from them, having received one shot in the leg. A physician from Teague dressed his leg Thursday and the bandage was upon the body when Sheriff Mayo arrived late Thursday. Several negroes at work in the fields nearby witnessed the shooting, and according to their testimony, the white men wore false faces, and that Leroy Gipson was killed before any shots were fired from the house. A double and a single-barrel shotgun were found at the house, only one barrel of either gun showing evidence of having been fired recently.

Widespread reports that a race riot was in progress had been scattered broadcast over the State, and scores of officers and hundreds of citizens from nearby towns were arriving constantly. There has been no evidence of any rioting among the negroes since the Kirven tragedy, they apparently having accepted the burning of the three negroes as an act of justice. There were no gatherings of negroes whatever at Simsboro, near where Friday's killings took place.

When Sheriff Mayo and this correspondent left several hundred people at Simsboro, three miles from the scene of the trouble, and went alone to Mose Gipson's house, there were seven negro men waiting near the dead negroes' bodies. They evidently were frightened and stated that they did not know whether to stay and wait for the sheriff or to leave the county. Sheriff Mayo had the bodies placed in the house, and instructed the negroes to prepare them for burial, and that he would extend them every protection. Upon returning to Simsboro the sheriff then informed the crowd that no further trouble was anticipated, and that he proposed to extend to the peaceable negroes of the community every protection within his power, and that no further k... would be tolerated.

The crowds then dispersed and only a few men were retained by Sheriff Mayo to look after any emergencies which might arise.

+++

Dr. Atticus Webb Denies Wild Rumors

Houston Post Special.

TEAGUE, Texas, June 3.—Dr. Atticus Webb, who is here for a few days attending a law enforcment convention, issued the following statement regarding the alleged rioting at Kirvin Friday afternoon:

"I have been in Teague for two days and have read the reports in the papers on the so-called race riot near Kirvin. I am sure the newspapers have been imposed upon by wild rumors, and I feel that it is simple justice to the good people of Freestone county to say that the published reports have little resemblance to the facts.

"There has been no race riot. Two negroes have been killed and county officers are investigating. The 500 citizens of Teague reported to have gone to the scene of the riot was really about half a dozen county and city officers accompanied by four or five citizens. At Kirvin they met crowds from Mexia and Wortham whom they held back and sent two officers well known to the negroes to investigate.

"These two found no negroes armed with high power guns, but did find a crowd of unarmed negroes badly scared. It seems to me that the local officers are handling the situation satisfactorily and that there is little occasion for alarm.

"I feel that this statement is due the good people of Freestone county."

Lynchings - 1922.
Side Lights

Texas

1227

QUIET PREVAILS IN KIRVIN, TEXAS

Crowds Drawn by Reported Race Trouble Disarms and Disappears

Montgomery Advertiser 6/14/22

(Associated Press)

KIRVIN, TEX., [illegible] ally normal conditions prevailed in and near Kirvin tonight. Rumors of possible race disturbances and clashes of whites and negroes continued but were discounted. Many men who were armed this morning had laid aside their weapons and most of the crowds which came here from adjoining counties and nearby cities had gone home.

Many of the negroes were reported to have left their homes in order to keep out of the possible trouble zones. Bodies of Allie and Leroy Gibson, negroes killed in a fight with officers yesterday, are in the possession of relatives, it was said. The bodies had been taken last night from where they fell and one report said they had been burned. However, county officials denied that. Only one other negro was involved in the shooting, according to the story told today and search for him continued.

Sheriff Mayo denied today that the negroes were taken into custody because of alleged connection with the murder of a 17-year-old girl which resulted in the lynching of four negroes. He declared there was no formal charge against the Gibsons and that deputies sought them to investigate an alleged attempt by white men to whip Leroy. The intention of the officers evidently was misunderstood, he declared, and shots were fired at the deputies ,who replied.

THREE WHITES UNDER ARREST

St Louis Argus Mo. 5/12/22

Suspected Of The Crime For Which Four Negroes Have Paid Their Lives As Victims Of The Lynchers' Rope And The Mobs' Torch.

While The Senate "Sleeps"

Lynching Goes Merrily On In The South.

WACO, Texas, May 9, (Special)—Following the lynch-burning-at-the-same-stake of three Negroes, and the lynch-shooting of a fourth one near Mexco about 30 miles east o here last week, much unrest has been manifested among the Negroes in Freestone and Limestone Counties.

Many different stories are told about the death of Eula Awsley a white girl who met a foul death just before the lynching took place. No one believes however, that three men took part in the murder of the girl, and now doubt is expressed in many quarters as to whether any Negro committed the crime at all.

Three White Men Held

Much secrecy surrounds the holding of three white men in conection with the grl' death, two of whom are well known in the community. It is said that strong evidence is against them. The real truth in this case will probably never be known to the "outside world." There is some talk of "doing away" with the white men who are in custody, but who knows?

Negro Uprising Feared

Like the old story of fear entering the heart when another is wrongfully wronged, so it is with the white people of the commpnities where the lynching took place. While the story of Negro uprising gained pretty wide circulation a few days ago, the thought is now, it was olny the conscience of the guilty telling them what ought to be done.

How the Fun Began

As soon as the news began to spread telling of the death of the girl, the men in the county began to drink their bad whiskey and gather in little groups here and there looking for fun. Will Curry was arrested and the mob says he confessed and implicated H. Varner and Mose Jones. Curry was "turned over" to the mob for "safe-keeping" while the Sheriff and the other part of the mob went to get Varner and Jones.

News Sent Out of Lynching

When once the three Negroes were in the hands of the mob, news was sent to adjourning county, telling what would take place that night. When a sufficient number had gathered, a stake prepared and after the other was led to the stake securely tied, coal oil and gasoline poured on, and the match applied.

Fourth Man Lynched

Two days later another Negro, Sam Green was lynched because he is said to have threatened some of those who took part in the triple lynching.

No action on the part of the state or county officials has been taken looking forward to punishing any one who took part in the quadruple lynching.

First Quadruple Lynching in Texas

Jones and Varney had previously been arrested on suspicion and placed ni the County Jail at Fairfield. This is the first Quadruple lynching in Texas within the recollection of the present-day residents.

Freestone County gained prominence in newspaper headlines several months ago in connection with wholesale liquor raid in the eastern part of the county by federal officers, state rangers and members of the militia.

Previous to that time several notorious roadhouses operated within its borders, this being one of the causes for martial law being declared in one justice precinct in January.

While The Senate Sleeps

The worst crimes committed in any civilized country in all the world are seen in the practice of lynching right here in the United States Lynching-burning is going merrily on while the United States Senate sleeps.

NEGROES CALLED TO MEET HERE TO TEACH RACE

Organization Would Be Formed With Leaders Going on Educational Tour of State.

To organize for the purpose of preventing crime and for effecting the cure of every criminal impulse, H. M. Tarver, principal of the Dunbar school for negroes in this city, has called a meeting of a score of leading negro ministers and teachers of Texas to meet in San Antonio during the first week in June. An organization will be perfected and these leaders of the race will go into the neglected sections of the State during the summer months for the purpose of carrying education and enlightment.

The occasion for calling the meeting is the recent affair in Freestone County in which a white woman was assaulted and four negroes were lynched and burned. The call for the meeting in San Antonio the first week in June issued by Prof. Tarver yesterday is as follows:

"Freestone County's frightful holocaust of Friday night is comparable only in its satanic excesses to the revolting crime of the day before that inspired it. That we can extract the smallest comfort from the fact that not one out of 10,000 black folk in Texas could be brought by any freak of circumstances to commit such a beastly crime or condone it in others and the conviction that no larger proportion of the other race could be brought to inflict such inhuman punishment on a living creature, man or beast, are not sufficient. Those two awful things have happened both to the utter shame of civilized man.

"Neither does the fact that not one out of five lynchings in this Christian country claim the crime of rape as cause bear on this awful occurrence to attenuate the unspeakable villany of the rapist or to augment the shameless horrors of the mob These cases stand out in their bad imminence as the scarlet crimes of the age.

"It is not yet sufficient to state that such crimes are never thought of by black people who came under the influence of our churches and schools and nowhere is it ever felt that the refined Christian of other races ever join in the mob. But the one great condemning fact is that we content ourselves in urban centers too much with just being passively good while the untaught and untouched outcast in isolated communities are left to scath in the slough of vice and ignorance.

"In former addresses and articles I have called attention to the solemn duty which these times and manners put upon the right and forward thinking members of our race toward the ignorant and criminal few who violate the most sacred laws of God and man and cast reproach upon the whole race.

"These abandoned wretches do not fear the fire or the rape nor does the mob fear the wrath of God or the law. The right way, therefore, to cure these cancers on the southland is for earnest capable men among us to go to these benighted outcasts and show them the unspeakable wickedness and the utter destruction to society and to the infant and the aged of his own blood and kind inherent in such criminal instincts as well as the crime itself—show them the better way. It is now pre-eminently the duty of black men to go at this service to our times and to humanity with zeal. To organize an effective campaign against these evils I am calling a score of leading ministers and teachers of this State to meet in this city the first week in June.

"We will ask these men to go into definite districts of the State during the summer and speak to these neglected few and organize the local leaders into societies for the prevention of crime and the cure of every such criminal impulse to be found. They are few indeed and are not racial but we must see to it that black men shun from willing choice every appearance of such evil.

"This campaign may meet with veiled opposition from the very class it is designed to help and from their benighted apologists in various ways, but this duty to society rests upon the right minded leaders of the race and will be carried forward."

1 Killed, 1 Wounded When Officers Hunt Mob

MONROE, Texas, June 18.—Marshall [illegible]s was killed and Zeek Rollin wounded when fired on by a citizen's posse near Hick's lumber mill, between Magnolia and Pinehurst, in Montgomery county. Late Saturday night.

Constables Bob Smith, Goodson and Lawson, accompanied by a number of Magnolia citizens, heard reports of an uprising near Pinehurst late Saturday and started to investigate.

They had proceeded to the vicinity of Hick's mill and were stopping and searching all automobiles for weapons. The driver of one car refused to stop, however, and proceeded to put on the gas, officers declare. Shots were fired by officers to bring the car to a halt and one of the shots punctured a tire. Members of the posse thinking this was a shot fired from the car, fired again, killing Waters and wounding Rollin.

Water's body was brought to Houston and now is in charge of Westheimer's, who would like to locate Houston relatives.

Rollin was brought to the Baptist sanitarium and is said to be in a critical condition.

Texas Lynchers Wanted Dead Man's Wealth

afro American 6/24/22

Kirvin, Texas, June 15—Leroy and Ally Gibson shot to death when a cracker mob lynched four here recently were the grandchildren of Moses Gibson, one of the wealthies colored farmers in Texas. Gibson owns three hundred acres of land in the Mexia oil section.

The boys had no part in the crime and were put out of the way by the mob with the ultimate hope of getting control of the land.

Rumors of Armed Negro March Declared False

Associated Press Report

KIRVIN, Texas, May 7.—After investigating rumors from several towns in this vicinity that armed negroes were organizing to avenge the burning of three negroes Saturday, City Marshal O. C. King announced Sunday night that the reports received here were without foundation. A religious gathering of 60 or more negroes near here Sunday afternoon dispersed when advised that the meeting might possibly be misconstrued.

Marshal King said he had investigated several reports of negro gatherings, but that in each case the reports proved to be false.

RACE RIOT PREVENTED.

Texas Outbreak Prevented After Killing of Two Negroes by Officers.

KIRVIN, Texas, June 4 (Associated Press).—Race riots, reported last night as being feared near here, had failed to materialize early today. Armed men guarded the streets of Kirvin and a house occupied by negroes near Simsboro, about five miles from here, but according to the police little further trouble was expected. Deputy Sheriffs and policemen from Mexia who hurried here when the reports first went out returned to their homes last night and Freestone County officials informed many who had started for Kirvin that they should return as the Sheriff and his deputies had the situation under control.

The reports of a riot followed attempts of the City Marshal of Kirvin, Otis King, and a Deputy Sheriff to arrest Leroy Gibson, a negro. Gibson is said to have tried to escape and was shot and captured. As the officers started to their automobile shots were fired at them and they returned the fire. Ollie Gibson, a brother of the prisoner, was killed. The prisoner is said to have seized one of the officers and then was killed. Neither of the officers was injured.

1227

A Vicious Influence Over Children

Every reader of the account of the burning at the stake of a small boy by his play fellows, who were too young to realize the danger in their play, stands aghast at the horror of the incident.

The tragedy but reflects the psychology of a large part of the nation today. The spirit of the mob is far-flung. It appears infectious, manifesting itself in many forms. There is a craving for a victim. Respect for the rights of the individual have been lost sight of by far too many people who are misconceiving their duties and responsibilities as citizens. Houston Post 7-24-22

Surely, it is time for the people to stop and take account of the drift of things when the children in their play imitate the mob. Children ape their elders They are influenced by what they hear and see. Much of their play is mere imitation of what their elders are doing.

If the children of today are playing mob, not realizing the heinousness of mob violence, what will the harvest be when they grow up?

It has been said that playing soldier by children has been a vital factor in developing the martial spirit among the peoples of the world. If in this era of public callousness toward mob violence children train themselves in mob action through innocent play, will not constituted authority be even weaker than now, when the new generation comes into control?

The burning of this child was, of course, an extreme case, but nothing more than might be expected, with the newspapers telling almost every day of burnings, hangings and beatings of victims by mobs. Every man who has taken part in the burning at the stake of another human being during these last two or three bloody years of lawlessness is responsible in a measure for this latest horror, unintentioned as it was.

The blood of this innocent child is on the head of every mob member in the country. He may escape apprehension by the authorities of his State, but he shall not escape responsibility at the bar of his own conscience, nor in the eternal courts of justice.

SHOTS GREET WORSHIPERS AT SERVICES

Women Flee Burning Church As Angry Mob Waits at Door to Open Fire

Chicago Defender 9-2-22

Electra, Texas, Sept. 1.—A crowd estimated at over a thousand surrounded the combination city hall and jail at this place Sunday night, where John Love, 25, a porter, held in connection with "frightening a white girl," is under guard of deputies. Love is scheduled to go to trial, such as they have in Texas, within the next few days.

The trouble started when a report spread over the city that Love had attacked a girl. It later developed that he was on his way home when an automobile dashed around a corner, forcing him to jump violently to the curb in order to escape injury. A white woman was near the spot where Love dashed. She screamed and ran down the street. Love, happy to have escaped death in the path of the auto, walked in the opposite direction. A crowd, summoned by the woman's outcry, gathered quickly and without investigation started in pursuit of Love.

"Lynch him! String him up!" angry members of the mob clamored when Love stood helpless in their midst. However, officers spirited him away, but only after Love had been knocked and kicked about the ground.

Love Asks Question

When taken to jail Love asked the keeper, "What did I do?"

"You raped a white woman," came the reply hot and short.

Matters quieted down for a while until members of the mob held a "moonshine banquet." Then they decided to visit places where members of our Race congregate. A restaurant was burned to the ground and customers who fled from the burning structure were fired on. Three were wounded, two probably fatally. Firemen, summoned to extinguish the flames, were ordered by men in the mob to cease their efforts.

The next visit was at the local Baptist church, where services were under way. The building was packed and a prayer was being offered. Flames shot through the window and the firing of revolvers caused a panic among the worshipers. As men and women dashed out a volley of shots greeted them. A woman, with babe in arm, was unmercifully beaten and the child trampled upon by the mob. This was the first intimation the congregation had of the trouble when the whites fired the church.

Burn Garage

A third incendiary fire of the night was a garage on the outskirts of the town, over which a family lived. A visit to this place was prompted by a leader of the mob who declared that the husband would not permit his wife to "wash clothes for white people." The family escaped and camped for the night in the woods. As the trouble progressed Mayor Calvert swore in sixty business men as special deputies, who patrolled the streets. One white man was arrested for firing a pistol.

Monday morning the town was practically depopulated as far as our people were concerned. Several had packed during the night, leaving all household goods behind, and made for the Mexican border. Over two hundred families composed the exodus.

The white woman who is alleged to have been attacked cannot be found, according to Mayor Calvert, nor, according to him, is there the slightest evidence that Love insulted her. However, it is thought that Love will be "sentenced" in order to quiet the excitement.

CHURCH BURNED DURING SERVICE

Pittsburgh Courier 9-9-22

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., Sept. 1.—A crowd of between 500 and 600 persons surrounded the combination City Hall and Jail at Electra, near here, tonight, where John Love, 25, a porter, held for an alleged attack upon a white girl, is under guard of fifteen deputies. Love is scheduled to go to trial tomorrow. 9-1-22

After the arrest of Love a Negro restaurant was burned. It is reported that men working to extinguish the flames were ordered by men in the crowd to cease their efforts.

An attempt was also made to burn the Negro Baptist Church. The building was set fire, but the flames were extinguished through prompt work on the part of the Fire Department.

The attempt was made to burn the Negro Baptist Church during the services, and the building was packed. As the sparks began to fly, the members of the mob outside cried, "Down with the blacks!" This was the first intimation the congregation had of the trouble. They escaped through the windows and door and none was seriously injured.

A third incendiary fire of the night was a garage on the outskirts of the town, over which a Negro family was living. All escaped. The family told officers they saw unknown men fire the building.

A Negro woman pushing her baby in a perambulator was roughly handled by the mob. As the trouble progressed, Mayor Calvert swore in sixty more special deputies, who patrolled the street, mingling with the crowd. At a late hour the crowd began thinning out and the city was fairly quiet.

GOVERNOR SENDS 3 TEXAS RANGERS TO GUARD TOWN

Chicago Daily Tribune

Austin, Tex., Nov. 16.—Capt. Frank Hamer and two Texas rangers were ordered to Breckenridge today in connection with reports of alleged intimidation of Mexicans at that Stephens county town. This announcement was made at the governor's office shortly before noon, following a camplaint by Mexican Consul General Ruiz at San Antonio, who reported mistreatment of Mexican nationals to the state department at Washington. It was said certain Breckenridge citizens also asked the governor to send rangers there. 11-17-22

Hughes Demands Action.

Immediate and adequate protection for Mexican nationals at Breckenridge was requested by Secretary of State Hughes, in a telegram to Gov. Neff. The message, received here this afternoon, said the Mexican government had complained that its citizens living at Breckenridge had been threatened, and that Mexican consulary authorities had appealed to the mayor of the Texas town for protection, but were told the mayor "could give them no protection."

Asks Reply by Wire.

"I beg urgently to request that adequate measures be immediately taken to afford complete protection for Mexican citizens at Breckenridge, and that I be advised telegraphically of the result of your investigation into this matter," Secretary Hughes said.

Gov. Neff, in reply, informed Mr. Hughes that state rangers already have been dispatched to investigate the situation and preserve order at Breckenridge, which was quiet today following yesterday's exodus of scores of Mexicans and colored men.

Blames It on Propaganda.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 16.—The outbreak against Mexican and colored persons at Breckenridge Wednesday night was the result of propaganda designed to boost the price of labor and drive other laborers from the field, according to the statement of Mayor C. H. Fulwiler in a long distance telephone conversation with the United States district attorney's office here at 10 o'clock this morning.

MURDER IS CHARGED

Montgomery Advertiser

Negro Held For Killing of Grady Skipworth

12-6-22

(Associated Press)

WACO, TEX., Dec. 5.—Complaint was filed in justice court this afternoon charging Ivory Clay, negro, with the murder of Grady Skipworth, two weeks ago. The negro has been identified by the girl companion of Skipworth. She was attacked, according to her statement.

Posses Hunting for Negro for Assault

Atlanta Georgian 12-1-22

STREETMAN, Tex., Dec. —

Posses are scouring the surrounding country for a negro who early Monday morning assaulted a young woman near her home here after binding her mouth with rags.

All business houses and schools have closed and the entire population has joined in the search. Bloodhounds have been sent for from Huntsville.

Negro Charged With Murder of Waco Boy

Houston Texas Houston Post 12-6-22

WACO, Texas, Dec. 5.— Complaint was filed in justice court Tuesday afternoon charging Ivory Clay, negro, with the murder of Grady Skipworth, who two weeks ago was shot to death and his body thrown over a hundred foot precipiece at Lovers leap, three miles above Waco on the Bosque river. The negro has been identified by the girl companion of Skipworth. She was also attacked, according to her statement, and thrown off another cliff, nearly a mile away. 12-6-22

The complaint was signed by M. Burton, a Texas ranger.

Lynchings — 1922. Vermont

Side Lights.

1222

N Y C WORLD
MAY 18, 1922

NEGRO CAUGHT BY POSSE.

BARRE, Vt., May 17.—Hunted for four days by posses after an attack on Miss Etta Colby at South Woodstock, Sunday, William Hazard, an elderly Negro, was captured at the home of his brother-in-law, Mark Dunbar of Chelsea to-day. He had escaped capture previously, although nine shots were fired at him.

Lynchings - 1922
Side Lights

Virginia

1224

DISGUISED AS NEGRO, COMMITTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY

White Man Blacked His Face But Omitted To Color His Hands And Was Exposed.

Had it not been that the highwayman neglected to black his hands as well as his face, another bold crime would have been credited to the Negro race when a man attacked and robbed George Levindis, of 3200 DeBree avenue at Thirty-third street and DeBree avenue Wednesday night of last week. Levindis, who is a white man, told the police that his assailant struck him over the head with a heavy instrument and robbed him of $30. He said the face of the man who attacked him was black, but declared that his hands were white.

POSSE SEARCHING FOR ESCAPED NEGRO

WINCHESTER, VA., Mar. 8.—A sheriff's posse with bloodhounds was today searching the mountains near here for Monroe A. Peyton, negro, who escaped from the Martinsburg, West Virginia, jail where he was held charged with an attack on a white girl.

Mob Slays One, Law Another for Same Crime

RICHMOND, Va., April 14.—Will Elmore, 28 years old, paid the death penalty in the electric chair here for the murder of a white merchant and postmaster at Lobacco, Brunswick County, Aug. 1, for which crime already one Negro has paid with his life at the hands of a mob.

At the time of the murder of the merchant, a posse was formed to apprehend the slayer. The colored districts were combed and several Negroes were arrested among them Elmore and one Lem Johnson. Suspicion rested heaviest on Johnson at the time who was held in the county jail.

On Aug. 3, two days later, a mob stormed the jail, seized Johnson and hurried him away to the scene of the crime. After forcing him to admit his guilt, they finished the job of lynching by riddling their victim's body with bullets after stringing his body to a tree

Screams of Girl And Companions Foil Assailants

Richmond, Va., June 15.—Frightened by the screams of a 10-year-old girl and Ormond Kelly, her 6-year-old companion, two negro men, who had attacked her this afternoon in Kidd's woods near the Boulevard and Hermitage road, made their escape.

The little girl and two boys, Ormond and Wallace Kelly, the latter 3 years old, were playing in the woods when the negroes approached and promised to lead them to a "tree where they could get a lot of nice cherries, and also a peach tree." They led the children into the woods, but were quickly frightened away without doing them any injury.

Fearing that all was not well, the girl attempted to return to her home, at the corner of the Boulevard and Hermitage road, where her father keeps a grocery store when the negroes seized her and dragged her deeper into the woods, making for the old battery between the road and the Alco plant. Little Ormond Kelly began to scream and a savage blow in his face knocked out one tooth and badly bruised his face.

The cries of the children, however, had been heard and the negroes becoming frightened left the children alone, fleeing in the direction of Richmond. The children hurried home and spread the alarm. Police were phoned for and Captain of Detectives Wright immediately ordered out every available man in an attempt to round up the brutes. Two men were captured in the vicinity and brought before the children, but police stated that they did not think they were the right ones.

A dragnet was spread with the arrival of the officers and a thorough search of the entire section is being made. Feeling in the vicinity is running high and threats have been made that should the guilty men be apprehended trouble is likely to follow.

REWARD IS OFFERED FOR NEGRO'S ARREST

(Special to The Advertiser)

ANNISTON, ALA., June .6—Sheriff W. P. Parker announced Monday that he would give a reward of $200 for the arrest of George Curry, the negro who is alleged to have made an assault on a white woman near Blue Mountain Saturday afternoon.

The sheriff and other officers have kept up an unceasing but fruitless search for the alleged assailant since the attack was reported Saturday night and it is said that clothes belonging to the Curry negro have been secured by the officers and identified by the woman as those worn by the negro who attacked her.

Mob Hunts Negro, Accused By Girl

NORFOLK, Va., August 3.—A mob Wednesday night stormed the negro settlement here in search of Clarence Ivey, alleged to have insulted the 10-year-old daughter of a dairyman, about a mile beyond the city.

The little girl was in the house alone when the negro entered. According to the story the child told the police, when she ran out of the building screaming, Ivey attempted to hug her. She eluded him, the negro following the child from the house.

Ivey escaped the mob after an all-night hunt.

TRACK DOGS SET ON TRAIL OF NEGRO WHO SHOT JUSTICE

Manassas, Va., July 21.—Bloodhounds today were put on the trail of Robert Harris, negro, who late Wednesday shot and killed Thomas Meredith, justice of the peace of Gainesville, and a brother of former Congressman Meredith, of Virginia. A posse of several hundred men searched all night for the negro and early today resumed the hunt.

According to the authorities Harris went to the Meredith home where his wife is employed and proceeded to beat and otherwise abuse her. Meredith was asked to intervene and in doing so, Harris is said to have exclaimed:

"You have been bull-dozing other negroes around here, and I am going to kill you," whereupon he opened fire, hitting Mr. Meredith in the back. As the latter turned another shot struck him in the head. As he fell Harris the police say, shot two more times, both shots taking effect.

Harris' wife is then said to have shot at her husband five times as he ran from the house.

Feeling in the community is at a high pitch. Mrs. Meredith is prostrated at her home.

OFFICER SHOOTS BROTHER

Mob Attempts to Rescue Men Put Under Arrest

KENOVA, W. Va., Sept. 28.—Harvey Napier, a young policeman, shot and seriously wounded his brother last night when the latter, at the head of a mob, attempted to rescue a third brother from the custody of the blue-coat at the entrance to the local jail.

NEW YORK

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
AUGUST 4 1922

Armed Mob, Seeking Moron, Storms Negro Settlement

Shotguns, Rifles, Revolvers and Rope Are Equipment of Men and Boys Conducting Search.

An infuriated mob of white men and boys, armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers, and one of them carrying a coil of hemp rope, last night stormed the negro settlement of Bruce's Park, in search of Clarence Ivey, colored, otherwise known as "Seven Years."

Ivey is alleged to have insulted the 10-year-old daughter of Jesse Cuthriell in the creamery of her father's dairy, about a mile beyond the city limits on the Princess Anne boulevard. The child's encounter with the negro occurred late yesterday afternoon.

The little girl was in the creamery alone when the negro entered. According to the story the hysterical child told her mother when she ran out of the building screaming, Ivey attempted to put his arms around her. She eluded him and ran in terror to her mother. Ivey followed the child from the house.

Mr. Cuthriell was at the barn, about fifty yards distant, when Ivey left the creamery. When his wife told him about the negro frightening the little girl, he hastened toward the city, hoping to overtake Ivey before he should reach his home in Bruce's Park.

Word of the attempted outrage against the little girl spread rapidly through Fairmount Park and Ballentine Place, and by nightfall fifty or more young men had joined Mr. Cuthriell and County Officers Carr and Wilson to assist in the man-hunt.

When the pursuers reached Ivey's home they were informed that "Seven Years" had left the house a few minutes earlier. Then a systematic search of the neighborhood was undertaken. Nearly every member of the searching party was young, many of them in their teens. Threats of summary punishment were heard from many of the searching party. One man carried a coil of heavy rope and there was no secret regarding its purpose.

The first ardor of the search worn off, a number of the man-hunters left the searching parties after a few hours of fruitless effort. But a small band of determined men kept up the quest until after midnight

About 10 o'clock Sergeant Rawls, Sergeant Estes and a party of city police officer, learning of the excitement on Princess Anne boulevard, went out to the rendezvous of the county and volunteer forces near Park and Princess Anne avenues to volunteer their assistance. They were informed by county officers that the excitement was over and that their services were not needed.

Ivey, according to Mr. Cuthriell, had been employed at the dairy for several months. He recently came to Virginia from South Carolina. He has been living, since entering Mr. Cuthriell's employ, with his wife in Bruce's Park.

LYNCHINGS — 1922 — West Virginia — Side Lights

1223

MOB SPIRIT AFFECTS JURY AND JUDGE

Norfolk Journal & Guide

New Trial For H. Latimer, Who Was Arrested, Indicted, Tried, Convicted and Sentenced To Be Hung All In 24 Hours.

7/14/22

FEELING RAN HIGH AGAINST ACCUSED

Charleston, W. Va.—"The mob spirit dictated this conviction." "The bloodthirsty mob spirit permeated the atmosphere of the trial and had its effect upon court and jury."

The above quotation is from a unanimous opinion of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals written by Judge Frank Lively and handed down Tuesday ordering a new trial of Harry Latimer, Negro, convicted in the Circuit Court of Mingo County on the charge of raping an eight year old white girl on September 6, 1921. The same day he was arrested and within 24 hours had been indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced to be hanged and was on his way to the state penitentiary, according to the records of the case.

The reason for this exceeding hurried conviction is apparent in the statement from the circuit court, which has been made part of the record. In this statement the judge of the circuit court said: "I knew that feeling was running high against the accused in and about the court house and had some fear of mob violence being inflicted on the accused if speedy justice were not meted out to him by the court."

JUDICIAL LYNCHING

"The mob spirit has dictated this conviction," said Judge Lively, in his opinion. "The bloodthirsty mob spirit permeated the atmosphere of the trial, and had its effect upon the court and jury. The defendant may be guilty; that does not concern us. But he is entitled to fair and impartial trial, to the calm, deliberate and uninfluenced judgement of his peers. Orderly and constituted governments demand such a trial. It is a safeguard in which all members of society are interested and which should be jealously upheld and guarded. A judicial lynching is a graver and more startling crime than a lynching by an irresponsible rabble. It undermines the foundation of orderly government and weakens respect for law and order. There should be no compromise with the spirit of lynching for any crime.

"What we have said is entirely impersonal," he says, and is not to be considered as reflecting upon the conduct of the officials in charge of the case. The circumstances may have impelled the choice of what was considered the lesser evil. The duty is therefore imperative on this court to annul the result brought about by a choice of evils, and to preserve to every member of society, however humble he may be, or however guilty he may be, the right of fair and impartial trial."

SYLLABUS IN CASE

In the syllabus in the case, Judge Lively said: "Where a person has been arrested for an alleged crime, committed on the day of the arrest, and on the day following is indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced to hang, and immediately taken to the penitentiary for that purpose, and it appears that he has been given no time to prepare his defense, was assigned counsel after he announced that he was ready for trial and plead not guilty, and the judge certifies that he knew that feeling was running high against the accused in and about the court house, and that he had some fear of mob violence being inflicted upon the accused if a speedy trial was not had; and it appears that no witnesses were summoned for the defendant, no motion made for change of venue, improper evidence admitted on the trial without objection on the prisoner's part, and a feeble and perfunctory defense interposed, the appellate court will set aside the verdict and award the prisoner a new trial, because he has not been accorded a fair and impartial trial.

Lynchings - 1922

Wyoming

1270

Side Lights

LYNCHER IS SCORNED BY PRISONERS

Chicago Defender

Murderer Who Led Penitentiary Mob in Killing Convict Returned to Jail

3/4/22

By ROGER DIDIER

Rawlins, Wyo., March 3.—"Stand back, men—let him pass. Out of the way, there, Twenty-one. Keep your hands to yourself. Don't welcome this man. Yes, he's crying, but that's for shame. You don't know who he is? Herbert Brink, that's him. The one who helped you lynch the "nigger" here in this penitentiary nine years ago. Get back out of the way, I tell you! Keep your hands off him. He's worse than a murderer. No, he can't hold his head up! Get back, men; you shan't lynch him—he's a white man."

Such was the introductory sentiment with which Herbert Brink, notorious desperado, murderer and outlaw leader, was brought back to the state prison here after more than seven years living the life of a fugitive in the wilds of British Columbia.

But the return of a convict matters little.

Convicts Lynch Prisoner

Nine years ago America's press startled the world with the publication of a story recounting the most unusual lynching on record. Actually an inmate had been lynched in a state penitentiary by his fellow prisoners. And Herbert Brink, triple murderer, serving a lifetime sentence, had been the leader of the mob of convicts which had taken the victim, twisted a noose about his neck and thrown him from the top of the prison wall!

Not many of the particulars of this glaring miscarriage and surrender of American law got to the public. Sufficient it was at that time to know that "Daredevil" Brink had inspired this prison rebellion. Among the hard-boiled inmates he became a hero. He had led them in lynching a "nigger" accused of the unspeakable crime—receiving notes from a white woman. How the mob howled as the shrieking, screeching victim was hurled through the air and broke both cries and neck at the rope's end!

State Frees Brink

But Wyoming justice did not know it had been defeated. Was there a prisoner punished? No. The state worshiped its traducers. Influences were soon set to work to see that the ringleader in riot and murder should be paid for his part. Soon there was a commutation of his sentence. That was followed by a parole. "Daredevil" Herbert Brink, triple murderer, outlaw and lyncher, was turned loose upon society.

Now the other side of the story.

As the proud lyncher, released "on honor," walked from among the walls of the penitentiary, a beautiful woman, half tears, half smiles, rushed up to him and caught him in her arms. She covered his hardened face with moist kisses. It was his sister. Hand in hand the pretty sister and the murderer brother walked out into the world.

Months later a report is circulated that Brink has broken his parole and fled into British Columbia. The report is verified. A hunt is begun, but the desperado eludes the searchers. For seven years he lives in apparent immunity. He is lost to the eyes of the law.

Then—

A Story of Shame

"Who is that old woman over there, McGinty?" inquired Tom McMahon of a fellow officer in Vancouver, B. C.

He turned and pointed out a bent figure with averted eyes and halting step, followed by three small children. The oldest child was not over six. There was no answer to McMahon's question. McGinty didn't know.

But inside the official bureau in front of which the men were standing, her identity became known within the next half hour. She asked the authorities for assistance. She and her children were starving. Their clothing was in tatters. As her story was unfolded bit by bit, the officers who heard it suppressed many an oath against the loathsome creature about whom she told.

Deep into the cold, empty forests the famous Northwest mounted police drove their hardened steeds in the hunt for a man, the father of the haggard mendicant's children. Swift and sure they were. They found him. "No. By God, no!" he would not fight extradition. Gloved hands were not used with him. Within a few days he was back, back in Wyoming, an inmate of the state penitentiary.

Sins Against God

Back into the midst of his brother prisoner-lynchers was thrown "Daredevil" Herbert Brink, proudest of them all when he had led them in lynching a "nigger" for hearing from a white woman.

But he did not return proud.

McMahon, that old woman you asked about was Herbert Brink's beautiful sister. They were her children. Herbert Brink, lyncher, is their father. That's the story she told when she went inside the bureau. Every night now when Brink goes to sleep on his hard pallet, fiends of retribution bring him dreams of that "nigger" who he helped lynch in that same place nine years ago. In the day he wonders when those prisoners are going to turn against him—when the law will again surrender.

"Stand back, men—let him pass. He's worse than a murderer!"